



Citco Bank Nederland N.V. and subsidiary
Annual Report 2025

CITCO

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1. Management Board's Report

Summary

In 2025, Citco Bank Nederland N.V. ("CBN") and its subsidiary ("the Bank" or "CBN Group") delivered another year of strong performance, building on the momentum of the previous year and demonstrating resilience in a shifting macroeconomic and geopolitical environment. The Bank continued to benefit from its disciplined business model, prudent risk culture, and longstanding focus on client service and operational excellence.

The European Central Bank ("ECB") cut its key interest rates on four occasions during the first half of the year as eurozone inflation moved closer to its 2.0% target, holding its deposit facility rate steady at 2.0% for the remainder of the year. In the United States, the Federal Reserve also moderated its policy stance, implementing rate cuts of 25bps each in September, October and December and slowing the pace of its balance sheet reduction.

Despite macroeconomic uncertainty, global equity markets delivered strong returns over the year. The Bank's core client base concentrated within collective investment schemes and alternative asset managers also experienced robust performance. This strength, combined with disciplined treasury management and diversified non-interest revenues, supported CBN's financial performance even as interest rate cycles began to turn downward in major currencies.

The Citco Banks total assets under depositary surpassed the USD 500 billion mark as of September 2025 and Citco Bank Canada also surpassed USD 100 billion in assets under custody for the first time in November 2025.

Geopolitical risks remained elevated throughout the year, with continued global trade tensions and regional uncertainties. Understanding and managing these complex risks whether pertaining to markets, operations, or client exposures remains a central component of the Bank's governance and oversight framework.

Employee engagement continued to be a priority for the CBN Group. Regular surveys and engagement forums provided valuable insights into staff perceptions and contributed to ongoing enhancement of the Bank's culture. Feedback on Diversity, Equity & Inclusion ("DEI") remained an important input into the Bank's initiatives to support a positive, inclusive, and values-driven work environment.

The Bank's technology strategy also advanced in 2025, delivering new systems and functionalities while enhancing infrastructure stability and resilience. These improvements contributed to business continuity, strengthened operational controls, and ensured the Bank remained well-positioned to meet client deliverables across all jurisdictions.

With regulatory change continuing across the European banking landscape, the Bank invested further in compliance and preparedness. The Bank continues to invest in its operational resilience, cybersecurity capabilities, and risk frameworks to meet evolving regulatory expectations.

Climate-related risks both physical and transitional remain an important component of the Bank's risk assessment process. These factors are incorporated into the Bank's stress-testing models; however, given the short-term nature of the portfolio and limited credit exposures, the impacts are currently deemed immaterial. Nevertheless, climate risk continues to be monitored as an emerging risk area.

The Bank's strategic focus remained largely unchanged. CBN specializes in providing banking and depositary services to collective investment schemes and clients of the Citco Group of Companies. Operations are headquartered in Amsterdam, with branches in Dublin and Luxembourg supporting European activities. North American clients are served by Citco Bank Canada, a subsidiary that also provides custody services.

Consistent with its core values, the Bank's first strategic priority continues to be the protection of depositors' money. This commitment supersedes return considerations and underpins the Bank's disciplined approach to risk management. The Bank's long-term focus remains anchored in its core values of prudence, transparency, and client focus.

Financial Performance

The CBN head office is located in Amsterdam, but it also carries on business through its branches in Dublin and Luxembourg. North American clients are served by Citco Bank Canada, a subsidiary of CBN, which also provides custody services. The financial performance of the CBN Group comprises its banking and depositary services in Europe, and banking and custody activities in its Canadian subsidiary.

A strong performance was posted in 2025 resulting in a net profit of EUR 115.3 million. This represents a decrease of EUR 20.6 million from 2024 (EUR 135.9 million). Revenues from continuing operations declined to EUR 226.6 million, down EUR 27.9 million from EUR 254.5 million in 2024. The company effectively managed its cost base, reducing interest expense to EUR 70.0 million from EUR 87.0 million in 2024, partially offsetting the decline in interest income to EUR 237.8 million (2024: EUR 288.5 million). A key highlight was the growth in depositary and custody services revenue, which increased by EUR 5.5 million to EUR 58.5 million (2024: EUR 53.0 million).

The net interest margin movement is predominantly a result of 2025 interest rate changes. The Federal Reserve maintained the federal funds target range at 4.25%-4.50% from January 2025 until September 2025, when it began reducing rates. By year-end, the target range had decreased by 75 basis points to 3.50%-3.75%. Concurrently, the European Central Bank implemented a further series of rate cuts in 2025, reducing its deposit facility interest rate from 3.0% to 2.0% by the end of the year through cuts in February, March, April, and June.

Operating expenses decreased from EUR 85.6 million in 2024 to EUR 81.4 million in 2025, this was primarily driven by a reduction in platform fees and indirect taxation costs, with other expense categories showing less pronounced fluctuations.

The CBN Group's functional currency is United States Dollar ("USD") and presents its annual report in Euro ("EUR") consistent with the majority of its regulatory reporting. In preparing the annual report for the CBN Group, the income statement stated in the functional currency is translated at the average foreign exchange rate to the presentation currency. The balance sheet stated in the functional currency is translated at the year-end spot foreign exchange rate to the presentation currency. The year 2025 has seen the USD weakening against the EUR with a spot rate of 1.1729 (2024: 1.0375). The exchange differences for the year on the translations are recognized in other comprehensive income, loss of EUR 51.4 million (2024: gain of EUR 26.2 million). This contributed to total comprehensive income for the year of EUR 64.2 million (2024: EUR 162.6 million).

The capital of the CBN Group is fully composed of Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital that amounted to EUR 354 million as of December 31, 2025 (2024: EUR 370 million). The Pillar 1 capital calculation results in a Capital Adequacy Ratio ("CAR") of 26% as of December 31, 2025 (2024: 29%). The year-on-year decrease in CAR is mainly driven by increase in credit risk exposure amount, due to a higher risk-weights applied to some of the counterparties, following CRR3 implementation in Q2 2025. Based on the results achieved, CBN paid a dividend of EUR 85.9 million (final 2024: EUR 15.8 million and interim 2025: EUR 70.1 million) to its shareholder in 2025.

The CBN Group's balance sheet stood at EUR 8.3 billion in 2025, consistent with 2024 levels.

Citco Bank Canada

Expressed in USD, which is the functional currency of Citco Bank Canada, Assets under Custody ("AUC") were USD 103.8 billion on December 31, 2025, an increase of USD 18.3 billion when compared to December 31, 2024 (USD 85.5 billion).

Citco Bank Canada generated a 2025 net profit of USD 26.7 million, an increase of USD 1.8 million compared to the prior year. The variance compared to prior year was mainly due to higher interest margin earned and an increase in custody service revenue.

Technology

CBN Group retains its commitment to offering best in class technology to support its business, regulatory and client needs. During 2025, CBN Group completed the implementation of SEPA (Single Euro Payment Area) Instant Credit Transfers, which enables our clients to make instant Euro payments on a 24/7 basis. In 2025 CBN Group also delivered changes in its infrastructure to comply with ISO20022, which is a universal financial industry messaging standard that creates a common language for financial communications worldwide. Further progress was made in process improvements of CBN Group Treasury to improve data analysis, real-time position management and decision-making. Continued investment in AI, Robotics and machine-learning has seen further increases in automation across the business divisions and will continue to do so in 2026.

The assurance of confidentiality, integrity and availability of its data is one of the Bank's top priorities and one of the most valuable assets for the CBN Group. There is an absolute commitment to safeguarding clients' assets and data. The CBN Group has always regarded the strength of its technology as a competitive differentiator. Protection is achieved through multiple layers of security, ranging across application, system, network and physical security. The IT Security team has bolstered both its operational and architectural capabilities. Additionally, there is a security operations centre that is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to monitor, review and investigate all anomalous activity. The nature of the cyber security threats is continually evolving so the CBN Group views IT security as a critical area for ongoing vigilance and investment.

The IT Security department, in conjunction with the Technology Operational Control Management team, oversees the ongoing development and maintenance of the controls and leverages best practice frameworks such as Control Objectives for Information and related Technology ("COBIT"), International Organization for Standardization ("ISO"), National Institute of Standards and Technology ("NIST") as well as regulatory guidelines. From an IT and a technology risk management perspective, the Bank operates on a three lines of risk governance model, which includes the Business, Operations and IT Security within the first line, whilst the IT Risk Management and Internal Audit departments operate at the second and third lines respectively. Collectively, these groups conduct periodic assessments, which effectively verify and validate the technology process and controls. To ensure that the highest security standards are maintained, the Bank regularly tests for vulnerabilities and re-evaluates the threat posture of our infrastructure systems and applications.

Human Capital

Employees are essential to the CBN Group's current and future success. To support both the business and its employees, the Human Resources organization has enhanced its services in specialized support functions, for designated focus on staff HR operations (MyHR), talent acquisition, learning & development, HR business partners and HR technology. CBN is committed to hybrid working which is documented in the MyFlex policy.

The CBN Group solicits employee feedback throughout the employment lifecycle. The 'MyVoice' employee survey provides comprehensive insights into employee satisfaction, engagement, and organizational culture. New Hire Surveys gather fresh perspectives from recent joiners, helping optimize onboarding processes, while Exit Surveys capture valuable feedback from departing employees, who serve as potential brand ambassadors. The Speaking-up framework reinforces CBN's commitment to transparency, one of CBN's core values, and open dialogue.

In 2025, the focus on communication continued through quarterly newsletters, email broadcasts, and periodic town hall events, providing updates to all CBN Group employees. These messages were open and sincere, reflecting the CBN Group's commitment to the well-being of staff and their families. Through the Citco Sustainable Health program, Citco continues to offer various mental health initiatives, including live meditation sessions and online learning on sustainable health. Additionally, Citco has an Employee Assistance Program in place, which provides confidential support.

To support career development, we prioritize ensuring that our people receive the necessary development to thrive. Our strategy is to provide learning resources for our people to drive their own development. This includes the use of LinkedIn Learning, Gartner, and Centre for Creative Leadership content for leadership development, as well as increasing Subject Matter Expert masterclasses and online modules available via our Learning Management System. Citco continues to raise awareness and promote a culture of inclusivity. As a company, we encourage shared ownership of learning; Citco and the

CBN Group provide the learning resources, with managers guiding their team members, and employees driving their own development by utilizing the available resources.

At the end of 2025, the CBN Group had 248 employees (2024: 233), with 216 employed by CBN Solo in the EU (2024: 202). The gender split at the end of 2025 was 44% female and 56% male, compared to 43% and 57% respectively in 2024. No significant changes to the gender split are expected. For the year 2025, CBN had male and female representation on both the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, with 25% female at the Management Board level and 50% female at the Supervisory Board level.

Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel of the CBN Group includes Management Board and Supervisory Board, having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities either directly or indirectly.

Remuneration

The Remuneration Policy of the CBN Group is in line with its strategy and risk appetite, objectives and core values, complying with the rules and legislation in force, such as chapter 1.7 of the Act on Financial Supervision, the Regulation on Sound Remuneration Policies 2021 and EBA Guidelines on sound remuneration (EBA/GL/2021/04) and the Dutch Banking Code.

The CBN Group Remuneration Policy reflects the sustained and long-term interests for the CBN Group and its stakeholders to ensure that:

- CBN Group is able to attract, develop and retain high-performing and motivated staff in a competitive, international market;
- Staff members of the CBN Group are offered a competitive remuneration package;
- Staff members of the CBN Group are incentivized to act within the risk appetite by making any variable remuneration restrained and risk neutral;
- Staff members of the CBN Group feel encouraged to create sustainable results;
- All appropriate steps are considered to identify and to prevent or manage conflicts of interest that arise in the course of providing any investment and ancillary services including those caused by CBN Group's remuneration structures;
- CBN Group's strategy, especially concerning risk, is supported; and
- CBN Group's remuneration policy is gender neutral, contributing to equal pay for the same job or jobs of equal value and equal career opportunities.

The CBN Group strives to reward its employees at the median level (or above where appropriate) of the local, geographical relevant financial services market and applies a performance-based remuneration system.

Performance-based remuneration motivates and rewards dedicated employees who contribute significantly to the realization of the CBN Group's strategic and business targets and long-term interests in their respective function. Performance-based remuneration is a discretionary management tool and is based on a combination of the assessment of the employee and the overall financial and non-financial results of the CBN Group.

Performance-based remuneration is awarded in a manner that promotes sound risk management, does not induce excessive risk-taking, and respects the risk appetite of the CBN Group.

In 2025, designated identified staff received 50% of variable remuneration in phantom shares, consistent with regulatory requirements and payout rules.

Regulatory requirements

The CBN Group remains continuously focused on compliance with all regulatory and legal requirements, allocating sufficient resources to ensure CBN Group adheres to applicable laws and regulations. CBN Group continues to be faced with new, evolving and increasing regulatory requirements. Generally, CBN Group expects the scope and extent of regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates to continue to increase and be monitored by regulators for compliance.

Prevention of Financial and Economic Crime

As a financial gatekeeper, we play a key role in preventing, detecting, and reporting financial crime. We maintain strong controls against money laundering, terrorist financing, sanctions breaches, and bribery & corruption. We actively engage with regulators to promote a risk-based, customer-centric approach to the new EU AML Regulation. As part of our ongoing anti-money laundering efforts, CBN Group continuously reviews relationships with customers, and monitors and screens transactions. Knowing who we do business with is key in our role as gatekeeper to the financial system. It is our policy to review potential unusual and or suspicious transactions, and where applicable, report them to the relevant authorities. CBN Group has zero tolerance for deliberately or knowingly facilitating financial crime. It is our strong belief that there should be no place for criminal money obtained from activities such as child labour or the trafficking of drugs, humans or weapons and it is central to our values and our aim to ensure a sound business culture.

CBN continuously monitors external developments to remain proactive to new sanctions packages or updates to existing sanctions packages. Through 2025, geopolitical risk has grown (e.g. through the conflict in the Middle East and the continuation of Russia's invasion in Ukraine), and global sanctions regimes remained increasingly active, creating a complex regulatory and legislative environment. CBN Group continues to monitor the situation and implement new applicable sanctions packages, including additions to existing restrictive measures, as and when they are released. CBN's sanctions programme is designed to comply with sanctions across the multiple jurisdictions in which CBN Group has business operations.

Having a sound risk culture is essential to deliver excellent customer focus, performing our role in society responsibly and keeping the bank safe, secure, and compliant. Employees should know, understand, and live up to the values and behaviours as described in Citco's Code of Business Conduct. In 2025, to keep our staff informed and to create awareness on compliance risks, CBN Group provided all staff with mandatory training on financial crime, including tax evasion, compliance culture, policies and ethics and data protection. These mandatory eLearning training programs provide essential knowledge to empower employees to do the right thing for customers, colleagues and society.

CBN Group maintains a robust financial crime risk management framework through continuous oversight and enhancement. Our comprehensive approach incorporates regular assessment against established Financial Economic Crime Risk Appetite Statement ("FEC RAS") parameters, encompassing both quantitative and qualitative metrics. This framework undergoes thorough annual review and receives approval from the CBN Management Board, Supervisory Board. Our sophisticated risk-based surveillance system employs screening and monitoring protocols to detect potentially suspicious activities, enabling timely investigation and appropriate regulatory reporting when necessary. CBN conducts an annual Systematic Integrity Risk Assessment ("SIRA") to evaluate both inherent and residual integrity risks associated with financial economic crime. This comprehensive assessment tests various scenarios against our established FEC Risk Appetite Statement parameters. The SIRA framework continuously evolves to adapt to regulatory changes and emerging risks, providing critical insights that enable CBN to effectively identify, assess, and manage potential financial crime integrity risks within our defined risk tolerance levels. Through this dynamic approach, we maintain robust oversight of our risk landscape while ensuring alignment with regulatory expectations and industry best practices.

Regulatory

With the implementation of the Instant Payments Regulation ("IPR") on October 9, 2025 payment processing across the Eurozone has entered a new phase marked by faster and more accessible real-time euro transactions, both domestically and across borders. IPR regulation was adopted in March 2024, aiming to increase the uptake of SEPA Instant Payments across the European Union ("EU"). Within the Euro area, Payment Service Providers ("PSPs") must be able to receive instant euro payments by January 2025 and send them by October 2025. CBN successfully implemented the first two phases of the IPR. For non-euro EU countries, the regulation will apply from 2027, following a similar phased approach.

European legislation continues to evolve with the aim of strengthening and standardising anti-money laundering ("AML") and counter-terrorism financing ("CTF") regulation. CBN welcomes this harmonisation, which removes a degree of regulatory complexity. The regulation ("AMLR") and the EU agency ("AMLA") that will coordinate national authorities to ensure the correct and consistent application of EU rules, will be fully in force by Q3 2027. CBN Group has started preparations to include the requirements in its KYC policy framework to be compliant in 2027.

The Digital Operational Resilience Act ("DORA") has been mandatory since January 2025. The Act will not directly impact CBN customers. DORA focuses on ensuring that financial institutions make sure that their critical business services are

sufficiently resilient. CBN Group has enhanced its existing Enterprise Risk Management (“ERM”) regulatory framework and has expanded its governance structures, clearly defined responsibilities at the board level, and formalized processes for incident reporting and IT risk management.

Conflicts of Interest Management

Transparency is one of CBN Group’s core values, therefore, CBN Group is highly committed to identify any conflicts of interest in its operation and interaction with its clients and subsequently act on them. CBN Group’s Conflicts of Interest policy and related guidelines sets the obligations to identify, assess and manage conflicts of interest, when personal or organizational interests are in conflict over the interest of our client(s), employees or other stakeholders (e.g., when related to personal account dealing). In 2025, the Conflicts of Interest policy and Catalogue were reviewed to align with the standards as defined by Enterprise Risk Management. The policy incorporates key requirements for both personal and organizational conflicts of interest in line with the European Banking Authority Guidelines on Internal Governance.

Regulatory Compliance

Changes to capital requirements were published by the European Commission in June 2024 (CRD VI/ CRR III). CRR III is applicable from January 01, 2025 (with exemption of Fundamental Review of Trading Book, which was further postponed until January 2027). CRD VI was planned to be adopted by Member States by January 10, 2026. De Nederlandsche Central Bank has informed the industry, that the implementation of the CRD VI into Dutch law and regulations has been delayed until spring 2026.

The CBN Group has implemented CRR III regulatory reporting framework, and is finalizing the preliminary assessment of CRD VI (pending final version from the national competent authority). Management is pleased to note that, due to its conservative risk appetite, the CBN Group complies with the ratio requirements for capital adequacy and liquidity.

The CBN Group is continuously and robustly committed to the preservation of its reputation and integrity through compliance with applicable laws, regulations and ethical standards in each of the markets in which it operates, which is essential for robust corporate governance of the CBN Group and its license to operate. The Management Board has confirmed its continued adherence to the principles and best practices of the Dutch Banking Code.

Risk Management

CBN Group, a financial services provider, faces diverse risks across its business operations. CBN Group’s strategy and business model entails specific risks and, equally, as a bank, there is also exposure to a risk profile from the markets and industry in which it operates. CBN Group applies a risk management framework which includes a defined risk appetite, which articulates acceptable levels of risk, established tolerances and limits and guides decision making in operations, serving as a bridge between strategy and day-to-day management of risks. Establishing sound risk management principles, policies and practices through an enterprise risk management framework is fundamental to CBN Group remaining within our business model, strategy and risk appetite and meeting requirements associated with being a licensed bank, whilst achieving consistent, resilient and sustainable long-term performance.

Enterprise Risk Management framework

For prudent risk management, to facilitate the protection of depositors’ monies, capital preservation and maintaining regulatory compliance, the CBN Group applies an ERM framework. It serves as the cornerstone to manage and guide risk-taking activities, and provides a comprehensive governance and control structure. This framework with its many components establishes the foundation for prudent decision-making and operations, aligned with CBN Group's core values of Prudence, Transparency, and Client Focus.

ERM Framework risk governance follows a three-lines model: operational departments as first-line risk owners, Risk Management, Compliance, and Financial Control as second-line oversight, and Internal Audit as the independent third line. The allocation of responsibility for risk management is structured accordingly, with the Management Board bearing ultimate responsibility for the organization and oversight of the integrated risk management framework. The CBN Group has an established risk governance committee structure through which the Management Board delegates advising and

monitoring of the CBN Group's overall actual and future key risks. The Management Board Risk Committee ("MBRC") monitors compliance with the CBN Group risk management policies and procedures. The MBRC has further delegated authority for specific risk oversight to a further six sub-committees - the Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"), Credit Committee ("CC"), Client Acceptance and Review Committee ("CARC"), Operational Risk Committee ("ORC"), IT Controls Committee ("ITCC") and Outsourcing Committee ("OC") to manage these specific risk categories. These critical elements of this framework are the effective management of the CBN Group's key risks and the capital required to support them.

CBN Group has a continual focus on key risks, including recurring risk self-assessments for control validation and enhancement, such as our legal entity risk assessment and integrity risk assessment, which feed into our risk mitigation program. With respect to integrity risk, CBN Group Risk Management participates in the SIRA, and Risk Management's Risk Assessment Matrix methodology is used in assessing client integrity risks to the Bank. At the individual staff level, CBN Group employees complete targeted courses on risk topics related to our business functions and prescribed risk management policies, processes and applicable regulations. Sound risk management with the continuous monitoring of trends, developing risks, business and regulatory requirements, and changes and uncertainties therein, enable CBN Group to serve our clients, fulfil our strategy and satisfy our stakeholders.

Notably in 2025, CBN Group continued to strengthen its ERM framework in response to current evolving industry challenges, particularly focusing on cyber threats and technology disruptions, with further enhancement to its ICT Risk Management Framework for Digital and Operational Resilience, including a designated cyber risk appetite and deepened IT and operational risk management controls.

A more comprehensive quantitative description of the financial risks (credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk) of the CBN Group is part of the financial statements in section 4.3. Risk and capital management.

Control Environment

Further to CBN Group's focus on strengthening its regulatory and control environment through its financial crime framework, capital regulation management and climate and environment and cyber risk management, CBN Group equally has strong focus on governance, its internal control framework and adherence to associated regulations and legislation.

In 2025, for the fifteenth consecutive year, the CBN Group received an unqualified opinion Service Organization Control 1 ("SOC 1") Type 2 certification of its Banking, Custody and Depository Services. With obtaining this statement (certification) on design and operating effectiveness from an independent auditing firm, CBN demonstrates its commitment to quality, confidentiality and maintenance of a high level of internal control in servicing its clients. CBN Group has committed to SOC 1 Type #2 certification being performed on an annual basis in order to meet the expectations of our clients, reflecting our core value of client focus.

Climate Risk and Environmental, Social & Governance

Climate change risks for financial institutions relates to both transition risk and physical risk. Transition risk is the risk from sudden change in policies, consumer preferences and technology developments that comes with responses to Climate change. Transition risks relate to revaluations of assets, firms and business models due to reactions to climate change. Physical risk relates to the physical effects of climate change. Both are kept in CBN Group's agenda for focus, which has included the development of a Climate and Environment Risk Management Policy, performance of Climate and Environment Risk Assessment and updates to its Risk Appetite Statement and internal limits document to reflect a low appetite for direct exposures to the financing of High Impact Sectors.

With respect to wider Sustainability, or Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") risks, for CBN Group, like for all parties operating within the financial sector and its regulators, sustainability remains an important focus. CBN Group with Citco is evolving in tandem with the diversifying needs of clients, investors and market demands with respect to sustainability. CBN Group continues to assess its position and monitors the evolving business and regulatory environment regarding sustainable finance, which will continue to evolve over the coming years.

Outlook

Despite the broader downward movement in interest rates across global markets, the Bank enters 2026 in a strong position. Management expects interest rate-sensitive revenues to normalize but remain resilient, supported by a diversified business model. Non-interest income streams are expected to continue providing stability, reflecting the strength and diversity of the Bank's client base and product offering.

Management anticipates a modest increase in average funding levels during 2026, reflecting continued client activity and growth across the Bank's key segments.

Citco Bank Canada forecasts an increase in Assets Under Custody ("AUC") during 2026 to approximately USD 115 billion, driven by price appreciation and organic growth.

Looking ahead, the Alternative Investments industry remains central to the Bank's long-term outlook. Global private markets are now estimated at nearly USD 20 trillion, reflecting dramatic expansion over the past decade. Increasing participation from retail investors and retirement systems, supported by regulatory developments, continues to broaden the investor base and fuel industry growth. Institutional interest in alternative assets, particularly private equity, private credit, and hedge funds, is expected to remain strong.

Following comprehensive customer engagement, the bank will launch an enhanced version of our customer portal, Citco Banking Online, early in 2026. The improved platform will deliver streamlined access and robust payment security features that set new industry standards.

The Bank continues to monitor the evolving impact of AI adoption on clients, markets, and internal operations, recognising both the opportunities and risks associated with rapid technological change.

Events after the reporting date

There were no material events subsequent to December 31, 2025 and up until the authorization of the financial statements for issue, that have not been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

Management Board

The composition of the Management Board is as follows:

- Mr. Kieran Dolan (1973; Irish): Managing Director, Chair of the Management Board and Chief Executive Officer appointed February 15, 2021, with responsibilities for General Management, Corporate Governance, Environment, Social & Governance, Regulator Relationship, Internal Audit, Human Resources, Commercial Activities, Tax, Legal & Branch Network;
- Mr. Arno Boelaars (1974; Dutch): Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer. Also appointed Vice-Chair of the Management Board effective February 15, 2021, with responsibilities for Client Lifecycle Management (KYC/AML, Transaction Monitoring and Sanctions, Tax Integrity), Data Management, Operational Control Management (including Business Continuity Management), Loan Servicing, Depository and Custody Services, Outsourced Services and Subsidiary Oversight;
- Mr. Paul Symonds (1967; English): Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer appointed February 15, 2021, with responsibilities for all aspects concerning Core Banking Services, Capital Management, Information & Communication Technology, Project Management Office, and Business Process Reengineering;
- Ms. Caryn de Walden (1962; Dutch): Managing Director and Chief Risk & Compliance Officer effective February 15, 2021, with responsibilities to oversee the Risk Management including Climate & Environment and ICT Risk Management, Compliance, Regulatory, and Finance Functions.

2. Supervisory Board's Report

The Supervisory Board of Directors ("Supervisory Board") hereby presents the 2025 Annual Report of the CBN Group (Citco Bank Nederland N.V. including branches and subsidiary). The Annual Report includes the report of the Management Board of Directors ("Management Board") and the Annual Accounts. This report provides information on how the Supervisory Board performed its duties in 2025.

2.1. Introduction by the Chair

In 2025, the CBN Group continued to deliver solid financial and operational performance, supported by a resilient business model and disciplined execution.

The global macroeconomic environment in 2025 was shaped by ongoing monetary policy adjustments, slower but stable economic growth across major markets, and normalizing inflation. Despite continued interest rate reductions across core currencies, the CBN Group maintained strong interest income and consistently robust non-interest dependent revenues, reflecting the strength of our diversified client proposition.

Risk Management remained a central priority. During 2025, heightened geopolitical tension, financial market uncertainty, and evolving regulatory expectations required continued vigilance. The CBN Group maintained a proactive approach to identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks, supported by prudent risk appetite settings and strong liquidity and capital buffers.

Operational resilience and digital transformation continued to advance meaningfully. Following extensive preparations in 2024, the CBN Group successfully met the January 2025 implementation requirements of the Digital Operational Resilience Act ("DORA") and continued to refine its resilience capabilities during 2025. Investments in business process reengineering, automation, and robotics further enhanced efficiency, control, and service delivery across the organization.

As in previous years, CBN Group was able to meet the service levels of delivering business to its customers without making any concessions.

CBN management continues to keep its core value of prudence at the forefront of their decision making and understand that evidencing a thorough understanding of exposures is key to mitigating these types of risks as are prudent management and appropriate liquidity buffers beyond regulatory limits.

Results

The CBN Group consolidated net profit for 2025 of EUR 115.3 million was a decrease of EUR 20.6 million compared to the previous year (2024: EUR 135.9 million). This was driven by reduction in net interest income which was counterbalanced by growth in depositary, custody and account maintenance fees.

Based on the profit achieved, CBN paid dividends of EUR 85.9 million to its shareholder in 2025.

2.2. Composition of the Supervisory Board

The composition of the Supervisory Board changed in the course of 2025. The Board's current members are:

Peter de Ruijter (1956) is member of the Supervisory Board since March 2015 and Chair since May 2017. He started his career as a chartered accountant. He has over 35 years of international executive experience as a general manager of Fortis Bank/MeesPierson and subsequently as Chief Executive Officer of Staalbankiers N.V. In 2025, Mr. De Ruijter retired from an additional Supervisory Board membership position in Mizuho Bank Europe N.V..

Monique van Herksen (1962) is member of the Supervisory Board since September 2017. She is an international tax lawyer by training admitted to the bar in The Commonwealth of Virginia. She also holds an LLM in Trade and Banking and an LLM in International Taxation. She has served the US Internal Revenue Service's Office of Chief Counsel (international) and has been a partner in leading Law and Accounting Firms in the field of international tax law, tax controversy and transfer pricing for over 35 years. Currently, she is engaged as international tax counsel by the Trafigura Group based in Amsterdam. In addition, she serves the United Nations as member of the subcommittee on transfer pricing, advising the UN Committee of Tax Experts.

Dirk Jan van der Poel (1961) was member of the Supervisory Board since 2012 and retired as of March 1, 2025. He has over 35 years of experience in Accountancy & Advisory, IT Risk, Operational Resilience and Mergers and Acquisitions in various industries on strategic, tactical and operational levels. He is a former IT Risk and Advisory Partner at Ordina, KPMG and Arthur Andersen. In 2015, he joined ING Bank as Corporate Head of Information Risk Management.

Yvonne Albers (1971) is member of the Supervisory Board since July 2024. Holding a Master in Business Economics, she joined ING Bank in 1999. In different roles, she built up more than 25 years of experience in the areas of Management Accounting, Financial Accounting, Statutory and Regulatory Reporting, Process Management, as well as Risk and Controls. She is the current Chief Financial Officer at ING Bank Netherlands.

Robert Klomps (1964) is member of the Supervisory Board since May 2025. Mr. Rob Klomps has a master's degree in business administration ('Bedrijfskunde'). As an experienced manager he has over 35 years of experience in the Financial Services Industry. In his career, he managed Information Technology and Business Operations departments. He has been involved in large scale and/or complex (Information Technology) transformation and integration projects. He is the current CIO of Ecovadis.

In accordance with the provisions of the Supervisory Board Charter (Paragraph 3.4), the Dutch Civil Code and CBN's Articles of Association, the members of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the General Meeting for a 4-year term and may be reappointed once for another four-year period. After that, a Supervisory Board member may subsequently be reappointed again for a period of two years, which appointment may be extended by at most another two years. None of the Supervisory Board members may be appointed after his or her twelfth year in office. In table 1, the retirement schedule of the Supervisory Board is presented.

Table 1 - Retirement Schedule Supervisory Board

| Name | Appointment | First re-appointment | Second re-appointment | Second re-appointment Extension with 2-year term | Final Retirement |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Peter de Ruijter | 1 March 2015 | 1 March 2019 | 1 March 2023 | 1 March 2025 | 1 March 2027 |
| Monique van Herksen | 27 September 2017 | 27 September 2021 | 27 September 2025 | 27 September 2027 | 27 September 2029 |
| Dirk Jan van der Poel | 10 August 2012 | 10 August 2016 | 10 August 2020 | 10 August 2022 | 1 March 2025 ¹ |
| Yvonne Albers | 1 July 2024 | 1 July 2028 | 1 July 2032 | 1 July 2034 | 1 July 2036 |
| Robert Klomps | 1 May 2025 | 1 May 2029 | 1 May 2033 | 1 May 2035 | 1 May 2037 |

The composition of the Supervisory Board is diverse in gender (two men and two women), background, knowledge and experience. All members have the Dutch nationality. In table 2, the competence profile of the Supervisory Board is shown.

¹ D.J. van der Poel was re-appointed for an additional period of 6 months until retirement as per March 1, 2025. This exception was granted to facilitate a smooth transition with the appointment of a new Supervisory Board member in early 2025.

Table 2 - Competence Profile of the Supervisory Board

| Name | Peter de Ruijter | Yvonne Albers | Monique van Herksen | Robert Klomps |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Depository/Custody | ● | | | |
| Banking & Treasury Management | ● | ● | | |
| Innovation & Product Development | ● | | | ● |
| Corporate Governance & Legal Affairs | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Compliance & Corporate Integrity | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Regulatory Affairs | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Audit, Finance & Control | ● | ● | | ● |
| HR & Management Development | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Enterprise Risk Management | ● | ● | | ● |
| Information Technology | | | | ● |
| Tax | | | ● | |

2.3. Role of the Supervisory Board

In fulfilling its tasks, the Supervisory Board is guided by the interests of the CBN Group and its business, taking into account the relevant interests of all stakeholders of the CBN Group. The Supervisory Board is responsible for the overall oversight of the CBN Group. This concerns supervising and monitoring the implementation of policies pursued by the Management Board, the Managing Board's performance of its managerial duties and the general course of CBN Group's affairs and its business. This includes among others, the (implementation of the) strategy, organizational structure, the achievement of the CBN Group's objectives, the operational performance, financial management and reporting processes, the internal risk management and control systems and compliance with laws and regulations. In addition, the Supervisory Board advises and challenges the Management Board both on request and proactively on a broad range of topics. This includes i.e. risk limits and appetite, relationship with shareholders and stakeholders, corporate governance and corporate social responsibility.

Finally, the Supervisory Board fulfils its supervisory role towards the Management Board itself by assessing their performance, their functioning as a team and whether the Management Board communicates the right management culture, also ensuring that their remuneration is in line with their performance and provides the appropriate incentives. As part of this, it is assessed whether the Management Board highlights the importance of adherence to laws and regulations and policies and ensuring that employees understand their roles and responsibilities in the context of the CBN Group under the full Dutch Central Bank license.

2.4. Committees of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board has three committees to cover key areas in greater detail: the Audit Committee, the Risk & Compliance Committee and the Remuneration Committee. These committees assist the Supervisory Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. Each committee is comprised of two Supervisory Board members. All Supervisory Board members have a standing invitation to attend the meetings of the committee(s) of which they are not a member. In table 3, the chair and members of the committees of the Supervisory Board are presented.

Table 3 - Committees of the Supervisory Board

| Name | Audit | Risk & Compliance | Remuneration |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------|
| Peter de Ruijter | Member | Chair | Member |
| Yvonne Albers | Chair | | |
| Monique van Herksen | | | Chair |
| Robert Klomps (as of May 1, 2025) | | Member | |

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee assists and advises the Supervisory Board with the performance of its duties in relation to the integrity and quality of CBN's financial reporting and the effectiveness of CBN's internal risk management and control systems in relation to financial reporting.

The Audit Committee addressed, among other things, the following recurring topics:

- Financial reporting, including the Annual Report;
- Audit matters, as included in the auditors' reports;
- The external auditor's (financial) audit plan, engagement letters, independence reporting and fees;
- The overall internal control environment, the internal controls over financial reporting, the internal and external auditor reports;
- The internal audit plan and the review of the internal audit function;
- The audit plan of the external auditor and the review of the performance of the external auditor

To properly prepare for the regular Audit Committee meetings, the members of the Audit Committee held separate sessions with the external auditor and with the relevant managers and members of the internal audit department. When relevant managers responsible for financial control, internal audit, risk management, operational risk & control and compliance are invited to the Audit Committee meetings to discuss developments in their portfolio with the Audit Committee. The Management Board and (on occasion) the external auditor participate in the Audit Committee meetings. The highlights and the minutes of the Audit Committee meetings are shared with the full Supervisory Board.

Risk and Compliance Committee

The Risk and Compliance Committee assists the Supervisory Board with the performance of its duties in relation to risk and compliance. It is responsible for the oversight of all banking related aspects of the CBN Group's risk control and monitoring systems. This encompasses all risk areas including financial, liquidity, market and credit risk and operational risk (including IT and IT Security). It also oversees the CBN Group's legal, regulatory and corporate governance compliance.

The Risk and Compliance Committee supervises the ERM framework pursued by the Management Board and its implementation. It regularly reviews and assesses operational risk. It discusses the CBN Group's risk profile (including the compilation of the SIRA and RAS statements) and assesses at a strategic level whether the CBN Group's activities are aligned with the approved risk appetite.

The Risk and Compliance Committee assesses the CBN Group's compliance and internal control functions and their performed activities. The Risk and Compliance Committee receives regular reports from Risk to supervise the CBN Group's adherence to rules and regulations applicable including follow up of findings of investigations by regulatory and/or supervisory authorities. Regular reports from the compliance officer are received on legal, regulatory and compliance matters.

The Risk and Compliance Committee supervises the CBN Group's adherence to the principles and best practices of the Dutch Banking Code and other regulatory guidelines. In this regard, we refer to the Management Board Report regarding the CBN Group's compliance with the Dutch Banking Code. The Supervisory Board confirms the stated view that the CBN Group is compliant with the Dutch Banking Code.

The Risk and Compliance Committee was very much involved in discussing the risk appetite statement for CBN Group and the developments and requirements in the area of Information Technology, Environmental, Social, and Governance and climate risks.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee oversees the remuneration plans for the CBN Group pursuant to the CBN Remuneration Policy, as set forth in the Remuneration Committee Charter and the Remuneration Governance Framework and, inter alia, prepares the decisions on remunerations to be taken by the Supervisory Board. The Remuneration Committee has the responsibility to recommend and monitor the level and structure of remuneration for 'Identified Staff', including the Management Board. It also prepares decisions and monitors Non-identified Staff if variable remuneration is above 20%.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Remuneration Committee considers all factors it deems necessary to attract, retain and motivate management and staff to run the CBN Group successfully within the approved risk and governance framework, to meet the CBN Group's long-term strategic goals, while adhering to prevailing regulations. The Remuneration Committee is assisted by the Monitoring Committee Remuneration Policy Committee to prepare and assist with the Management Board and Supervisory Board decision-making processes with regard to remuneration.

For 2025 bonuses and 2026 salary actions, the Supervisory Board reviewed and commented on the recommended salary and bonus actions for the Management Board, Identified Staff and Non-Identified staff. In accordance with the Supervisory Board Charter and the applicable CBN Remuneration Policy, it has made recommendations as regards the Management Board salary and bonus actions to the shareholder for approval by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Considering the increased regulatory pressure, competition, and scarcity of available talent, the Remuneration Committee in particular is following the implementation and follow up of employee engagement programs and making sure that staff remuneration is benchmarked appropriately.

2.5. Information and meetings

The Management Board is the most important source of information for the Supervisory Board. The Management Board submits formal information packages for Supervisory Board meetings. Apart from the regular Supervisory Board meetings, additional meetings on either the request of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board were scheduled, for example to discuss the risk appetite for 2025. Additionally, information is provided in bilateral contacts between Supervisory Board and Management Board members. With the heads of the Risk Management, Compliance and Internal and External Auditors regular in camera-meetings were held.

In 2025, the Supervisory Board had 6 meetings. In 4 meetings, four members were present. In 2 meeting three Supervisory Board members were present. The full Management Board was present in 5 Supervisory Board meetings. In all meetings, specific matters were addressed, for either discussion or approval, such as of the determination of the Budget 2025, Recovery Plan and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP") 2025. During the year, the CBN Group Strategy was discussed several times and put forward for the (annual) approval by the Supervisory Board.

Besides the formal meetings, the Supervisory Board met several times informally to discuss different subjects that had its attention and the Supervisory Board convened in the presence or absence of the Managing Board.

The Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board met 4 times. In addition, the Audit Committee had quarterly update meetings with the internal auditor on the progress of the internal audit plan and the key findings from the performed audits. The Risk & Compliance Committee met 4 times. The Remuneration Committee also met 4 times in 2025. At all respective committee meetings, all the respective members of the committees were present. The Supervisory Board members, not a member of the specific committee, occasionally used their standing invitation to attend.

2.6. Continuing Professional Education Program

Additionally, individual members of the Supervisory Board undertook outside training courses.

- Treasury Operations
- Custody & Trading

- Retail Alternatives
- Corporate Governance – conflicts of interest
- Tokenization

2.7. Independence and Self Evaluation

Independence

The composition of the Supervisory Board reflects its independence and complies with the independence principles of the EBA Guidelines on the assessment of the suitability of members of the management body and key function holders. Members act both critically and independent in carrying out their individual responsibilities.

Conflicts of Interest

The Supervisory Board has internal rules established to govern actual and potential conflicts of interest. Members annually sign the Conflict of Interest Policy that they will adhere to these rules. No conflicts of interest occurred in 2025.

Self-Evaluation

Each year the Supervisory Board assesses its performance, including the performance of its committees and the individual Supervisory Board members. An evaluation under independent supervision is scheduled once every three years. In 2025, such evaluation under independent supervision was performed.

2.8. Financial Statement 2025

In accordance with the provisions of Article 24.2 of the CBN's Articles of Association and article 2:101 Dutch Civil Code, the Management Board submitted the financial statements 2025 and the accompanying Management Report, that were subsequently signed by the Management Board and the Supervisory Board on April 20, 2026. Forvis Mazars audited the financial statements 2025 and issued an unqualified audit opinion. The Supervisory Board took notice of the fact that the external auditor is independent from the CBN Group.

The 2025 financial statements will be submitted for adoption to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. In addition, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be requested to release the Management Board from all liability in respect of its managerial activities and release the Supervisory Board from all liability in respect of its supervision of the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board wishes to express its appreciation for the results achieved and would like to thank everyone associated with CBN Group, especially the employees and the Management Board, for their efforts and contributions.

Amsterdam, April 20, 2026

Supervisory Directors:

P.A. de Ruijter - Chair

M.I.E. van Herksen

Y. Albers

R.F. Klomps

3. Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31,

| | Notes | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Interest income | 4.4 | 237,834 | 288,468 |
| Less: Interest expense | 4.4 | (69,678) | (86,952) |
| Net interest income | | 168,156 | 201,516 |
| Banking and custody services | 4.4 | 58,509 | 53,023 |
| Net interest income and other revenue | 4.4 | 226,665 | 254,539 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Personnel expenses | 4.5 | 31,660 | 30,037 |
| Office maintenance | | 959 | 1,060 |
| Office and administration expenses | 4.6 | 5,680 | 6,000 |
| Travel expenses | 4.7 | 776 | 799 |
| Professional services | 4.8 | 2,035 | 1,805 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 4.9 | 459 | 501 |
| Expected credit losses/(reversals) | | 106 | (38) |
| Other operating expenses | 4.10 | 39,722 | 45,418 |
| | | 81,397 | 85,582 |
| Net profit from operations | | 145,268 | 168,957 |
| Net finance expenses | 4.11 | 697 | 98 |
| Net profit before tax | | 144,571 | 168,859 |
| Income tax expense | 4.12 | 29,228 | 32,952 |
| Net profit for the year | | 115,343 | 135,907 |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Shareholder of the CBN Group | | 115,343 | 135,907 |

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31,

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Net profit for the year | 115,343 | 135,907 |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of income tax: | | |
| <i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to consolidated income statement:</i> | | |
| Foreign exchange difference | (51,369) | 26,192 |
| Revaluation of fair value financial instruments through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") | 263 | 520 |
| Income tax expense relating to items that may be reclassified to income statement | 7 | (58) |
| Total other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of income tax | (51,099) | 26,654 |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | 64,244 | 162,561 |
| Attributable to: | | |
| Shareholder of the CBN Group | 64,244 | 162,561 |

Consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31,

| | Notes | 2025 EUR 000 | 2024 EUR 000 |
|--|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Plant and equipment | 4.13 | 37 | 29 |
| Right-of-use assets | 4.14 | 569 | 347 |
| Intangible assets | 4.15 | 83 | 311 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 4.16 | 163,628 | 278,437 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | 4.18 | 229 | 260 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | | 17 | 10 |
| Deferred tax assets | 4.19 | 109 | 63 |
| | | <u>164,672</u> | <u>279,457</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Trade receivables | 4.20 | 4,906 | 3,812 |
| Derivative financial assets | 4.30 | 29,862 | 72,233 |
| Other receivables and accrued income | 4.21 | 35,354 | 41,565 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | | 811 | 1,011 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 4.16 | 446,404 | 366,630 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 4.17 | 1,362,726 | 1,794,448 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | 4.18 | 403 | 346 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4.22 | 6,251,164 | 5,701,361 |
| | | <u>8,131,630</u> | <u>7,981,406</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>8,296,302</u> | <u>8,260,863</u> |
| Equity and liabilities | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Share capital | 4.23 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Additional paid in capital | | 48,503 | 48,503 |
| Translation reserve | | 7,630 | 58,999 |
| Other reserves | | 2,540 | 1,582 |
| Revaluation of fair value financial instruments through other comprehensive income | | 189 | (81) |
| Retained earnings | | 337,192 | 308,683 |
| Total equity attributable to shareholder of CBN Group | | <u>401,054</u> | <u>422,686</u> |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 4.28 | 463 | 159 |
| Deferred remuneration | | 445 | 410 |
| Other liabilities | | 184 | 176 |
| Tax liabilities | 4.12 | 1,717 | 2,028 |
| | | <u>2,809</u> | <u>2,773</u> |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | | 1,397 | 523 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 4.30 | 27,780 | 54,097 |
| Other payables and accrued expenses | 4.26 | 9,887 | 9,760 |
| Payables to affiliated companies | | 691 | 734 |
| Provisions | 4.24 | – | 33 |
| Deferred income | | 51 | 48 |
| Lease liabilities | 4.28 | 206 | 129 |
| Tax liabilities | | 33,398 | 24,793 |
| Amount owed to depositors | 4.27 | 7,819,029 | 7,745,287 |
| | | <u>7,892,439</u> | <u>7,835,404</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | | <u>8,296,302</u> | <u>8,260,863</u> |

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Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2025

| | Issued capital | Additional paid-in capital | Translation reserve | Other reserves | Revaluation of FVOCI assets | Retained earnings | Total equity |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 5,000 | 48,503 | 58,999 | 1,582 | (81) | 308,683 | 422,686 |
| Net profit for the year | – | – | – | – | – | 115,343 | 115,343 |
| Net wealth tax reserve | – | – | – | 1,186 | – | (1,186) | – |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) | – | – | (51,369) | – | 270 | – | (51,099) |
| Legal reserve for intangible assets | – | – | – | (228) | – | 228 | – |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | (51,369) | 958 | 270 | 114,385 | 64,244 |
| Dividends paid | – | – | – | – | – | (85,876) | (85,876) |
| Total equity attributable to shareholder of the CBN as at December 31, 2025 | 5,000 | 48,503 | 7,630 | 2,540 | 189 | 337,192 | 401,054 |

In 2025, CBN paid dividends of USD 98.9 million (EUR 85.9 million) in total to its shareholder. On May 30, 2025 CBN paid a final dividend for 2024 of USD 17.9 million (EUR 15.8 million) to its shareholder. On July 17, 2025 CBN paid an interim dividend of USD 48.8 million (EUR 42.2 million) to its shareholder. On November 20, 2025 CBN paid an interim dividend of USD 32.2 million (EUR 27.9 million) to its shareholder.

The translation reserve arises as the functional currency of the CBN Group is USD and reporting currency is EUR. This amount is classified as a legal reserve pursuant to Dutch regulation Part 9 Book 2 article 373.4.

Other reserves comprise of Net Wealth Tax (NWT) reserve and legal reserve created for intangible assets.

- The NWT reserve has been created to reduce the net wealth tax liability and relates to Luxembourg tax. This reserve will be maintained for a minimum period of five years and no dividends can be declared from these during the five years.
- The legal reserve for internally generated software has been created as required under the Dutch Law. The Company is required to form a legal reserve as part of equity for internally generated software which is equal to the carrying amount of the internally generated software.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2024

| | Issued capital | Additional paid-in capital | Translation reserve | Other reserves | Revaluation of FVOCI assets | Retained earnings | Total equity |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 5,000 | 48,503 | 32,807 | 832 | (543) | 267,942 | 354,541 |
| Net profit for the year | – | – | – | – | – | 135,907 | 135,907 |
| Net wealth tax reserve | – | – | – | 944 | – | (944) | – |
| Other comprehensive income | – | – | 26,192 | – | 462 | – | 26,654 |
| Legal reserve for intangible assets | – | – | – | (194) | – | 194 | – |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | 26,192 | 750 | 462 | 135,157 | 162,561 |
| Dividend paid | – | – | – | – | – | (94,416) | (94,416) |
| Total equity attributable to shareholder of the CBN as at December 31, 2024 | 5,000 | 48,503 | 58,999 | 1,582 | (81) | 308,683 | 422,686 |

In 2024, CBN paid dividends of USD 101.5 million (EUR 94.4 million) in total to its shareholder. On June 4, 2024 CBN paid a final dividend for 2023 of USD 9.3 million (EUR 8.5 million) to its shareholder. On July 26, 2024 CBN paid an interim dividend of USD 57.7 million (EUR 53.2 million) to its shareholder. On November 29, 2024 CBN paid an interim dividend of USD 34.5 million (EUR 32.7 million) to its shareholder.

The translation reserve arises as the functional currency of the CBN Group is USD and reporting currency is EUR. This amount is classified as a legal reserve pursuant to Dutch regulation Part 9 Book 2 article 373.4.

Other reserves comprise of Net Wealth Tax (NWT) reserve and legal reserve created for intangible assets.

- The NWT reserve has been created to reduce the net wealth tax liability and relates to Luxembourg tax. This reserve will be maintained for a minimum period of five years and no dividends can be declared from these during the five years.
- The legal reserve for internally generated software has been created as required under the Dutch Law. The Company is required to form a legal reserve as part of equity for internally generated software which is equal to the carrying amount of the internally generated software.

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31,

| | Notes | 2025 EUR 000 | 2024 EUR 000 |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Net profit for the year | | 115,343 | 135,907 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| • Income tax expense | 4.12 | 29,228 | 32,952 |
| • Depreciation | 4.9 | 260 | 282 |
| • Amortization | 4.9 | 199 | 219 |
| • Net finance expense | 4.11 | 697 | 98 |
| • Net interest income banking activities | 4.4 | (168,156) | (201,516) |
| • (Decrease)/increase in provisions | | (33) | 33 |
| • Unrealized currency translation (loss)/gain | | (51,382) | 26,119 |
| | | <u>(73,844)</u> | <u>(5,906)</u> |
| Movement in working capital: | | | |
| • Decrease/(increase) in financial assets at amortized cost | | 35,035 | (23,176) |
| • Decrease/(increase) in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | 431,992 | (179,943) |
| • Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | (26) | (29) |
| • Increase in trade receivables | | (1,094) | (520) |
| • Decrease/(increase) in derivative financial assets | | 42,371 | (33,578) |
| • Increase in other receivables and accrued income | | (1,908) | (3,274) |
| • Decrease in receivables from affiliated companies | | 193 | 330 |
| • Increase in trade payables | | 874 | 85 |
| • (Decrease)/increase in derivative financial liabilities | | (26,317) | 9,923 |
| • Increase/(decrease) in other payables and accrued expenses | | 415 | (1,364) |
| • Increase in deferred income | | 3 | 6 |
| • Increase in other liabilities | | 8 | 27 |
| • Decrease in payables to affiliated companies | | (43) | (491) |
| • Increase in amounts owed to depositors | | 73,742 | 1,210,775 |
| • Increase in deferred remuneration | | 35 | 98 |
| Interest paid | | (70,460) | (87,941) |
| Interest received | | 245,961 | 306,863 |
| Income tax paid | | (20,980) | (21,415) |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | | <u>635,957</u> | <u>1,170,470</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Additions to plant and equipment | 4.13 | (55) | (39) |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities | | <u>(55)</u> | <u>(39)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Payment of lease liabilities | | (223) | (250) |
| Dividends paid | | (85,876) | (94,416) |
| Net cash flows used in financing activities | | <u>(86,099)</u> | <u>(94,666)</u> |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | | <u>549,803</u> | <u>1,075,765</u> |
| Cash and cash equivalents as at January 1, | 4.22 | 5,701,361 | 4,625,596 |
| Increase in cash and cash equivalents | | 549,803 | 1,075,765 |
| Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, | 4.22 | <u>6,251,164</u> | <u>5,701,361</u> |

4. Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

4.1. General

4.1.1. Ownership

Citco Bank Nederland N.V. is domiciled in Amsterdam and was incorporated in Amsterdam on December 20, 1985, and registered with the Trade Register of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce under number 33185291 pursuant to the terms of its Articles of Association as contained in the Deed of its Incorporation.

Citco Bank Nederland N.V. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Citco Bank Holding N.V., Curaçao, which is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of Citco III Limited, Cayman Islands (the "Ultimate Parent Company").

The consolidated financial statements of the Citco Bank Nederland N.V. for the year ended December 31, 2025 comprise of the Citco Bank Nederland N.V. including its Branches ("CBN") and its subsidiary Citco Bank Canada (together referred as the "CBN Group").

CBN Group consists of the following branches and subsidiary:

- Citco Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- Branch Office, Dublin, Republic of Ireland
- Branch Office, Luxembourg, Luxembourg
- Citco Bank Canada, Toronto, Canada (subsidiary)

The address of its registered office is as follows:

Bright Offices - Building A,
La Guardiaweg 58,
1043 DJ Amsterdam,
The Netherlands

4.1.2. Activities

Banking and Custody services

Utilizing Citco Bank's electronic platforms, institutional and collective investment schemes ("CIS") clients can access the funds universe via an online real-time global funds platform that offers:

- *Custody and Trading*
Offers unlimited access to online trading as well as tailored reporting.
- *Depository Services*
Provides depository and custody services to Irish and Luxembourg domiciled collective investment schemes.
- *Credit Facilities*
Provides clients with short-term bridge finance and foreign exchange facilities.
- *Banking Services*
Provides clients with banking & cash management facilities of bank accounts (investor, operational, trading and/or deposit bank accounts), payment services, foreign exchange (FX) hedging facilities.
- *Loan Servicing Business*
Offering loan administration services to European clients.

4.1.3. CBN Group structure

An overview of CBN and its main subsidiary as at December 31, 2025 is included in Appendix III to this report.

4.1.4. Currency

CBN uses the USD as its functional currency and the EUR as its reporting currency. The reporting currency is aligned to the reporting currency of the CBN Group regulatory reporting to the DNB.

In accordance with IAS 21, the EUR/USD conversion rate that has been used for the balance sheet is the 2025 year-end rate of 1.1729 (2024: 1.0375) and for conversion of the profit or loss, an average exchange rate for 2025 of 1.1309 (2024: 1.0804) is used. Exchange differences arising from the translation to presentation currency are recognized in other comprehensive income.

4.1.5. Approval of the Board

These consolidated financial statements have been approved for issuance by the Supervisory Board on April 20, 2026.

4.2. Material accounting policy information

4.2.1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and its interpretations adopted by the European Union ("EU"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. The historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. These have been applied consistently during the year.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Citco Bank Nederland N.V. and its subsidiary as at December 31, 2025. The main subsidiary of the CBN Group is detailed in Appendix III.

All intercompany transactions and balances between Group entities are eliminated on consolidation.

Comparative figures

In order to align with current year's presentation, certain insignificant changes have been made to the comparative figures. These reclassifications have no effect on the total equity or the net result for the year.

4.2.2. Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the CBN Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the CBN Group has applied the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

4.2.3. New standards adopted by the CBN Group

The following standards and amendments, effective from January 1, 2025, did not have any material impact on the CBN Group's disclosures or the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 21 - The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates Lack of Exchangeability

4.2.4. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ("IFRS 18") replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1"), carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ("IAS

8”) and IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosure (“IFRS 7”). Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (“IAS 7”).

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- Present specific categories and defined subtotals in the consolidated income statement
- Provide disclosures on management - defined performance measures (“MPMs”) in the notes to the consolidated financial statements
- Improve aggregation and disaggregation

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The amendments to IAS 7 as well as the revised IAS 8 and IFRS 7, become effective when an entity applies IFRS 18. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The IASB has also issued the following minor amendments to IFRS, effective January 1, 2026:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (issued on May 30, 2024)
- Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 - Annual Improvements Volume 11 (issued on July 18, 2024)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (issued on December 18, 2024)

The directors of the CBN Group anticipate that the application of IFRS 18 and these amendments may have an insignificant impact on the presentation of the consolidated financial statement in future years.

4.2.5. Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments in the preparation of financial statements

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported income, expenses, assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgment are inherent in the formation of estimates. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results in the future could differ from such estimates and the differences may be material to the consolidated financial statements. Accounting policies for most of the significant areas that require management to make judgements and estimates affecting reported amounts and disclosures are made in the following sections:

1. Income tax expense, tax assets and tax liabilities (Note 4.2.11, Note 4.12 and Note 4.19)
2. Fair value of financial instruments (Note 4.2.16 and Note 4.31)
3. Provisions (Note 4.2.21 and Note 4.24)
4. Litigations (Note 4.35)

4.2.6. Foreign currency translation

During the year, non-USD transactions are translated to USD as the functional currency. Transactions in currencies other than USD (the functional currency) are initially recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Gains and losses arising on exchange are included in the consolidated income statement for the year.

During the year, hedging is done for non-USD currency exposures to USD as the functional currency. The CBN Group hedged its exposure to certain foreign exchange risks by entering into forward exchange contracts.

4.2.7. Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the value for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the CBN Group's activities. The CBN Group recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all significant contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The CBN Group bases its estimates on historic results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue is generated from contractual service agreements with CBN Group's clients. Custody income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the Assets under Administration ("AuA") at the contractual basis points or at a minimum fee.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rate applicable using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is recognized as earned.

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

4.2.8. Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense are recognized in the income statement for all instruments measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that is used to discount the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the CBN Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, pre-payment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and basis points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

4.2.9. Operating expenses

Operating expenses are calculated at cost and are recognized in the period to which they relate. Amortization and depreciation charges on intangible and tangible assets are based on cost and are calculated by the straight-line method over the estimated lives of the assets concerned.

4.2.10. Retirement benefit costs

Payments to defined contribution retirement schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the CBN Group's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement scheme.

4.2.11. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax payable and deferred tax.

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The CBN Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the CBN Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the CBN Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognized in consolidated income statement, except when they relate to items that are recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in OCI or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

4.2.12. Plant and equipment

Machinery, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment.

If an item of plant and equipment is comprised of several major components with different useful lives, each component is accounted for separately.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following basis:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Machinery and equipment | 3 - 5 years |
|-------------------------|-------------|

These assets are reviewed at each reporting period for indications of impairment. If an indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated based on its fair value. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. In addition, the useful lives of these assets are also reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting period.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset. This is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

4.2.13. Leases

Based on the accounting policy applied the CBN Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the contract for all leases conveying the right to control the use of an identified assets for a period. The commencement date is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by a lessee.

IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether the use of an identified assets is controlled by the customer.

Control is considered to exist if the customer has:

- The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an identified asset; and
- The right to direct the use of that asset.

Right-of- use assets

Initial measurement

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives;
- An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying assets or restoring the site on which the assets are located.

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date of the lease to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of the property and equipment. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the CBN Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the CBN Group will exercise a purchase option, the CBN Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the CBN Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The CBN Group re-measures the right-of-use asset in the following circumstances:

- Lease incentives (excluding rent-free periods): the Right-of-Use ("RoU") asset is re-measured to reflect the amount of incentive received from the landlord, usually paid in cash or through leasehold improvements.

Lease liabilities

Initial measurement

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date, using the effective interest method. These include:

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties to be incurred for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease payments are discounted using the CBN Group's incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate of CBN Group is five percent.

The lease term determined by the CBN Group comprises:

- Non-cancellable period of lease contracts;
- Periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

Subsequent measurement

The CBN Group re-measures the lease liability (and with a corresponding adjustment to the RoU asset) in the following circumstances:

- Index rate change to a lease payment: the revised updated lease payments are discounted at the rate applied by the CBN Group to the original lease, at the date of the revised lease payment; and
- Lease modification where the modification is not treated as a separate lease: the revised lease payments are discounted at the rate applied by the CBN Group to the original lease, at the date of modification.

4.2.14. Intangible assets

Third-party software

Acquired software is capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life which typically ranges from 3 to 5 years. Where the carrying value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

For intangible assets with finite lives (software), the CBN Group reviews the carrying amounts at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The results on disposals of intangible assets are not significant.

4.2.15. Impairment

For tangible and intangible assets with finite lives, the CBN Group reviews the carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the CBN Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate which reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense immediately.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

4.2.16. Financial assets and financial liabilities

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

Recognition of financial assets

Financial assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when the CBN Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Debt securities and certain other financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention (“regular way” purchases and sales) are recognized using trade date accounting. Trade date is the date on which the CBN Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Loans and advances and repurchase agreements are recognized using settlement date accounting.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the CBN Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. If the CBN Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognizes the financial asset if it no longer has control over the asset. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial asset that has been extinguished and the consideration received is recognized in the consolidated income statement. There were no significant modifications to the financial assets outside of repayment of principal and interests.

Recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized on the date that the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished and the consideration paid is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Non-substantial modification to financial assets and liabilities under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) results in recognition of an immediate (gain)/loss in the consolidated income statement. The (gain)/loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset/liability and net present value of the modified asset/liability discounted at the effective interest rate. Certain reliefs apply for financial instruments that are modified as a consequence of a benchmark reform.

In the case of a financial asset, it also requires the derecognition of the financial asset and recognition of the new modified asset. In the case of a financial liability, derecognition is only required if the modification is deemed substantial.

i) Financial assets

General classification framework and initial measurement

The CBN Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss); and
- Those to be measured at amortized cost.

At initial recognition, the CBN Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the consolidated income statement.

Debt instruments

The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows at initial recognition.

Business models

Business models are classified as either Hold to Collect, Hold to Collect and Sell or Held for trading depending on how a portfolio of financial instruments as a whole are managed. The CBN Group business models are based on the existing management structure of the CBN Group, and refined based on an analysis of how businesses are evaluated and reported, how their specific business risks are managed and on historic and expected future sales.

Sales are permissible in a Held to Collect business model when these are due to an expected increase in credit risk or liquidity risk, take place close to the maturity date, are insignificant in value (both individually and in aggregate) or are infrequent.

Assessing contractual cash flows

The contractual cash flows of a financial asset are assessed to determine whether they represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ("SPPI"). Interest includes consideration for the time value of money, credit risk and also consideration for liquidity risk and costs associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time. In addition, interest can include a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the CBN Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

There are three measurement categories into which the CBN Group classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows under a Held to Collect business model where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in Interest income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated income statement.

FVOCI: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets under a Held to Collect and Sell business model, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in the consolidated income statement. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to the consolidated income statement and recognized in Investment income or other income based on the specific characteristics of the business model. Interest income from these financial assets is included in Interest income using the effective interest rate method. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the consolidated income statement.

FVTPL: Debt instruments that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes debt instruments that are held for trading. The CBN Group may in some cases, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. The interest result on financial assets designated as at FVTPL is recognized in the consolidated income statement and presented within interest income or interest expense in the period in which it arises.

The CBN Group reclassifies debt investments when, and only when, its business model for managing those assets changes.

ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

iii) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. All derivatives are recognized as liabilities when their fair value is negative and assets when their fair value is positive. Fair value movements on derivatives, are presented in the consolidated income statement.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

An Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) model is applied to financial assets accounted for at amortized cost and FVOCI. Under the ECL model the CBN Group calculates the ECL by considering on a discounted basis the cash shortfalls it would incur in various default scenarios for prescribed future periods and multiplying the shortfalls by the probability of each scenario occurring. The ECL is the sum of these probability-weighted outcomes, are unbiased and include supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Three stage approach

Financial assets are classified in any of the below three stages at the reporting date. A financial asset can move between stages during its lifetime. The stages are based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition and defined as follows:

- **Stage 1** includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. An entity may assume that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date;
- **Stage 2** includes financial instruments that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since its initial recognition but that does not have objective evidence of impairment. However, a worsening credit score does not automatically result in counterparty moving from Stage 1 to Stage 2, (see below). In case of Stage 2, a lifetime ECL are recognized with interest revenue calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset; or
- **Stage 3** includes financial assets that can be identified to be impaired at the reporting date. Lifetime ECL is recognized and interest income is calculated on the net carrying amount.

As at December 31, 2025, all of the CBN Group financial instruments are assumed to be Stage 1. This is because CBN Group uses the low credit exemption as permitted under IFRS 9. The CBN Group has a low appetite for credit risk, supported by a conservative credit risk management framework and evidences this by no realized credit losses historically, which has resulted in all credit risk exposure limited to those seen as low credit risk.

Significant change in credit risk

A financial asset moves from Stage 1 to Stage 2 when there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Each financial asset is assessed at the reporting date on the triggers for significant deterioration. The CBN Group assesses significant change in credit risk using:

- Internal rating; and
- Arrears.

Counterparties are assessed as part of the daily counterparty risk monitoring, whereby a deterioration below the risk appetite for investment will lead to analysis of the appropriate credit stage if the exposure is maintained. Due to the small size of the client-lending book, loans are monitored on an asset-by-asset basis. Assets can move in both directions, meaning that they can move back to Stage 1 if the situation improves.

Measurement of ECL

The CBN Group Loss Given Default (“LGD”) models used for regulatory capital and collective provisions are sourced from the Annual Default Studies published by the rating agencies. Values for Probability of Default (“PD”) are derived from Citco’s Counterparty Risk Monitoring System (“CRMS”) methodology. Values for Exposure at Default (“EaD”) depend on the type of asset the entity is holding on or off its Consolidated statement of financial position. IFRS 9 defines credit loss as the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted at the original effective interest rate. Because ECL considers the amount and timing of payments, a credit loss arises even if the entity expects to be paid in full but later than when contractually due. ECL will be calculated on assets individually, but their LGD and PD will be a function of the counterparty and the type of exposure, whereby cash at third party banks will be treated differently to term placements at banks or cash at central banks and other government exposures.

Furthermore, estimates of ECL on assets that include undrawn loan commitments and function similar to revolving credit loans, will be consistent with expectations of drawdowns on that loan.

PD and LGD values are influenced and ultimately based on the prevailing economic environment, applying Point in Time ("PIT") probabilities. In order to account for this in the ECL calculation three scenarios are established:

- Normal - the business environment is stable;
- Stressed - the business and/or wider economic environment is under stress/contraction;
- Expansion - the business environment is characterized by growth and a reduction in credit risk.

The scenario environment will be determined by management discretion and reviewed on a periodic basis.

Prevailing economic environment

Economic and financial stress indicators are used to provide management information on the prevailing economic environment for use in determining which weightings for the three available scenarios is appropriate for the forthcoming period. To avoid low-value complexity, a weighted average is determined from the three scenarios and the weightings will be applied in 25% increments. CBN Group Risk Management monitors economic and financial stress indicators against pre-defined trigger levels, which if exceeded will be followed by a risk review on a wider range of macroeconomic and market data.

Following the review of financial stress, there is a review of economic indicators to determine if there is sufficient evidence for weightings of an expansion scenario, characterized by significant levels of growth. Quarterly Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") growth figures for the United States, Eurozone and Japan are reviewed against a trigger level and if this is exceeded, further analysis will be carried out. If no weightings for neither stressed scenario nor expansion scenario are indicated, then by default the proposal to management is an ECL model configuration using 100% weighting for the normal scenario. Alternative weightings may be proposed if other information indicates differently. The Risk Management team may consider weightings for the scenarios, the worst case being 100% stressed would result in ECL remaining less than 0.1% of capital.

ECL sensitivity

The ECL for financial assets is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. CBN Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on market research, CBN Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Changes in such judgments and analyses may lead to changes in the ECL provisions over time. The key judgment areas are:

Assumptions used to measure expected credit losses, including the use of forward-looking and macro-economic information for individual and collective impairment assessment.

The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different estimates of ECL. The Risk Management team is responsible for proposing the Prevailing Economic Environment input and internal Credit Score used for IFRS 9 ECL purposes. The Risk Management team may consider weightings for the scenarios, the worst case being 100% Stressed would result in ECL increasing, but remaining below 0.1% of capital. The most material sensitivity to the estimate of ECL is the internal Credit Score provided to counterparties, whereby a deterioration in Credit Scores of financial counterparties by one level would increase ECL to 0.2% of capital and also still below 0.3% of capital if alongside 100% stressed prevailing economic outlook.

Definition of default

Definition of Default is outlined in the Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy of applicable entities as part of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. IFRS 9 requires that a rebuttable presumption is included that considers that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due unless there is reasonable and supportive information to demonstrate that a longer-dated default criterion is more appropriate.

Two relevant types of identified defaults that are taken into consideration:

- Counterparty Default: The risk that the counterparty defaults and cannot pay back the funds that the Bank placed or invested with it. This includes credit counterparty risk arising from derivatives; and
- Client Default: The risk that a client who is in receipt of a loan or is required to post collateral for FX trades is unable to provide sufficient collateral or to repay the loan when due.

Collectively assessed loans (Stages 1 to 3)

Loans are collectively assessed are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account loan type, industry, geographic location, collateral type, past due status and other relevant factors. The collectively-assessed loan loss provision reflects: (i) the expected amount of principal and interest calculated under the terms of the original loan agreement that will not be recovered, and (ii) the impact of time delays in collecting principal and/or interest (time value of money).

Write-off and debt forgiveness

Loans and the related ECL are written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Write-offs are made:

- In a bankruptcy liquidation scenario (not as a result of a reorganization);
- When there is a high probability of non-recovery of the remaining loan exposure or certainty that no recovery can be realized;
- After disinvestment or sale of a credit facility at a discount; or
- The CBN Group releases a legal (monetary) claim it has on its customer.

4.2.17. Trade receivables

In accordance with IFRS 9, trade receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any ECL (impairment). In order to determine the amount of ECL to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements, the CBN Group uses a provision matrix based on its historical observed default rates which is adjusted for any forward-looking estimates.

4.2.18. Accrued income

Accrued income is stated at its nominal value. Accrued income includes fees for services provided but that are not yet invoiced.

4.2.19. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term deposits. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

4.2.20. Trade payables

In accordance with IFRS 9, trade payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The CBN Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit time frame.

4.2.21. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the CBN Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, the provision is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

4.2.22. Consolidated statement of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with central banks and net credit balances on current accounts with other banks.

The consolidated statement of cash flows, based on the indirect method of calculation, gives details of the source of cash and cash equivalents which became available during the year and the application of these cash and cash equivalents over the course of the year.

4.3. Risk and capital management

4.3.1. Risk overview

In its operating environment and daily activities, the CBN Group encounters various risks and constantly strives to mitigate related risks.

The main risks identified by the CBN Group, related to its activities are:

- (a) Strategic Business Execution & Development risks: the risk to perspective earnings and capital arising from changes in the business environment and from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions in lack of responsiveness to changes in the business environment.
- (b) Market risk, which includes two types of risk:
 - (i) Currency risk: the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates;
 - (ii) Interest rate risk in the Banking Book: the current or prospective risk to earnings and/or capital arising from adverse movements in interest rate exposures resulting from interest rate sensitivity mismatches between assets and liabilities.
- (c) Liquidity risk: the risk of an inability to meet payment obligations when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn.
- (d) Credit risk: the current or prospective risk arising from counterparty's failure to meet the terms of any contract with the Bank or its failure to perform as agreed.
- (e) Operational risk: the risk of loss resulting from people, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, or from external events.
- (f) Cyber risk: the risk of loss or damage due to failed or inadequate IT Security against cyber risks.
- (g) Compliance risk: the risk of loss, reputational or regulatory impact, from failed Organizational, Personal, Financial, or Client Conduct.
- (h) Legal risk: the risk of loss, litigation or regulatory impact due to non-compliance with applicable global and jurisdictional laws.
- (i) External Environment risk: The risk to earnings and capital to the organization's exposure to or interaction with external factors.

Strategic risk

CBN Group operates in a niche market. The objective in relation to Strategic Risk is to remain flexible to changes in the business environment so that both growth and changes to the market status can be adapted to in a swift manner.

The usage of an effective planning and control framework, as well as a robust business intelligence framework is the cornerstones of strategic risk management. Furthermore, Project Risk Assessment ("PRA") process and a New Significant Initiatives policy are embedded in the organization to ensure CBN Group is effectively managing and monitoring the introduction of new products and (large) projects. CBN Group reduces exposure to strategic risk by a clear focus on its strategic business objectives.

Market risk

CBN Group's policy is to reduce market risk to an acceptable level. Market risk embodies not only the potential for loss but also the potential for gain. In CBN Group, the treasury instruments available to manage and reduce these risks have been approved, by the Management Board. This policy serves to set a framework of limits and to ensure clearly defined limits within that framework. There has been no significant change to CBN Group's exposure to market risks and the Management Board continuously reviews the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in foreign exchange rates against USD.

The off-balance sheet net position excludes forward exchange contracts placed on behalf of clients (Note 4.30). Currency exposures are covered in USD functional currency. It is uncertain whether off balance sheet items will lead to an actual exposure.

The CBN Group has and manages currency risk in two key areas:

- (a) Client treasury activities: Clients place forward exchange contracts with CBN Group. Therefore CBN Group is exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on these contracts. In managing this risk, CBN Group places offsetting forward exchange contracts with pre-approved counterparties with the same maturity. In addition clients are required to provide cash collateral in case of a margin call.
- (b) Operations: CBN Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk in respect of funding day-to-day activities and capital expenditure. In managing this risk, management utilizes forward exchange contracts for any imbalances or firm commitments for planned capital expenditure.

The table below summarizes the CBN Group's exposure to currency risk translated to EUR:

| | EUR | USD | CHF | GBP | Other | Total |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | | | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | | | | |
| Plant and equipment | 33 | – | – | – | 4 | 37 |
| Right-of-use assets | 566 | 3 | – | – | – | 569 |
| Intangible assets | 65 | – | – | – | 18 | 83 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | – | 163,628 | – | – | – | 163,628 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | – | 229 | – | – | – | 229 |
| Receivables with affiliated companies | – | 17 | – | – | – | 17 |
| Deferred tax assets | 51 | 58 | – | – | – | 109 |
| Current assets | | | | | | |
| Trade receivables | 1,570 | 3,192 | – | 144 | – | 4,906 |
| Other receivables and accrued income | 6,047 | 28,335 | – | 360 | 612 | 35,354 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | 12 | 799 | – | – | – | 811 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 1,775 | 444,597 | 2 | 25 | 5 | 446,404 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | – | 1,362,726 | – | – | – | 1,362,726 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 403 | – | – | – | – | 403 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 4,190,802 | 1,657,920 | 10,712 | 90,626 | 301,104 | 6,251,164 |
| Total assets | 4,201,324 | 3,661,504 | 10,714 | 91,155 | 301,743 | 8,266,440 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 463 | – | – | – | – | 463 |
| Deferred remuneration | 362 | – | – | – | 83 | 445 |
| Other liabilities | 150 | – | – | – | 34 | 184 |
| Non-current tax liabilities | 1,717 | – | – | – | – | 1,717 |
| Current liabilities | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 1,393 | 4 | – | – | – | 1,397 |
| Other payables and accrued expenses | 3,375 | 5,705 | 2 | 83 | 722 | 9,887 |
| Payables to affiliated companies | 528 | 163 | – | – | – | 691 |
| Deferred income | 6 | 45 | – | – | – | 51 |
| Lease liabilities | 206 | – | – | – | – | 206 |
| Current tax liabilities | 31,361 | 2,037 | – | – | – | 33,398 |
| Amounts owed to depositors | 1,340,028 | 5,665,191 | 120,257 | 497,211 | 196,342 | 7,819,029 |
| Total liabilities | 1,379,589 | 5,673,145 | 120,259 | 497,294 | 197,181 | 7,867,468 |
| Currency exposure | | | | | | |
| Off-balance sheet net currency exposure hedged position | 2,821,735 | (2,011,641) | (109,545) | (406,139) | 104,562 | 398,972 |
| | 2,824,696 | (2,415,625) | (109,539) | (406,182) | 104,244 | (2,406) |
| Net currency exposure* | (2,961) | 403,984 | (6) | 43 | 318 | 401,378 |

| | EUR | USD | CHF | GBP | Other | Total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Derivative financial assets | 12,415 | 14,367 | 1,374 | 1,693 | 13 | 29,862 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 15,409 | 8,345 | 1,344 | 1,677 | 1,005 | 27,780 |
| Off-balance sheet - guarantees to counterparties | 4,668 | – | – | – | – | 4,668 |
| Credit commitments | – | 514,487 | – | – | – | 514,487 |

| | EUR | USD | CHF | GBP | Other | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | | | | | |
| Total assets | 3,655,625 | 4,265,909 | 9,805 | 26,699 | 230,592 | 8,188,630 |
| Total liabilities | 859,719 | 6,011,679 | 9,824 | 227,538 | 675,320 | 7,784,080 |
| Currency exposure | 2,795,906 | (1,745,770) | (19) | (200,839) | (444,728) | 404,550 |
| Off-balance sheet net currency exposure hedged position | 2,801,186 | (2,173,917) | (6) | (200,780) | (445,233) | (18,750) |
| Net currency exposure* | (5,280) | 428,147 | (13) | (59) | 505 | 423,300 |
| Derivative financial assets | 1,607 | 67,674 | – | 799 | 2,153 | 72,233 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 1,621 | 52,288 | – | 139 | 49 | 54,097 |
| Off-balance sheet - guarantees to counterparties | 1,498 | – | – | – | – | 1,498 |
| Credit commitments | – | 478,845 | – | – | – | 478,845 |

* The Net currency exposure of 401,378 thousand for 2025 (2024: 423,300 thousand) in USD (vs EUR) predominately relates to CBN Group's equity, which is denominated in USD. As CBN Group's functional currency is USD (as opposed to its presentation currency of EUR), this gives rise to a translation exposure and not an economic currency risk exposure.

Currency sensitivity analysis

The CBN Group is mainly exposed to USD currency and the analysis is done from that perspective. The profit is predominantly USD driven, so the USD profit would be reported higher or lower if foreign currency exchange rates moved, but not reflecting a real movement.

The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 10% change in exchange rates.

Foreign currency exchange impact on CBN's equity

If the US Dollar to Euro had been 10% higher and all other variables were held constant, the CBN Group's net profit for the year ended December 31, 2025 would have increased by EUR 0.3 million (2024: EUR 0.5 million) and the CBN Group's equity as at December 31, 2025 would have increased by EUR 0.3 million (2024: EUR 0.5 million).

If the US Dollar to Euro had been 10% lower and all other variables were held constant, the CBN Group's net profit for the year ended December 31, 2025 would have decreased by EUR 0.3 million (2024: decreased by EUR 0.6 million) and the CBN Group's equity as at December 31, 2025 would decrease by EUR 0.3 million (2024: decreased by EUR 0.6 million).

This minimal impact is a consequence of the currency hedging strategy of the CBN Group.

Interest rate risk in the Banking book

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book arises from the existence of mismatches in interest rate exposures or sensitivities between assets and liabilities on the CBN Group balance sheet. This is considered a subset of Market Risk and managed under the CBN Group Enterprise Risk Management Framework through the Market Risk Management Policy.

Interest rate risk is controlled through the monitoring of deposits and short-term investments with the use of the interest balance sheet and maturity profile. Funding is short term in nature and placements (exclusive of short-term investments) are also typically on an overnight basis. The Funding and Investment Strategy is updated annually, determining maximum safe maturity transformation and minimum levels of overnight and short-term liquidity required. The following table details the CBN Group's remaining maturity for its financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarizes the CBN Group exposure to interest rate risk translated to EUR:

| | Up to 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5 years | Total |
|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | | | |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | – | – | – | 163,628 | 163,628 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | – | – | – | 229 | 229 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 12,937 | – | 433,467 | – | 446,404 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 443,481 | 656,353 | 262,892 | – | 1,362,726 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | 403 | – | – | – | 403 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6,175,974 | 75,190 | – | – | 6,251,164 |
| Total assets | 6,632,795 | 731,543 | 696,359 | 163,857 | 8,224,554 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | – | – | – | 463 | 463 |
| Current liabilities | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | – | 206 | – | – | 206 |
| Amounts owed to depositors | 7,812,169 | 6,851 | 9 | – | 7,819,029 |
| Total liabilities | 7,812,169 | 7,057 | 9 | 463 | 7,819,698 |
| Net balance sheet position | (1,179,374) | 724,486 | 696,350 | 163,394 | 404,856 |

The table above discloses only interest bearing assets and liabilities included in the statement of financial position.

| | Up to 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | | | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | | | | |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | – | – | – | 278,437 | – | 278,437 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | – | – | – | – | 260 | 260 |
| Current assets | | | | | | |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 9,862 | – | 356,768 | – | – | 366,630 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 956,481 | 651,331 | 186,636 | – | – | 1,794,448 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | 346 | – | – | – | – | 346 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5,630,784 | 70,577 | – | – | – | 5,701,361 |
| Total assets | 6,597,473 | 721,908 | 543,404 | 278,437 | 260 | 8,141,482 |

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| | Up to 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | – | – | – | 159 | – | 159 |
| Current liabilities | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | – | 129 | – | – | – | 129 |
| Amounts owed to depositors | 7,717,157 | 21,566 | 6,564 | – | – | 7,745,287 |
| Total liabilities | 7,717,157 | 21,695 | 6,564 | 159 | – | 7,745,575 |
| Net balance sheet position | (1,119,684) | 700,213 | 536,840 | 278,278 | 260 | 395,907 |

Interest sensitivity analysis

Interest sensitivity is applicable in one key area for the CBN Group, the net interest margin. The net interest margin is subject to any changes in the spread CBN Group earns on placements in the markets versus the interest paid to clients. CBN Group calculates the impact of interest rate movements from both earnings perspective and economic value perspective. CBN Group applies regulatory required interest rate shock scenarios, as well as internal scenarios where needed. Interest rate management is based on Earnings at Risk (“EaR”) model, as being more relevant for CBN Group business model.

The EaR model considers the impact to interest earned and paid under a variety of interest rate shock scenarios. Under a gradual increase in the projected market rates of interest by 200 bps, it is calculated that CBN Group net interest income would increase by 38.1% (2024: 17.6% increase), while under a gradual decrease in projected market rates of interest by 200 bps, it is calculated that net interest income would reduce by 26.5% (2024: 19.9% reduction).

The Economic Value of Equity (“EVE”) is modelled, but considered less applicable for the CBN Group. The limited maturity transformation often results in largest negative impact scenarios being shock increases in rates, which are expected to be beneficial for profitability. A sudden increase of 200bps in the market rates is calculated to result in a 1.6% increase in equity (2024: 1.1% increase), while a sudden decrease of 200bps in the market rates was calculated to result in a 3.1% reduction in equity (2024: 2.0% reduction).

Interest Rate Risk is also considered within stress testing for CBN Group, which includes both sustained reductions in market rates of interest and reduced rate thresholds for interest payments to clients. The combination of modelled reductions in deposit balances and compression of net interest margin significantly reduces the projected net interest income, and as such are assessed each year as part of the ICAAP process. The results of the Stress Testing, EaR and EVE are monitored by CBN Group ALCO on a quarterly basis.

Liquidity risk

CBN Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining a conservative framework of limits. This includes coverage of regulatory requirements, such as the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and the Net Stable Funding Ratio, but also internal liquidity limits, including overnight liquidity, one-month liquidity, maturity transformation limits and monthly stress testing. Liquidity stress testing covers CBN Group-specific, Market-wide and Combined scenarios, which are slow-developing and fast-developing and are assessed as part of the Individual Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (“ILAAP”) annually. CBN Group also continuously monitors forecast to actual cash flows. In addition, CBN Group manages any counterparty risk in respect of liquidity through its utilization of the Counter Party Risk Monitoring System.

The following table details the CBN Group’s remaining contractual maturity for its financial assets and liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the cash flows of financial assets and liabilities based on the earliest date on which the CBN Group can be required to receive and pay, respectively.

Liquidity risk table

The table below summarizes the CBN Group exposure to liquidity risk translated to EUR:

| | Up to 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | | | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | | | | |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | – | – | – | 163,628 | – | 163,628 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | – | – | – | 229 | – | 229 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | – | – | – | 17 | – | 17 |
| Current assets | | | | | | |
| Trade receivables | 4,906 | – | – | – | – | 4,906 |
| Other receivables and accrued income | 20,385 | 11,026 | 3,943 | – | – | 35,354 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 12,937 | – | 433,467 | – | – | 446,404 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 443,481 | 656,353 | 262,892 | – | – | 1,362,726 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | 403 | – | – | – | – | 403 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | 207 | – | 604 | – | – | 811 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6,175,974 | 75,190 | – | – | – | 6,251,164 |
| Derivative financial assets | 17,176 | 7,447 | 5,239 | – | – | 29,862 |
| Total assets | 6,675,469 | 750,016 | 706,145 | 163,874 | – | 8,295,504 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | | | |
| Other liabilities | – | – | – | 184 | – | 184 |
| Lease liabilities | – | – | – | 463 | – | 463 |
| Deferred remuneration | – | – | – | 445 | – | 445 |
| Current liabilities | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 1,397 | – | – | – | – | 1,397 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 15,352 | 7,352 | 5,076 | – | – | 27,780 |
| Other payables and accrued expenses | 9,852 | 35 | – | – | – | 9,887 |
| Payables to affiliated companies | 691 | – | – | – | – | 691 |
| Lease liabilities | – | 206 | – | – | – | 206 |
| Amounts owed to depositors | 7,812,169 | 6,851 | 9 | – | – | 7,819,029 |
| Total liabilities | 7,839,461 | 14,444 | 5,085 | 1,092 | – | 7,860,082 |
| Net balance sheet position | (1,163,992) | 735,572 | 701,060 | 162,782 | – | 435,422 |
| Off-balance sheet - guarantees to counterparties | – | – | 3,636 | 282 | 750 | 4,668 |
| Credit commitments | 61,867 | – | 452,620 | – | – | 514,487 |

The table above discloses only financial assets and liabilities with liquidity parameters included in the statement of financial position.

| | Up to 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | | | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | | | | |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | – | – | – | 278,437 | – | 278,437 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | – | – | – | – | 260 | 260 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | – | – | – | – | 10 | 10 |
| Current assets | | | | | | |
| Trade receivables | 3,812 | – | – | – | – | 3,812 |
| Other receivables and accrued income | 21,516 | 12,951 | 7,098 | – | – | 41,565 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 9,862 | – | 356,768 | – | – | 366,630 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 956,481 | 651,331 | 186,636 | – | – | 1,794,448 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | 346 | – | – | – | – | 346 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | 407 | – | 604 | – | – | 1,011 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5,630,784 | 70,577 | – | – | – | 5,701,361 |
| Derivative financial assets | 30,181 | 40,969 | 1,083 | – | – | 72,233 |
| Total assets | 6,653,389 | 775,828 | 552,189 | 278,437 | 270 | 8,260,113 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | – | – | – | 159 | – | 159 |
| Deferred remuneration | – | – | – | 410 | – | 410 |
| Other liabilities | – | – | – | 176 | – | 176 |
| Current liabilities | | | | | | |
| Trade payables | 523 | – | – | – | – | 523 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 12,268 | 40,758 | 1,071 | – | – | 54,097 |
| Other payables and accrued expenses | 9,649 | 77 | 34 | – | – | 9,760 |
| Payables to affiliated companies | 734 | – | – | – | – | 734 |
| Lease liabilities | – | 129 | – | – | – | 129 |
| Amounts owed to depositors | 7,717,157 | 21,566 | 6,564 | – | – | 7,745,287 |
| Total liabilities | 7,740,331 | 62,530 | 7,669 | 745 | – | 7,811,275 |
| Net balance sheet position | (1,086,942) | 713,298 | 544,520 | 277,692 | 270 | 448,838 |
| Off-balance sheet - guarantees to counterparties | – | – | 399 | 53 | 1,046 | 1,498 |
| Credit commitments | 64,860 | – | 413,985 | – | – | 478,845 |

Credit risk

Credit risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from a debtor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with CBN Group or if a debtor otherwise fails to perform. Credit risk is monitored continuously by reviewing outstanding loans, temporary overdrafts and trade receivables by the account managers and the quality and exposures of counterparties by the Risk Management division. New extensions of credit are subject to written credit memoranda that must be appropriate to the established criteria of the loan policy approved by the appropriate level of management.

New counterparties are subject to due diligence by the Risk Management division and approval by the Divisional Credit Committee and the Management Board. The Supervisory Board is involved in the approval of credit applications that fall outside the authority given to the Management Board. CBN Group manages credit risk by choosing only reputable sovereigns, banks and corporates as counterparties for liquid funds and derivative financial instruments and monitoring credit-worthiness on a daily basis, adjusting credit limits for maximum size and tenor where needed.

CBN Group has implemented a daily monitoring methodology, CRMS, which uses the fundamental view of the rating agencies on a counterparty's probability of default through long-term ratings, and the more reactive view of the capital markets using credit default swap spreads to ensure that CBN Group only deals with highly regarded counterparties.

Loans to clients typically have a maximum loan to value ratio of 35% of eligible collateral, which may be secured by a pledge agreement covering the clients underlying securities portfolio held by Citco Group's separate custody subsidiaries or other forms of acceptable collateral. Valuations of the underlying collateral is made on a regular basis against industry norms and a legal entitlement to make margin calls on the client is in place. The loan portfolio is mainly focused on Europe and the offshore jurisdictions that attract quality mutual and hedge funds providers that are clients of CBN Group.

In addition, CBN Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to financial guarantees provided by CBN Group. CBN Group's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount CBN Group could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. As at December 31, 2025, guarantees on the Ultimate Parent's loan agreement and office leases have been recognized as a contingent liability (Note 4.29).

CBN Group has no significant ongoing concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of failures in execution, delivery, process management due to ineffectiveness or errors in internal banking performance, with the result of potential impact of business disruption, external issues, and losses. Within CBN Group's bank businesses, there are many complex and inherently impactful (to CBN and its clients) transaction-based processes. To ensure that operational risk is adequately monitored and controlled, an extensive internal control framework is put in place to robustly manage operational processes that aligns with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's Principles for the effective management of Operational Risk. The over-arching principles for operational risk management form the foundation for policies, procedures, processes, controls and tools for monitoring, assessment and governance. Operational Risk Management is part of the ERM Framework that exists in all divisions of Citco and is implemented fully within the CBN Group at the three levels of first line CBN Group business lines, second line control groups such as CBN Risk Management and by third line Group Internal Audit. A CBN Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) supplements the ERM Framework, providing a Risk Appetite Framework with essential direction linked directly to the strategic objectives providing boundaries for the Bank with regards to risk, including operational risk.

Cyber risk

The CBN Group has expanded its management of Cyber Risk with a Technology Risk Management Policy, ICT Risk Management Framework (Digital Operational Resilience), Business Strategy for Technology, with reporting and monitoring via CBN's IT Controls Committee (with its designated IT Security Subcommittee). CBN has also expanded its framework with a dedicated Cyber Risk Appetite Statement and a CBN and Citco Technology Management IT Service Provider Agreement which includes a Digital Operational Resilience Addendum and an IT Services Level Agreement under which Citco Technology Management applies a dedicated framework which performs to articulated IT Management service levels including covering Support Performance, IT/Cyber Security, Data Safeguards, Business Continuity, Access Management and Change Management.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is defined as the risk for financial loss, damage to reputation, or legal/regulatory sanctions from failed Organizational, Personal, Financial, or Client Conduct. The failure to act in line with applicable laws and regulations, internal rules (including Citco's Code of Business Conduct) pose a threat to CBN Group's good standing.

CBN Compliance is tasked with advising, challenging and having oversight of the first line in their management of compliance risks and has an active role in raising awareness (via training and communication) and stimulating CBN Group's core values of prudence, transparency and client focus. The scope of the compliance risks is outlined in the Citco's Compliance Charter. CBN Compliance is headed by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), who reports directly to the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer (CRCO). The CCO has direct access to the CBN Group's Management Board Risk Committee and CBN's Supervisory Board.

Financial Economic Crime (FEC)

As a gatekeeper to the financial system, CBN Group plays an important role in detecting and preventing financial economic crime. CBN Group is committed to take all necessary measures to prevent those products and services of the Bank are used for money-laundering, financing of terrorism, proliferation finance or breach of sanctions. CBN group and its subsidiary have zero tolerance for deliberately or knowingly facilitating financial crime.

CBN performs an annual SIRA, which assesses inherent and residual integrity risks related to FEC and tests top-down and bottom-up scenarios against limits set in CBN's FEC RAS.

Regulatory Change Management ('RCM')

To keep abreast of relevant changes in regulatory requirements and business activities with a view to ensuring Citco's ongoing compliance, avoiding reputational damage and/or financial loss, Citco Group Compliance has implemented a regulatory change management function and process to identify relevant regulatory developments and have them addressed by the appropriate parties in a timely manner. A gap analysis is performed when necessary and determine, with the assistance of the first line, when applicable, of the impact of current/future requirements on licensing, services, policies etc. CBN Compliance ensures that the first and second line of risks owners are identified and risk assessments of the proposed new legislation are maintained.

Sanctions

CBN Group continues to closely monitor the situation regarding the Russia-Ukraine war. Sanctions related to the Russia-Ukraine war concern targeted restrictive measures against individuals and entities involved in the threat to the sovereignty of Ukraine as well as economic sanctions, including export and import restrictions on Russia.

CBN Group will continue to monitor the situation and implement new, applicable sanctions packages, including additions to existing restrictive measures, as and when they are released. Furthermore, CBN Management Board is in close contact with DNB and the Dutch Ministry of Finance regarding sanctions developments. It remains to be expected that due to the current geopolitical situation, the sanction landscape continues to be highly volatile and complex.

Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery

We are committed to applying high standards of honesty and integrity consistently across our global operations and in all our business dealings. CBN Group has zero tolerance towards and is committed to fighting corruption and bribery. We implemented controls on background screening to mitigate the risk of corruption when entering into, and throughout the relationship with a client, business partner and/or employee.

We encourage our staff to report any suspicion of bribery or other form of corruption. Our policies prescribe that when bribery or other forms of corruption come to our attention, we will engage with the customer, business partner or employee and take adequate measures.

Legal risk

The CBN Group manages on a continual basis potential legal risks which might arise through contractual engagement and liabilities, litigation risk and employment practices and workplace safety. Controls in place utilise standard templates (with limited pre-approved deviation) for structured content with clauses and wording which follows commercial norms for contractual agreements as well as ongoing monitoring of service levels. Contractual wording covers potential breaches of services, whilst seeking to protect the CBN Group with certain exceptions made for fraud, gross and simple negligence and wilful misconduct, which are managed separately. CBN Group will seek the opinion of external counsel for specialized advice where necessary.

External Environment risk

CBN Group recognizes the growing requirements around ESG- or Sustainability Risk Management and is developing its framework for these. The CBN Group has implemented a Climate and Environment Risk Management Policy, which integrates these into the ERM Framework as risk drivers of existing risks and considers the potential for climate and environment in the CBN Business Strategy. Alongside this, the CBN Group has enhanced its risk appetite statements on climate change risks, performs annual Climate and Environment Risk Assessments and implemented limits for direct exposures to high impact sectors. CBN Group has continued its work to meet regulatory sustainability requirements.

Capital Adequacy

CBN Group's asset and liability committee reviews the capital structure on a routine basis. Based on the recommendations of the ALCO committee, CBN Group balances its overall capital structure and liquidity management. CBN Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2024.

To monitor the adequacy of its capital under Pillar 1, banks within CBN Group apply Capital Adequacy (Solvency) ratios, established by the relevant regulatory authorities ('CAR'). CAR measures capital adequacy by comparing the entity's eligible capital with the sum of the total of risk weighted exposure amounts for Credit Risk, Operational Risk, Market Risk and Credit Valuation Adjustment ('CVA').

For Credit Risk, the Standardized Approach is used in which for each asset the relevant risk weighted assets are determined using the counterparty type and external rating. Off-balance sheet credit-related commitments are taken into account by applying different categories of credit conversion factors, designed to convert these items into balance sheet equivalents. For Credit risk exposure for FX contracts, the Standardized Approach is used. The resulting equivalent amounts are then weighted for risk using the same percentages as for on-balance sheet assets.

For Operational Risk the Business Indicator Component is calculated. Business Indicator Component consists of Interest, leases and dividend component; Services component; and Financial component, measured as average for the past 3 years.

The Market Risk capital requirements cover the risk of FX open positions.

The CVA is an adjustment to the mid-market valuation of the portfolio of transactions with a counterparty and a Reduced Basic Approach is applied.

To monitor the adequacy of its capital under Pillar 2 and sufficient liquidity, banks within CBN Group maintain Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP') and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ('ILAAP'), as well as the Recovery Plan. Formal documents are produced on annual basis. CBN Management Board is required to inform DNB and receive approval from the Supervisory Board prior to paying out dividends to its shareholder. As at December 31, 2025, CBN Group total equity amounted to EUR 401.0 million (2024: EUR 422.6 million).

The balance sheet equity consists of the following elements:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Share capital | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 48,503 | 48,503 |
| Translation reserve | 7,630 | 58,999 |
| Other reserves | 2,540 | 1,582 |
| Revaluation of FVOCI assets | 189 | (81) |
| Retained earnings | 221,849 | 172,776 |
| | 285,711 | 286,779 |
| Net Profit for the year | 115,343 | 135,907 |
| | 401,054 | 422,686 |

For regulatory reporting purposes, EUR 354.3 million (2024: EUR 370.4 million) is classified as Common Equity Tier 1 capital when calculating the capital adequacy requirement. While the CET1 capital decreased year-on-year due to adverse currency translation from a weaker USD, this does not materially impact capital adequacy, as the underlying USD capital increased through profit retention, effectively matching the currency profile of CBN Group's predominantly USD-denominated risk exposures.

As at December 31, 2025, the Pillar 1 capital requirements amounted to EUR 111.1 million (2024: EUR 100.8 million), which consisted of EUR 76.3 million (2024: EUR 67.9 million) for credit risk, EUR 32.3 million (2024: EUR 30.7 million) for operational risk, EUR 0.2 million (2024: EUR 0.4 million) for foreign exchange risk and EUR 2.3 million (2024: EUR 1.8 million) for credit valuation adjustment.

CBN Group's management allocated EUR 39.0 million (2024: EUR 39.0 million) of capital to cover Pillar 2 risks.

4.4. Net interest income and other revenue

The CBN Group derives revenue from the following major revenue lines in the following geographic locations:

| | The Netherlands | Canada | Ireland | Luxembourg | Total |
|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| 2025 | | | | | |
| Interest income | 42,240 | 77,199 | 109,133 | 9,262 | 237,834 |
| Interest expense | (2,183) | (47,696) | (13,940) | (5,859) | (69,678) |
| Custody and trading income | – | 12,668 | 7,085 | 19,877 | 39,630 |
| Net income from dealing in foreign currencies | 222 | 487 | 1,844 | 636 | 3,189 |
| Payment fees | 105 | 719 | 2,390 | 652 | 3,866 |
| Other banking and custody services | 1,865 | 1,824 | 5,087 | 3,048 | 11,824 |
| Net interest income and other revenue | 42,249 | 45,201 | 111,599 | 27,616 | 226,665 |

| | The Netherlands | Canada | Ireland | Luxembourg | Total |
|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| 2024 | | | | | |
| Interest income | 55,683 | 85,850 | 135,745 | 11,190 | 288,468 |
| Interest expense | (5,606) | (55,039) | (16,360) | (9,947) | (86,952) |
| Custody and trading income | 30 | 10,891 | 5,879 | 17,384 | 34,184 |
| Net income from dealing in foreign currencies | 247 | 240 | 1,708 | 613 | 2,808 |
| Payment fees | 83 | 723 | 2,223 | 577 | 3,606 |
| Other banking and custody services | 2,158 | 1,716 | 5,810 | 2,741 | 12,425 |
| Net interest income and other revenue | 52,595 | 44,381 | 135,005 | 22,558 | 254,539 |

The CBN Group has recognized the following receivables and payables. These are included within accrued income/derivative financial assets and accrued expenses/derivative financial liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Receivables | | |
| Accrued income | 9,996 | 9,062 |
| Derivative financial assets | 29,862 | 72,233 |
| Interest receivable from affiliated companies | 499 | 505 |
| Interest receivable | 21,958 | 30,079 |
| As at December 31, | 62,315 | 111,879 |
| Payables | | |
| Accrued expenses | 2,729 | 2,239 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 27,780 | 54,097 |
| Interest payable | 5,160 | 5,448 |
| As at December 31, | 35,669 | 61,784 |

4.5. Personnel expenses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Salaries and bonuses | 23,982 | 21,892 |
| Social security charges and taxes | 1,967 | 1,791 |
| Pension expenses | 1,673 | 1,434 |
| Related party personnel recharges | 3,505 | 4,503 |
| Other personnel expenses | 533 | 417 |
| Personnel expenses | 31,660 | 30,037 |

The average number of full-time employees for the year was 244 (2024: 228) of which 213 (2024: 199) were employed in the EU.

In 2025, there were 10 (2024: 9) employees classified as Identified Staff (excluding the Management Board). These identified employees were granted a variable remuneration of EUR 222 thousand in 2025 (2024: EUR 208 thousand). For these identified staff EUR 110 thousand (2024: EUR 71 thousand) of variable remuneration is currently deferred to future years. The total variable remuneration for all employees (excluding the Management Board) related to the year 2025 amounts to EUR 951 thousand (2024: EUR 766 thousand). In 2025, no employee received a remuneration of EUR 1 million or more. The Management Board decided that there was no reason to apply a collective or individual malus with respect to the variable remunerations in 2025 or to vest previous tranches of deferred variable remunerations.

In 2025 designated identified staff received 50% of variable remuneration in phantom shares. The above disclosure is in line with IFRS 2.

The approximation of fair value of a phantom share is based on the normalized earnings as per the annual accounts.

The effect of this arrangement is insignificant in value and it is included in Salaries and bonuses and Other liabilities.

For the year 2025, the table below outlines the details of the deferred remuneration of EUR 511 thousand.

| | Management Board | Other MRT* | Total |
|--|------------------|------------|---------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Number of employees in the deferral plan | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Variable remuneration | 354 | 157 | 511 |
| • of which is cash | 100 | 47 | 147 |
| • of which is deferred | 254 | 110 | 364 |
| i. of which share price linked | 177 | 78 | 255 |
| ii. of which is deferred cash | 77 | 32 | 109 |
| Outstanding deferred remuneration (vested) | 663 | 201 | 864 |
| Outstanding deferred remuneration (unvested) | 497 | 132 | 629 |
| Deferred remuneration paid out in the performance year | 222 | 61 | 283 |

Personnel expenses include the expenses associated with the Management Board and Supervisory Board of Directors. See Note 4.37 for Directors' remuneration.

*MRT stands for material risk takers

4.6. Office and administration expenses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Office and administration expenses | 1,137 | 878 |
| Related party office and administration expenses | 4,543 | 5,122 |
| Office and administration expenses | 5,680 | 6,000 |

4.7. Travel expenses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Travel expenses | 504 | 504 |
| Related party travel expenses | 272 | 295 |
| Travel expenses | 776 | 799 |

4.8. Professional services

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Professional fees | 1,039 | 877 |
| Audit fees | 582 | 516 |
| Related party professional fee expense | 414 | 412 |
| Professional services | 2,035 | 1,805 |
| Fees to independent auditor: | | |
| Audit fees | 518 | 435 |
| Audit-related fees | 64 | 81 |
| Audit fees | 582 | 516 |

Audit fees for 2025 includes EUR 454.0 thousand paid to Forvis Mazars Accountants N.V. (2024: EUR 362.0 thousand) and EUR 64.0 thousand paid to Deloitte Canada (2024: EUR 73.0 thousand).

Audit-related fees (in relation to Deposit Guarantee Scheme) totalled EUR 64.0 thousand (2024: EUR 81.0 thousand) paid to Deloitte Netherlands for Citco Bank Nederland N.V.

4.9. Depreciation and amortization

| | Notes | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------|------------|------------|
| | | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Depreciation on plant and equipment | 4.13 | 43 | 55 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 4.14 | 217 | 227 |
| Amortization of internally generated software | 4.15 | 199 | 219 |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 459 | 501 |

4.10. Other operating expenses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Citco Group support service fees | 19,191 | 22,865 |
| Royalty fees | 5,420 | 6,056 |
| Other related party expenses | 6,003 | 6,483 |
| Other expenses | 9,108 | 10,014 |
| Other operating expenses | 39,722 | 45,418 |

4.11. Net finance expenses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------|-----------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Interest expense | 493 | 59 |
| Interest income | (5) | (2) |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 28 | 17 |
| Foreign exchange loss | 239 | 36 |
| Fair value gains on financial instruments through profit or loss | (58) | (12) |
| Net finance expenses | 697 | 98 |

All interest income and expenses are attributable to continuing operations.

4.12. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| <i>Current income tax:</i> | | |
| Current tax expense: current year | 29,250 | 33,104 |
| Current tax expense: prior year | 26 | (272) |
| | 29,276 | 32,832 |
| <i>Deferred tax:</i> | | |
| Deferred tax expense: current year | (48) | – |
| Deferred tax expense: prior year | – | 120 |
| | (48) | 120 |
| Income tax expense | 29,228 | 32,952 |

Income tax expense

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | % | EUR 000 | % | EUR 000 |
| Net profit before tax | | 144,571 | | 168,859 |
| Income tax using the domestic corporation tax rate | 26 | 36,866 | 26 | 43,059 |
| Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions | (5) | (7,667) | (6) | (10,186) |
| Non-deductible expenses | – | 3 | – | 231 |
| Under/(over) provided in prior years | – | 26 | – | (152) |
| Income tax expense | 21 | 29,228 | 20 | 32,952 |

As a Bank involved in worldwide operations, CBN Group is subject to several factors that affect its tax charge. This is principally due to the levels and mix of profitability in different jurisdictions, transfer pricing policies and tax rates imposed.

Certain entities within the Group are within the scope of the Pillar Two model rules to the extent that the rules operate in a jurisdiction where Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted at year-end. The tax liability arising from the Pillar Two model rules is recognized in the legal entities in the jurisdiction where it applies.

The Group has applied the temporary exception issued by the IASB in May 2023 to the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in IAS 12. Accordingly, the Group neither recognizes nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

At the issuance of the audited financial statements, the government of the Cayman Islands, where the parent company is incorporated, has not enacted the Pillar Two Income-tax legislation. Consequently, Pillar Two income tax-liabilities will not be levied on Citco III Limited. These liabilities will be assessed using the following mechanisms:

- Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax ("QDMTT"): a minimum tax incorporated into the domestic law of a jurisdiction.
- Income Inclusion Rule ("IIR"): requires the ultimate parent entity ("UPE") or intermediate parent entity ("IPE") to pay a top-up tax on its proportionate share of the income of any low-taxed constituent entity ("CE") in which the UPE/IPE has a direct or indirect ownership interest. The tax is the amount required to bring the overall effective tax rate ("ETR") up to 15%. The UPE is given priority for applying the IIR; if the UPE's jurisdiction has not implemented the IIR, responsibility falls on the directly owned CE, and so on down the ownership chain.
- Undertaxed Profits Rule ("UTPR"): a back-stop to the IIR, applies if the jurisdiction of the UPE or any IPE has chosen not to implement the IIR. The UTPR allocates taxing rights over undertaxed income to all jurisdictions that have implemented the UTPR charging mechanism. The UTPR uses a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction approach with two equally-weighted allocation keys: the net book value of tangible assets and the number of employees (full-time equivalents).

Effective dates: QDMTT from January 1, 2024; UTPR from January 1, 2025 (jurisdictions may apply different timelines). The applicable jurisdictions where Group subsidiaries have an effective tax rate below the Pillar Two minimum tax rate in 2025, after applying the safe-harbor rules, are the British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Ireland, Malta and the Cayman Islands. Of these, only Ireland has implemented QDMTT as of January 1, 2024, and Curaçao is considered to have substantively enacted QDMTT and IIR as of January 1, 2025. The other jurisdictions have not yet implemented QDMTT as of January 1, 2024, and none of them are locations of an IPE that could apply the IIR in the absence of implementation by the UPE's jurisdiction. A number of jurisdictions, mainly European jurisdictions, the United Kingdom and Australia, have implemented UTPR in 2025.

As at December 31, 2025, approximately 53% (2024: 56%) of the Group's profits are subject to Pillar Two income taxes, and the average effective tax rate applicable to those profits is 6% (2024: 2.15%). The Group's current tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes is EUR 1.7 million (2024: EUR 2.0 million). This information is based on the profits and tax expenses determined as part of the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements, considering all material adjustments required by the legislation in jurisdictions that have implemented Pillar Two legislation.

The Group is continuing to assess the impact of the Pillar Two income-tax legislation on its future financial performance.

4.13. Plant and equipment

| | Notes | Plant and equipment EUR 000 |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Cost: | | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | | 318 |
| Additions | | 55 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | (79) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 294 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | | 289 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 4.9 | 43 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | (75) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 257 |
| Net carrying amount | | |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 37 |

| | Notes | Plant and equipment EUR 000 |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Cost: | | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | | 263 |
| Additions | | 39 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | 16 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 318 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | | 221 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 4.9 | 55 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | 13 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 289 |
| Net carrying amount | | |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 29 |

4.14. Right-of-use assets

The CBN Group leases several assets including buildings, machinery and equipment. The average lease term is 4.1 years (2024: 3.6 years).

Approximately 53% (2024: 13%) of leases relate to office space and remainder comprises of leased cars and office equipment.

| | Notes | Right-of-use assets EUR 000 |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Cost | | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | | 1,014 |
| Additions | | 576 |
| Terminations | | (600) |
| Foreign exchange difference | | (188) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 802 |
| Depreciation | | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | | 667 |
| Depreciation | 4.9 | 217 |
| Disposals | | (600) |
| Foreign exchange difference | | (51) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 233 |
| Net carrying amount | | |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 569 |

| | Notes | Right-of-use assets EUR 000 |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Cost | | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | | 835 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | 179 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 1,014 |
| Depreciation | | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | | 502 |
| Depreciation | 4.9 | 227 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | (62) |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 667 |
| Net carrying amount | | |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 347 |

4.15. Intangible assets

| | Notes | Internally generated software | Third-party software | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Cost | | | | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | | 1,330 | 216 | 1,546 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | (152) | (25) | (177) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 1,178 | 191 | 1,369 |
| Accumulated amortization: | | | | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | | 1,019 | 216 | 1,235 |
| Amortization charge | 4.9 | 199 | – | 199 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | (123) | (25) | (148) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 1,095 | 191 | 1,286 |
| Net carrying amount | | | | |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | 83 | – | 83 |

| | Notes | Internally generated software | Third-party software | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Cost | | | | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | | 1,246 | 202 | 1,448 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | 84 | 14 | 98 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 1,330 | 216 | 1,546 |
| Accumulated amortization: | | | | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | | 741 | 202 | 943 |
| Amortization charge | 4.9 | 219 | – | 219 |
| Foreign exchange difference | | 59 | 14 | 73 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 1,019 | 216 | 1,235 |
| Net carrying amount | | | | |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | 311 | – | 311 |

The results on disposals of intangible assets are not significant.

4.16. Financial assets at amortized cost

The CBN Group classifies its financial assets as at amortized cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortized cost include the following debt investments:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| US Treasury notes | 248,789 | 311,205 |
| Term loans | 78,918 | 59,712 |
| Mezzanine notes | 46,892 | 53,015 |
| Variable funding notes | 233,648 | 216,082 |
| Current account overdrafts | 1,785 | 5,053 |
| As at December 31, | 610,032 | 645,067 |
| Maturity analysis: | | |
| One month or less | 12,937 | 9,862 |
| More than three months up to a year | 433,467 | 356,768 |
| One to five years | 163,628 | 278,437 |
| As at December 31, | 610,032 | 645,067 |
| Current | 446,404 | 366,630 |
| Non-current | 163,628 | 278,437 |
| As at December 31, | 610,032 | 645,067 |

The interest income for the year on financial instruments held at amortized cost was EUR 20,566 thousand (2024: EUR 12,982 thousand).

ECL on these investments recognized in the consolidated income statement for the year was a loss of EUR 181.0 thousand (2024: EUR 89.0 thousand).

In 2025, no loans were granted to affiliated companies (2024: EUR nil). Undrawn portion of VFN at end of the period is EUR 307.3 million (2024: EUR 253.0 million).

4.17. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The CBN Group classifies its financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income only if both of the following criteria are met:

- debt securities where the contractual cash flows are solely principal, interest, and
- the objective of the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include the following debt investments:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Commercial paper issued by financial institutions | 1,108,846 | 1,168,670 |
| US treasury bills | 232,533 | 625,778 |
| Bonds | 21,347 | – |
| As at December 31, | 1,362,726 | 1,794,448 |
| Maturity Analysis: | | |
| One month or less | 443,481 | 956,481 |
| Up to three months | 656,353 | 651,331 |
| More than three months up to a year | 262,892 | 186,636 |
| As at December 31, | 1,362,726 | 1,794,448 |
| Current | 1,362,726 | 1,794,448 |
| As at December 31, | 1,362,726 | 1,794,448 |

The interest income for the year on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income was EUR 47,908 thousand (2024: EUR 79,394 thousand).

There was no ECL recognized in the consolidated income statement on these investments for the year (2024: Nil).

Commercial paper issued by financial institutions and certificate of deposits represents A+ to AAA rated paper. In order to avoid fluctuations in the income statement, these investments have been classified as FVOCI with revaluations recorded in other comprehensive income.

4.18. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

The CBN Group classifies debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at either amortized cost or FVOCI at FVTPL.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Junior note | 229 | 260 |
| Other | 403 | 346 |
| As at December 31, | 632 | 606 |
| Maturity analysis: | | |
| One month or less | 403 | 346 |
| One to five years | 229 | – |
| More than five years | – | 260 |
| As at December 31, | 632 | 606 |
| Current | 403 | 346 |
| Non-current | 229 | 260 |
| As at December 31, | 632 | 606 |

4.19. Deferred tax

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------|-----------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Capitalized tax loss and deferred tax assets | 109 | 63 |
| Amounts recognized as at December 31, | 109 | 63 |

The following are the major deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized by the CBN Group and the related movements during the year:

| | Capitalized losses and deferred tax assets | Total |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 63 | 63 |
| Increase | 48 | 48 |
| Foreign exchange difference | (2) | (2) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 109 | 109 |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 185 | 185 |
| Utilization | (120) | (120) |
| Foreign exchange difference | (2) | (2) |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 63 | 63 |

4.19.1. Recognized deferred tax assets

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Deferred tax assets | | |
| Property and equipment | 34 | 33 |
| Other items | 75 | 30 |
| Net tax assets | 109 | 63 |

4.19.2. Movement in temporary differences during 2025 and 2024

| | Temporary differences | Capitalized tax losses | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 185 | – | 185 |
| Utilizations during the year | (120) | – | (120) |
| Foreign exchange difference | (2) | – | (2) |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 63 | – | 63 |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 63 | – | 63 |
| Additions during the year | 48 | – | 48 |
| Foreign exchange difference | (2) | – | (2) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 109 | – | 109 |

A specification as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 of the deferred tax assets and how they are used is shown as below:

| | Deferred tax assets | Carried forward losses | Carried forward until at least | Capitalized 2025 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | | EUR 000 |
| Europe - Netherlands | 48 | – | unlimited | 48 |
| Europe - Ireland | 3 | – | unlimited | 3 |
| Canada | 58 | – | unlimited | 58 |
| As at December 31, | 109 | – | | 109 |

| | Deferred tax assets | Carried forward losses | Carried forward until at least | Capitalized 2024 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | | EUR 000 |
| Europe - Netherlands | 11 | – | unlimited | 11 |
| Europe - Ireland | 3 | – | unlimited | 3 |
| Canada | 49 | – | unlimited | 49 |
| As at December 31, | 63 | – | | 63 |

Deferred tax assets have been recognized to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

As at December 31, 2025, CBN recognized retained earnings of EUR 121,717 thousand associated with the investment in its Canadian subsidiary. This gives rise to a temporary difference (net equity value versus cost) without a corresponding deferred tax liability. Any withholding tax liability may only materialize in the future should the subsidiary declare a dividend.

4.20. Trade receivables

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Trade receivables | 4,906 | 3,812 |
| As at December 31, | 4,906 | 3,812 |

The average age of these receivables is 36 days (2024: 36 days). No interest is charged on trade receivables that are past due. Trade receivables are the amounts due from clients relating to depositary and custody services provided by the CBN Group.

4.20.1. Age of trade receivables past due but not impaired

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| 1-30 days | 814 | 671 |
| 31-60 days | 1,369 | 634 |
| 61-90 days | 205 | 363 |
| Over 90 days | 520 | 430 |
| As at December 31, | 2,908 | 2,098 |

4.20.2. Movement in the expected credit losses

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses for 2025 is nil (2024: nil).

4.21. Other receivables and accrued income

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Interest receivables | 21,958 | 30,079 |
| Accrued income | 9,996 | 9,062 |
| Other receivables | 2,543 | 1,990 |
| Prepaid expenses | 857 | 434 |
| As at December 31, | 35,354 | 41,565 |

4.22. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Cash and balance with central banks | 4,153,247 | 3,617,281 |
| Current account with other banks | 1,124,600 | 1,161,547 |
| Bank balances with affiliated companies | 9,667 | 7,322 |
| Deposit with other banks | 963,650 | 915,211 |
| As at December 31, | 6,251,164 | 5,701,361 |

Bank balances attract interest at the respective short-term deposit market rates. Banks are required to deposit a minimum average balance, calculated monthly, with the central banks, which is not available for use in CBN Group's day-to-day operations. These deposits bear no interest. The minimum reserve amount with the central banks for 2025 is EUR 50.5 million (2024: EUR 50.3 million).

4.23. Share capital

Authorized shares

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Number of shares 000 | Number of shares 000 |
| Ordinary shares of par value EUR 100 each | 250 | 250 |
| As at December 31, | 250 | 250 |

Ordinary shares issued and fully paid

| | Number of shares 000 | EUR 000 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| As at January 1, 2025 | 50 | 5,000 |
| Movement | – | – |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 50 | 5,000 |

4.24. Provisions

| | Severance payments |
|---|---------------------------|
| | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 33 |
| Provisions made during the year | 158 |
| Unwinding of discount | – |
| Amounts used during the year | (191) |
| Unused amounts reversed during the year | – |
| Foreign exchange difference | – |
| As at December 31, 2025 | – |
| Current | – |
| As at December 31, 2025 | – |
| As at January 1, 2024 | – |
| Provisions made during the year | 63 |
| Unwinding of discount | – |
| Amounts used during the year | (13) |
| Unused amounts reversed during the year | (17) |
| Foreign exchange difference | – |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 33 |
| Current | 33 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 33 |

4.25. Retirement benefit schemes

Principally, the CBN Group pays premiums to defined contribution retirement schemes. Effective May 1, 2014, the Netherlands Scheme changed from a defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan.

The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the CBN Group in funds under the control of trusts, foundations and the like. Where there are employees who leave the scheme prior to vesting fully in the contributions, the contributions payable by the CBN Group are reduced by the amount of forfeited contributions.

The total cost charged to the consolidated income statement of EUR 1.7 million (2024: EUR 1.4 million) represents contributions payable to these schemes by the CBN Group at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

4.26. Other payables and accrued expenses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Interest payable | 5,160 | 5,448 |
| Accrued expenses | 2,935 | 2,419 |
| Taxes and social security contributions | 1,774 | 1,867 |
| Other payables | 18 | 26 |
| As at December 31, | 9,887 | 9,760 |

The CBN Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the permitted credit terms.

4.27. Amounts owed to depositors

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Demand deposits | 7,256,096 | 7,290,551 |
| Demand deposits with affiliated companies | 132,382 | 136,218 |
| Time deposits | 430,551 | 318,518 |
| As at December 31, | 7,819,029 | 7,745,287 |

Deposits are only short term and CBN Group pays interest based on the terms agreed with clients.

Maturity analysis:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| On demand | 7,388,469 | 7,426,769 |
| One month or less | 423,700 | 290,388 |
| More than one month up to three months | 6,851 | 21,566 |
| More than three months up to a year | 9 | 6,564 |
| As at December 31, | 7,819,029 | 7,745,287 |

4.28. Lease liabilities

| | Lease liabilities |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 288 |
| Additions | 576 |
| Lease payments | (195) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 669 |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 302 |
| Additions | 260 |
| Lease payments | (233) |
| Lease terminations | (41) |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 288 |

Maturity analysis:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Within one year | 206 | 129 |
| In the second to the fifth year inclusive | 463 | 159 |
| As at December 31, | 669 | 288 |

Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position as at December 31,

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Current liabilities | 206 | 129 |
| Non-current liabilities | 463 | 159 |
| As at December 31, | 669 | 288 |

4.29. Guarantees

Citco III Limited has entered into loan agreements with financial institutions. In these agreements the CBN Group has been included as obligor for these facilities. The guarantee provided shall not exceed 10% of the CBN Group's Equity or USD 15.0 million. Equity under the definition of the loan agreements is the equity of Citco Bank Nederland N.V. and certain of its affiliates.

As at December 31, 2025, CBN and its subsidiary had commitments on guarantees with counter guarantees amounting to EUR 4.0 million (2024: EUR 0.3 million) and guarantees without counter guarantees amounting to EUR 0.7 million (2024: EUR 1.1 million).

4.30. Derivative financial instruments

Group utilizes the forward exchange contracts for hedging and non-hedging purposes.

| | Contract/notional amount | Fair value assets | Fair value liabilities |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at December 31, 2025 | | | |
| Forward exchange contracts | 9,132,101 | 29,862 | 27,780 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | | | |
| Forward exchange contracts | 7,340,860 | 72,233 | 54,097 |

Forward exchange contracts represent commitments to purchase foreign and domestic currency, including undelivered spot transactions. Since these contracts are collateralized by cash or marketable securities, the credit risk is negligible.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is revalued daily based on the applicable spot rates.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities relate primarily to two types of transactions undertaken by CBN Group:

1. Treasury activities: in earning additional interest margin over base rates, CBN Group undertakes forward foreign exchange contracts to arbitrage the difference between the margins earned on higher yielding currencies (i.e. Euro) versus the cost of undertaking the swap. These transactions are on a short-term basis and with a small number of highly rated counterparties.
2. Foreign exchange contracts: CBN Group places foreign exchange contracts on behalf of clients. However, CBN Group does not take any positions on these transactions and immediately places a corresponding trade in the market for which we retain a spread. These services are only provided to clients with funds on deposits with CBN Group and funds retained in order to meet any margin calls. Again, other than, the margin earned the asset and liability positions offset.

CBN Group occasionally enters into forward exchange contracts to mitigate the exposure on material items of capital expenditure. The fair value of the assets and liabilities is represented in the statement of financial position as derivative financial assets and as derivative financial liability.

4.31. Fair value of financial instruments

4.31.1. Fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position

The following table provides at the end of the reporting period an analysis of financial instruments, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

| As at December 31, 2025: | Fair value measurement using | | Total |
|---|---|---|------------------|
| | Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant observable inputs (Level 2) | |
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Financial assets held at amortized cost | | | |
| US Treasury notes | 248,789 | – | 248,789 |
| Term loans | – | 78,918 | 78,918 |
| Mezzanine notes | – | 46,892 | 46,892 |
| Variable funding notes | – | 233,648 | 233,648 |
| Current account overdrafts | – | 1,785 | 1,785 |
| Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | |
| Commercial paper issued by financial institutions | – | 1,108,846 | 1,108,846 |
| US Treasury bills | 232,533 | – | 232,533 |
| Bonds held through FVOCI | 21,347 | – | 21,347 |
| Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss | | | |
| Junior Note | – | 229 | 229 |
| Other assets | – | 403 | 403 |
| Derivative financial assets | – | 29,862 | 29,862 |
| As at December 31, | 502,669 | 1,500,583 | 2,003,252 |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | – | 27,780 | 27,780 |
| As at December 31, | – | 27,780 | 27,780 |

As at December 31, 2025 the fair value of the US Treasury notes is USD 296,449 thousand, of Commercial paper issued by financial institutions is USD 1,316,871 thousand, of US Treasury bills is USD 274,285 thousand and of Bonds held through FVOCI is USD 25,038 thousand.

| As at December 31, 2024: | Fair value measurement using | | |
|---|--|--|------------------|
| | Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) | Significant observable inputs (Level 2) | Total |
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Financial assets held at amortized cost | | | |
| US Treasury notes | 311,205 | – | 311,205 |
| Term loans | – | 59,712 | 59,712 |
| Mezzanine notes | – | 53,015 | 53,015 |
| Variable funding notes | – | 216,082 | 216,082 |
| Current account overdrafts | – | 5,053 | 5,053 |
| Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | |
| Commercial paper issued by financial institutions | – | 1,168,670 | 1,168,670 |
| US Treasury bills | 625,778 | – | 625,778 |
| Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss | | | |
| Junior Note | – | 260 | 260 |
| Other assets | – | 346 | 346 |
| Derivative financial assets | – | 72,233 | 72,233 |
| As at December 31, | 936,983 | 1,575,371 | 2,512,354 |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | – | 54,097 | 54,097 |
| As at December 31, | – | 54,097 | 54,097 |

As at December 31, 2024 the fair value of the US Treasury notes is USD 322,178 thousand, of Commercial paper issued by financial institutions is USD 1,234,580 thousand and of US Treasury bills is USD 649,329 thousand.

During 2025 and 2024, there have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2. Additionally, CBN Group held no Level 3 investments during 2025 and 2024.

4.31.2. Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purpose of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows

| Financial assets/financial liabilities | Fair value hierarchy | Valuation technique(s) and key input(s) |
|--|----------------------|---|
| • Forward exchange contracts | Level 2 | Difference between the contract rate and a market quoted rate, adjusted to include credit risk or other factors as appropriate. |
| • Commercial paper | Level 2 | Quoted market prices or dealer quote for similar financial instruments |
| • Certificate of deposits | Level 2 | Quoted market prices or dealer quote for similar financial instruments |
| • US Treasury bills | Level 1 | Quoted bid prices in an active market |
| • Money Market Funds | Level 2 | Quoted market prices or dealer quote for similar financial instruments |
| • Bonds held through FVOCI | Level 1 | Quoted bid prices in an active market |

4.32. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

| Financial Assets | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6,251,164 | 5,701,361 |
| Financial assets held at amortized cost | 610,032 | 645,067 |
| Financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income | 1,362,726 | 1,794,448 |
| Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss | 632 | 606 |
| Derivative financial assets | 29,862 | 72,233 |
| Receivables | 39,765 | 45,568 |
| As at December 31, | 8,294,181 | 8,259,283 |

| Financial Liabilities | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Amounts owed to the depositors | 7,819,029 | 7,745,287 |
| Lease liabilities | 669 | 288 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 27,780 | 54,097 |
| Other liabilities | 10,831 | 9,737 |
| As at December 31, | 7,858,309 | 7,809,409 |

4.33. Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments carried at cost:

- (a) The fair value of assets and liabilities maturing within 12 months is assumed to approximate their carrying amount;
- (b) The fair value of demand deposits and savings accounts (included in due to customers) with no specific maturity is assumed to be the amount payable on demand at the end of the reporting period. Demand deposits and savings accounts bear floating interest rates, the fair value is assumed to approximate their carrying amount;
- (c) The fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to be approximated by their carrying amounts and, in the case of loans, does not, therefore, reflect changes in their credit quality, as the impact of credit risk is recognized separately by deducting the allowances for credit losses; and
- (d) The fair value of loans and mortgages carried at amortized cost is estimated by comparing market interest rates when the loans were granted with current market rates offered on similar loans. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining gross fair values, as the impact of credit risk is recognized separately by deducting the amounts of the allowances for credit losses. The fair value is assumed to approximate their carrying amount.

4.34. Assets under custody

The CBN Group provides custody services to its clients, with respect to the security transactions. These services require CBN Group to maintain assets held under custody, which are not reported on the statement of financial position. As at December 31, 2025, CBN Group's assets held under custody totalled EUR 108.5 billion (2024: EUR 99.9 billion).

4.35. Litigations

The Citco Group Limited ("CGRP") and its affiliates believe that there are meritorious defenses to all these claims and will continue to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

In 2025, various legal proceedings against CGRP and/or its subsidiaries continued. It is not possible to estimate with certainty the financial effect on the Company of these cases, however, management's position on a favorable outcome has not changed and no additional provision is considered necessary as at December 31, 2025.

Claims and lawsuits relating to the Fairfield Funds

CGRP and several of its subsidiaries have been named as defendants in two remaining lawsuits relating to investment funds managed by the Fairfield Greenwich Group.

- In May 2019, a Complaint was issued in the US Bankruptcy Court Southern District of New York by the BVI appointed liquidators of Fairfield Sentry Limited (i.l.), Fairfield Sigma Limited (i.l.) and Fairfield Lambda Limited (i.l.) and served on several Citco companies including The Citco Group Limited. The Complaint contains eighteen Claims in all against the Citco Defendants, including Claims under both US and British Virgin Islands insolvency laws. The facts alleged against the Citco Defendants are similar to those alleged in the Anwar class action proceedings. Citco filed its motions to dismiss on April 6, 2020. The Court then ordered the parties to file any motions to dismiss on service and jurisdictional grounds. The court also allowed jurisdictional discovery to commence. Citco filed its motion to dismiss on jurisdictional grounds in November 2021. The liquidators filed their response to Citco's motions to dismiss on personal jurisdiction grounds on May 19, 2023. Citco's filed its response on August 17, 2023. Oral argument on the motions to dismiss on jurisdictional grounds was heard on June 3, 2024. On December 20, 2024 the court denied the motion to dismiss on jurisdictional grounds. On August 5, 2025 The Second Circuit Court of Appeals issued a decision dismissing the constructive trust claim under Section 546(e) against all Citco companies. As a result, there are currently no remaining claims against Citco. The Fairfield liquidator has now appealed this dismissal, requesting the full Court of Appeals to hear the matter en banc. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the liquidator's appeal on October 16, 2025. The liquidator filed its Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the US Supreme Court on March 13, 2026. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses to all of the claims and continues to vigorously defend the case.

4.36. Related party transactions

Related party transactions are recognized at arm's length. CBN has a related party relationship with its parent company, fellow subsidiaries and associated companies.

A summary of the transactions between CBN Group and related parties is as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| a) Directors, officers and employees loans and current accounts | 27 | 54 |

(a) CBN Group has granted advances of EUR 27.0 thousand (2024: EUR 54.0 thousand) to some of its directors, officers and employees.

The following services were provided by the CBN Group to the Parent Company and/or affiliated companies:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Operational services | 550 | 542 |
| Personnel | 10,758 | 10,482 |
| General and administrative services | 1,375 | 1,640 |
| Finance income | 9,524 | 11,536 |
| As at December 31, | 22,207 | 24,200 |

The following services were provided by the Parent Company and/or affiliated companies to the CBN Group:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Citco Group support services | 19,191 | 22,864 |
| Operational support services | 1,506 | 1,414 |
| Royalty expense | 5,420 | 6,057 |
| Personnel | 14,263 | 14,986 |
| General and administrative services | 7,521 | 8,022 |
| Office rent | 603 | 655 |
| Finance expense | 3,407 | 4,131 |
| As at December 31, | 51,911 | 58,129 |

Included in Finance services is an amount of EUR 1.3 million (2024: EUR 1.9 million) in relation to interest and fees on a collateral guarantee arrangement incepted during 2025 with the parent company. CBN Group has the following balances with affiliated companies:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Receivables | 293,063 | 282,432 |
| Payables | (133,073) | (136,953) |
| Net balance receivable as at December 31, | 159,990 | 145,479 |

The ECL on the intercompany receivables balances is nil in 2025 and 2024.

Furthermore, CBN Group shares limited physical and functional assets and persons with companies belonging to the majority shareholder. The recharges related to these services are settled on a periodic basis.

4.37. Directors' remuneration

Remuneration paid to the Managing Directors and Supervisory Board Directors during the year and current account balances were as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Managing Directors (including pension premiums) | 1,998 | 1,932 |
| Supervisory Board Directors | 260 | 240 |
| As at December 31, | 2,258 | 2,172 |

| Executive: | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Base Salary | 1,156 | 1,095 |
| Variable remuneration | 354 | 368 |
| Fringe benefits | 287 | 280 |
| Pension premiums | 201 | 189 |
| As at December 31, | 1,998 | 1,932 |

| Non-executive: | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Base Salary | 260 | 240 |
| As at December 31, | 260 | 240 |

The remuneration of the Managing Directors and Supervisory Board Directors is decided by the shareholder. The Managing Directors and Supervisory Board Directors are considered key management personnel as defined in IAS 24.

4.38. Events after the reporting date

There were no material events subsequent to December 31, 2025 and up until the authorization of the financial statements for issue.

5. Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Company income statement for the year ended December 31,

| | Notes | 2025 EUR 000 | 2024 EUR 000 |
|--|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Interest income | | 160,635 | 202,619 |
| Less: Interest expenses | | (21,982) | (31,914) |
| Net interest income | | 138,653 | 170,705 |
| Banking and other custody services | | 42,811 | 39,453 |
| Net interest income and other revenue | | 181,464 | 210,158 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Personnel expenses | | 26,007 | 24,470 |
| Office maintenance | | 816 | 913 |
| Office and administration expenses | | 4,626 | 4,990 |
| Travel expenses | | 610 | 632 |
| Professional services | | 1,740 | 1,504 |
| Depreciation and amortization | | 458 | 500 |
| Expected credit losses/(reversals) | | 87 | (22) |
| Other operating expenses | | 34,125 | 39,776 |
| | | <u>68,469</u> | <u>72,763</u> |
| Net profit from operations | | 112,995 | 137,395 |
| Net finance expenses/(income) | | 602 | (18) |
| Net profit before tax | | 112,393 | 137,413 |
| Income tax expense | | 20,678 | 24,588 |
| Profit from participating interests | 6.6 | 23,628 | 23,084 |
| Net profit for the year | | 115,343 | 135,909 |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Shareholders of CBN | | <u>115,343</u> | <u>135,909</u> |

Statement of financial position as at December 31, (after appropriation of result)

| | Notes | 2025 EUR 000 | 2024 EUR 000 |
|---|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Plant and equipment | 6.2 | 33 | 27 |
| Right-of-use assets | 6.3 | 569 | 347 |
| Intangible assets | 6.4 | 83 | 311 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | 6.6 | 181,333 | 197,162 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 6.8 | 84,787 | 191,864 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | 6.10 | 229 | 260 |
| Deferred tax assets | | 51 | 6 |
| | | <u>267,085</u> | <u>389,977</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Trade receivables | 6.5 | 4,590 | 3,303 |
| Derivative financial assets | | 19,579 | 57,814 |
| Other receivables and accrued income | 6.7 | 20,210 | 24,870 |
| Receivables from affiliated companies | | 806 | 1,005 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 6.8 | 419,145 | 318,160 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | 6.9 | 695,628 | 677,106 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | 6.10 | 403 | 346 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 6.11 | 5,132,801 | 4,559,705 |
| | | <u>6,293,162</u> | <u>5,642,309</u> |
| Total assets | | <u>6,560,247</u> | <u>6,032,286</u> |

| | Notes | 2025 EUR 000 | 2024 EUR 000 |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Equity and liabilities | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Share capital | 6.12 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Additional paid in capital | | 48,503 | 48,503 |
| Translation reserve | | 7,630 | 58,808 |
| Other reserves | | 2,540 | 1,582 |
| Revaluation of fair value financial instruments through other comprehensive income | | 189 | (82) |
| Retained earnings | | 337,194 | 308,685 |
| Total equity attributable to shareholder of the Company | | 401,056 | 422,496 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 6.16 | 463 | 159 |
| Deferred remuneration | | 362 | 328 |
| Other liabilities | | 151 | 144 |
| Non-current tax liabilities | | 1,717 | 2,028 |
| | | <u>2,693</u> | <u>2,659</u> |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | | 1,396 | 522 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | | 16,599 | 41,821 |
| Other payables and accrued expenses | 6.14 | 5,255 | 5,245 |
| Payables to affiliated companies | | 668 | 718 |
| Provisions | 6.13 | – | 33 |
| Deferred income | | 50 | 48 |
| Lease liabilities | 6.16 | 206 | 129 |
| Current tax liabilities | | 32,731 | 23,698 |
| Amounts owed to depositors | 6.15 | 6,099,593 | 5,534,917 |
| | | <u>6,156,498</u> | <u>5,607,131</u> |
| Total liabilities and equity | | 6,560,247 | 6,032,286 |

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2025

| | Issued capital | Additional paid-in capital | Translation reserve | Other reserves | Revaluation of FVOCI assets | Retained earnings | Total |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 5,000 | 48,503 | 58,808 | 1,582 | (82) | 308,685 | 422,496 |
| Net profit for the year | – | – | – | – | – | 115,343 | 115,343 |
| Net wealth tax reserve | – | – | – | 1,186 | – | (1,186) | – |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) | – | – | (51,178) | – | 271 | – | (50,907) |
| Legal reserve for intangible assets | – | – | – | (228) | – | 228 | – |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | (51,178) | 958 | 271 | 114,385 | 64,436 |
| Dividends paid | – | – | – | – | – | (85,876) | (85,876) |
| Total equity attributable to shareholder of the Company as at December 31, 2025 | 5,000 | 48,503 | 7,630 | 2,540 | 189 | 337,194 | 401,056 |

In 2025, CBN paid dividends of USD 98.9 million (EUR 85.9 million) in total to its shareholder. On May 30, 2025 CBN paid a final dividend for 2024 of USD 17.9 million (EUR 15.8 million) to its shareholder. On July 17, 2025 CBN paid an interim dividend of USD 48.8 million (EUR 42.2 million) to its shareholder. On November 20, 2025 CBN paid an interim dividend of USD 32.2 million (EUR 27.9 million) to its shareholder.

The translation reserve arises as the functional currency of the Company is USD and reporting currency is EUR. This amount is classified as a legal reserve pursuant to Dutch regulation Part 9 Book 2 article 373.4.

Other reserves comprise of Net Wealth Tax (NWT) reserve and legal reserve created for intangible assets.

- The NWT reserve has been created to reduce the net wealth tax liability and relates to Luxembourg tax. This reserve will be maintained for a minimum period of five years and no dividends can be declared from these during the five years.
- The legal reserve for internally generated software has been created as required under the Dutch Law. The Company is required to form a legal reserve as part of equity for internally generated software which is equal to the carrying amount of the internally generated software.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2024

| | Issued capital | Additional paid-in capital | Translation reserve | Other reserves | Revaluation of FVOCI assets | Retained earnings | Total |
|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 5,000 | 48,503 | 32,848 | 832 | (544) | 267,942 | 354,581 |
| Net profit for the year | – | – | – | – | – | 135,909 | 135,909 |
| Net wealth tax reserve | – | – | – | 944 | – | (944) | – |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss) | – | – | 25,960 | – | 462 | – | 26,422 |
| Legal reserve for intangible assets | – | – | – | (194) | – | 194 | – |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | 25,960 | 750 | 462 | 135,159 | 162,331 |
| Dividend paid | – | – | – | – | – | (94,416) | (94,416) |
| Total equity attributable to shareholder of the Company as at December 31, 2024 | 5,000 | 48,503 | 58,808 | 1,582 | (82) | 308,685 | 422,496 |

In 2024, CBN paid dividends of USD 101.5 million (EUR 94.4 million) in total to its shareholder. On June 4, 2024 CBN paid a final dividend for 2023 of USD 9.3 million (EUR 8.5 million) to its shareholder. On July 26, 2024 CBN paid an interim dividend of USD 57.7 million (EUR 53.2 million) to its shareholder. On November 29, 2024 CBN paid an interim dividend of USD 34.5 million (EUR 32.7 million) to its shareholder.

The translation reserve arises as the functional currency of the Company is USD and reporting currency is EUR. This amount is classified as a legal reserve pursuant to Dutch regulation Part 9 Book 2 article 373.4.

Other reserves comprise of Net Wealth Tax (NWT) reserve and legal reserve created for intangible assets.

- The NWT reserve has been created to reduce the net wealth tax liability and relates to Luxembourg tax. This reserve will be maintained for a minimum period of five years and no dividends can be declared from these during the five years.
- The legal reserve for internally generated software has been created as required under the Dutch Law. The Company is required to form a legal reserve as part of equity for internally generated software which is equal to the carrying amount of the internally generated software.

6. Notes to the Company Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

6.1. Notes to the specific items of CBN statement of financial position

The financial statements of Citco Bank Nederland N.V. (the "Company") included in this chapter are prepared in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. Section 362(8) of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code allows companies that apply IFRS as adopted by the European Union in their consolidated financial statements to use the same measurement principles in their CBN Group financial statements. The Company has prepared these financial statements using this provision. The accounting policies are described in these annual accounts. The Company's financial statements do not include all information and disclosures and should therefore be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, refer to Section "Notes to the consolidated financial statements" of this document.

The principles of valuation and determination of the results stated in connection with the consolidated financial statements are also applicable to the Company's financial statements. The accounting policies with regard to presentation and disclosures are in accordance with the financial reporting requirements included in Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Investments in group companies are initially recognized at cost and subsequently accounted for by the equity method of accounting.

6.2. Plant and equipment

| Machinery and equipment | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| EUR 000 | |
| Cost: | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 253 |
| Additions | 51 |
| Foreign exchange difference | (30) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 274 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 226 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 42 |
| Foreign exchange difference | (27) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 241 |
| Net carrying amount | |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 33 |

| Machinery and equipment | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| EUR 000 | |
| Cost: | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 199 |
| Additions | 39 |
| Foreign exchange difference | 15 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 253 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 159 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 54 |
| Foreign exchange difference | 13 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 226 |
| Net carrying amount | |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 27 |

6.3. Right-of-use assets

The Bank leases several assets including buildings, machinery and equipment. The average lease term is 4.1 years (2024: 3.6 years).

Approximately 53% (2024: 13%) of leases relate to office space and remainder to leased cars and office equipment.

| Right-of-use assets | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| EUR 000 | |
| Cost | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 1,014 |
| Additions | 576 |
| Terminations | (600) |
| Foreign exchange difference | (188) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | <u>802</u> |
| Depreciation | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 667 |
| Depreciation | 217 |
| Disposals | (600) |
| Foreign exchange difference | (51) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | <u>233</u> |
| Net carrying amount | |
| As at December 31, 2025 | <u>569</u> |

| Right-of-use assets | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| EUR 000 | |
| Cost | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 835 |
| Foreign exchange difference | 179 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | <u>1,014</u> |
| Depreciation | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 502 |
| Depreciation | 227 |
| Foreign exchange difference | (62) |
| As at December 31, 2024 | <u>667</u> |
| Net carrying amount | |
| As at December 31, 2024 | <u>347</u> |

6.4. Intangible assets

| | Internally generated software | Third-party software | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Cost: | | | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 1,331 | 216 | 1,547 |
| Foreign exchange difference | (153) | (25) | (178) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 1,178 | 191 | 1,369 |
| Accumulated amortization: | | | |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 1,020 | 216 | 1,236 |
| Amortization charge | 199 | – | 199 |
| Foreign exchange difference | (124) | (25) | (149) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 1,095 | 191 | 1,286 |
| Net carrying amount | | | |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 83 | – | 83 |

| | Internally generated software | Third-party software | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Cost: | | | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 1,247 | 202 | 1,449 |
| Foreign exchange difference | 84 | 14 | 98 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 1,331 | 216 | 1,547 |
| Accumulated amortization: | | | |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 742 | 202 | 944 |
| Amortization charge | 219 | – | 219 |
| Foreign exchange difference | 59 | 14 | 73 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 1,020 | 216 | 1,236 |
| Net carrying amount | | | |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 311 | – | 311 |

For intangible assets with finite lives (software), the Company reviews the carrying amounts at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

The results on disposals of intangible assets are not significant.

6.5. Trade receivables

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Trade receivables | 4,590 | 3,303 |
| As at December 31, | 4,590 | 3,303 |

The average age of these receivables is 36 days (2024: 38 days). No interest is charged on trade receivables that are past due. Trade receivables are the amounts due from clients relating to depository and custody services provided by the Bank.

6.5.1. Age of trade receivables past due but not impaired

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| 1-30 days | 810 | 503 |
| 31-60 days | 1,353 | 625 |
| 61-90 days | 188 | 358 |
| Over 90 days | 499 | 433 |
| As at December 31, | 2,850 | 1,919 |

6.6. Investments in subsidiary

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| At January 1, | 197,162 | 162,167 |
| Profit from participating interests | 23,628 | 23,084 |
| Dividend received | (16,726) | – |
| Exchange differences | (22,731) | 11,911 |
| As at December 31, | 181,333 | 197,162 |

The Bank's interests in its unlisted subsidiary is as follows:

| | Assets | Liabilities | Revenue | Net profit | Interest held |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | EUR 000 | % |
| December 31, 2025: | | | | | |
| Citco Bank Canada* | 1,921,564 | 1,921,564 | 45,200 | 23,628 | 100 |
| | <u>1,921,564</u> | <u>1,921,564</u> | <u>45,200</u> | <u>23,628</u> | <u>100</u> |
| December 31, 2024: | | | | | |
| Citco Bank Canada* | 2,440,651 | 2,440,651 | 44,381 | 23,084 | 100 |
| | <u>2,440,651</u> | <u>2,440,651</u> | <u>44,381</u> | <u>23,084</u> | <u>100</u> |

*Citco Bank Canada is incorporated in Canada.

6.7. Other receivables and accrued income

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Accrued income | 7,509 | 6,387 |
| Interest receivables | 9,704 | 16,520 |
| Prepaid expenses | 784 | 363 |
| Other receivables | 2,213 | 1,600 |
| As at December 31, | 20,210 | 24,870 |

6.8. Financial assets at amortized cost

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Mezzanine notes | 46,892 | 53,015 |
| Variable funding notes | 233,648 | 216,082 |
| Current account overdrafts | 1,849 | 5,089 |
| Term loans | 51,595 | 26,626 |
| US treasury notes | 169,948 | 209,212 |
| As at December 31, | 503,932 | 510,024 |
| Maturity Analysis: | | |
| One month or less | 13,000 | 9,898 |
| More than three months up to a year | 406,145 | 308,262 |
| One to five years | 84,787 | 191,864 |
| As at December 31, | 503,932 | 510,024 |
| Current | 419,145 | 318,160 |
| Non-current | 84,787 | 191,864 |
| As at December 31, | 503,932 | 510,024 |

Financial instruments held-to-maturity includes Variable Funding Notes (“VFNs”) and a mezzanine note. The VFNs are notes issued with a commitment amount. The outstanding amount of the notes can vary on a daily basis, hence the term ‘variable funding’. The notes yield a SOFR plus margin on the drawn portion of the notes, and a commitment fee on the undrawn portion.

6.9. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Commercial paper issued by financial institutions | 463,095 | 677,106 |
| US treasury bills | 232,533 | – |
| As at December 31, | 695,628 | 677,106 |
| Maturity Analysis: | | |
| One month or less | 317,712 | 284,025 |
| Up to three months | 344,466 | 393,081 |
| More than three months up to a year | 33,450 | – |
| As at December 31, | 695,628 | 677,106 |
| Current | 695,628 | 677,106 |
| As at December 31, | 695,628 | 677,106 |

6.10. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Junior note | 229 | 260 |
| Other | 403 | 346 |
| As at December 31, | 632 | 606 |
| Maturity Analysis: | | |
| One month or less | 403 | 346 |
| One to five years | 229 | – |
| More than five years | – | 260 |
| As at December 31, | 632 | 606 |
| Current | 403 | 346 |
| Non-current | 229 | 260 |
| As at December 31, | 632 | 606 |

6.11. Cash and cash equivalents

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Cash and balance with central banks | 4,153,247 | 3,617,281 |
| Bank balances with affiliated companies | 2,600 | 1,606 |
| Deposit with other banks | 449,445 | 516,301 |
| Current account with other banks | 527,509 | 424,517 |
| As at December 31, | 5,132,801 | 4,559,705 |

Bank balances attract interest at the respective short-term deposit market rates

Banks are required to deposit a minimum average balance, calculated monthly, with the central banks, which is not available for use in the Company's day-to-day operations. These deposits bear no interest.

6.12. Share capital

Authorized shares

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number of shares Thousands | Number of shares Thousands |
| Ordinary shares of par value EUR 100 each | 250 | 250 |
| | 250 | 250 |

Ordinary shares issued and fully paid

| | Number of shares 000 | EUR 000 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| At January 1, 2025 | 50 | 5,000 |
| Movement | — | — |
| At December 31, 2025 | 50 | 5,000 |

6.13. Provisions

| | Severance payments |
|---|--------------------|
| | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 33 |
| Provisions made during the year | 158 |
| Unwinding of discount | – |
| Amounts used during the year | (191) |
| Unused amounts reversed during the year | – |
| Foreign exchange difference | – |
| As at December 31, 2025 | – |

| | Severance payments |
|---|--------------------|
| | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2024 | – |
| Provisions made during the year | 63 |
| Unwinding of discount | – |
| Amounts used during the year | (13) |
| Unused amounts reversed during the year | (17) |
| Foreign exchange difference | – |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 33 |
| Current | 33 |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 33 |

6.14. Other payables and accrued expenses

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Taxes and social security contributions | 1,438 | 1,516 |
| Accrued expenses | 2,523 | 2,060 |
| Interest payable | 1,294 | 1,644 |
| Other payables | – | 25 |
| As at December 31, | 5,255 | 5,245 |

CBN has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the permitted credit terms.

6.15. Amounts owed to depositors

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Demand deposits | 5,540,319 | 5,070,041 |
| Demand deposits with affiliated companies | 134,052 | 149,250 |
| Time deposits | 425,222 | 315,626 |
| As at December 31, | 6,099,593 | 5,534,917 |
| Maturity Analysis: | | |
| On demand | 5,674,353 | 5,219,291 |
| One month or less | 418,380 | 287,496 |
| More than one month up to three months | 6,851 | 21,566 |
| More than three months up to a year | 9 | 6,564 |
| As at December 31, | 6,099,593 | 5,534,917 |

6.16. Lease liabilities

| | Lease liabilities |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2025 | 288 |
| Additions | 576 |
| Lease payments | (195) |
| As at December 31, 2025 | 669 |

| | Lease liabilities |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | EUR 000 |
| As at January 1, 2024 | 302 |
| Additions | 260 |
| Lease payments | (233) |
| Lease terminations | (41) |
| As at December 31, 2024 | 288 |

Maturity analysis:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Within one year | 206 | 129 |
| In the second to the fifth year inclusive | 463 | 159 |
| As at December 31, | 669 | 288 |

Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position as at December 31,

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Current lease liability | 206 | 129 |
| Non-current lease liability | 463 | 159 |
| As at December 31, | 669 | 288 |

6.17. Related party transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into a substantial number of related party transactions at arm's length. The Company has a related party relationship with its parent company, fellow subsidiaries and associated companies.

The following services were provided by the Company to the affiliated companies:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Finance income | 9,667 | 11,528 |
| Personnel | 12,253 | 11,976 |
| General and administrative services | 2,232 | 2,413 |
| Citco Group support services | 3,184 | 2,885 |
| Office rent | 77 | 72 |
| Operational services | 770 | 1,422 |
| As at December 31, | 28,183 | 30,296 |

The following services were provided by the affiliated companies to the Company:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| General and administrative services | 7,386 | 7,868 |
| Citco Group support services | 19,171 | 22,864 |
| Personnel | 13,530 | 14,164 |
| Office rent | 537 | 581 |
| Royalty expense | 4,311 | 4,974 |
| Operational support services | 1,454 | 1,360 |
| Finance expense | 3,421 | 4,105 |
| As at December 31, | 49,810 | 55,916 |

The Company has the following balances with affiliated companies:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR 000 | EUR 000 |
| Receivables | 467,306 | 449,822 |
| Payables | (134,719) | (149,967) |
| Net balance receivable at December 31, | 332,587 | 299,855 |

6.18. Guarantees and credit commitments

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had commitments on guarantees as mentioned in Note 4.29 of the consolidated financial statements.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had off-balance sheet credit commitments of EUR 449.6 million (2024: 449.4 million).

Signing of the consolidated and standalone financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issuance on April 20, 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Managing Directors:

K.J. Dolan, Chair

P.N. Symonds

A. Boelaars

C.D. de Walden

Supervisory Directors:

P.A. de Ruijter, Chair

M.I.E van Herksen

Y. Albers

R.F. Klomps

7. Other Information

For an overview of the relevant legal structure including branch establishments, we refer to Appendix I - IV and section 4.1.1.

Statutory rules concerning appropriation of result

The Articles of Incorporation of CBN Group provide that the appropriation of the net result for the year is decided upon in the annual General Meeting of the Shareholder.

Appropriation of result for the financial year 2025

The financial statements of 2025 will be adopted in the General Meeting of the Shareholder. The General Meeting of the Shareholder will determine the appropriation of result in accordance with the proposal being made to that end.

Independent auditor's report

Reference is made to the independent auditor's report as included hereinafter.

8. Independent Auditors' Report

Independent auditor's report

To: the general meeting of Citco Bank Nederland N.V.

Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2025 of Citco Bank Nederland N.V., based in Amsterdam. The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements and the company financial statements.

In our opinion:

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Citco Bank Nederland N.V. as at December 31, 2025, and of its result and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.
- The accompanying company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Citco Bank Nederland N.V. as at December 31, 2025, and of its result the year then ended in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025;
- the following statements for 2025: the consolidated statement of Profit or Loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive Income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

- the company statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025;
- the company income statements for 2025; and
- the notes, comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of the Citco Bank Nederland N.V. in accordance with the "EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities", the "Audit firms supervision act" (Wta), "Dutch Independence Standard regarding assurance engagements (ViO)" and other relevant independence requirements in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the "Dutch Code of Ethics (VGBA)."

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

Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion and any findings were addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Materiality

Based on our professional judgement we determined the materiality for the financial statements as a whole at EUR 4.0 million. The materiality is based on 1% of shareholders equity. We have also taken into account misstatements and/or possible misstatements that in our opinion are material for the users of the financial statements for qualitative reasons.

We agreed with those charged with governance that misstatements in excess of EUR 120,000, which are identified during the audit, would be reported to them, as well as smaller misstatements that in our view must be reported on qualitative grounds.

Scope of the group audit

Citco Bank Nederland N.V. is at the head of a group of entities and branches. The financial information of this group is included in the consolidated financial statements of Citco Bank Nederland N.V.

Our group audit mainly focused on significant group entities and branches.

We have:

- performed audit procedures ourselves for Citco Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam and Citco Bank Nederland N.V. Luxembourg branch; and
- used the work of other Forvis Mazars audit firms when auditing Citco Bank Nederland N.V., Dublin branch and other (external) audit firms when auditing Citco Bank Canada.

By performing the procedures mentioned above at group entities, together with additional procedures at group level, we have been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the group's financial information to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Audit response to the risks of fraud

As part of our audit, we have obtained an understanding of the company and its environment and assessed the company's internal controls in relation to fraud and non-compliance risks. This includes obtaining an understanding of management's processes for identifying and responding to the risks of fraud and non-compliance in the company, and how management exercises oversight over these processes, as well as the outcomes. We refer to section 'Risk Management' of the Directors' Report for management's fraud risk assessment.

Our fraud risk assessment

We assessed whether fraud risk factors exist with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and corruption. We evaluated if those factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement in the financial statements is present. We had special attention for the fraud risk in revenue recognition and the risk of management override of controls.

There is a presumption that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition. We evaluated that depositary income in particular gives rise to such risks. We describe this risk and the audit procedures responsive to this risk in the description of our audit approach for the key audit matter 'Fraud risk in revenue recognition regarding depositary revenue accrued at year-end'. We have rebutted this presumed risk for the other revenue streams being interest income, FX income, wire fees, and bank account administration fees, as the revenue generated from these services is automated, routine-based, non-complex and does not require management judgment or intervention.

We identified the risk of management override of controls primarily in the area where journal entries and other adjustments are recorded in the financial statement closing process and where judgement is involved.

Our specific response to the identified and assessed fraud risks

We have evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls that mitigate fraud risks. We have, amongst other, performed journal entry testing procedures based upon risk criteria and paid attention to the appropriateness of journal entries in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements. We also incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit.

Audit approach compliance with laws and regulations

We performed appropriate audit procedures regarding compliance with the provisions of those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Furthermore, we assessed factors related to the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general industry experience, through discussions with the management board, reading minutes, inspection of internal audit and compliance reports.

We also inspected correspondence with regulatory authorities and remained alert to any indication of (suspected) non-compliance throughout the audit. Finally, we obtained written representations that all known instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations have been disclosed to us.

Our observation

The aforementioned audit procedures have been performed in the context of the audit of the financial statements. Consequently, they are not planned and performed as a specific investigation regarding fraud. Our audit procedures did not lead to specific indications or reasonable suspicion of fraud or non-compliance that is considered material to the financial statements.

Audit response to the risks of Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, management must consider whether the company is able to continue as a going concern. Management must prepare financial statements on the going concern basis unless management intends to liquidate the company or cease operations or if termination is the only realistic alternative.

Management has not identified any circumstances that could threaten the continuity of the company and thus concludes that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the company.

Our audit of the financial statements requires us to determine that the going concern assumption used by management is acceptable. In doing so, based on the audit evidence obtained, we must determine whether there are any events or circumstances that might cast reasonable doubt on whether the company can continue as a going concern. Among other procedures, we have verified management's assumptions, reviewed the ICAAP/ILAAP documentation, and examined correspondence with DNB.

Our observation

Based on the procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the financial statements have been properly prepared on the going concern basis.

Our 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. We have communicated the key audit matters to the Management Board, but they are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

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.

| Description key audit matter | Summary of audit procedures performed |
|--|---|
| <p>Fraud risk in revenue recognition regarding depositary revenue accrued at year-end</p> <p>We have identified a specific fraud risk in the recognition of depositary services revenue accrued at year-end. These accruals are based on information (underlying assets / NAV) not available before the year end closing due to the nature of the pricing frequency of the underlying assets.</p> <p>The risk arises because these revenues are based on a manual process, and the inherent estimation uncertainty in estimating accruals at year-end is judgmental and subject to a risk of management override.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures included obtaining an understanding and evaluation of the design and implementation of the controls related to depositary revenues and the accrual process.</p> <p>As part of our substantive audit procedures, we performed analytical procedures and detailed testing on depositary fees. For a sample of transactions, we traced and agreed the recorded fees for depositary services to underlying source documentation. We performed tests of details by recalculating the revenues based on the contractual details. Additionally, we conducted back-testing on management's prior year accruals.</p> <p>Based on the procedures performed, we consider the depositary revenues to be accurately presented in the financial statements.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Reliability and continuity of the IT environment</p> <p>The activities and financial reporting of CBN are highly dependent on the reliability and continuity of the IT environment. Effective general IT controls with respect to change management, logical access, and operations, support the integrity and continuity of the IT systems as well as the operating effectiveness of the automated controls. The IT environment of CBN is characterized by a high level of outsourcing to other Citco Group entities.</p> <p>As appropriate control on the IT environment, including outsourced services to other Citco Group entities, is fundamental to financial reporting, we consider reliability and continuity of the IT environment to be a key audit matter.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures included obtaining an understanding of the IT environment, outsourced services to other Citco Group entities and cyber security as part of our planning and risk assessment procedures to the extent necessary for the scope of our audit of the financial statements. We evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of IT general controls over the applications, operating systems and databases that are relevant to financial reporting.</p> <p>We included IT auditors in our audit team to assess the IT applications managed at CBN and at other Citco Group entities.</p> <p>The testing of the general IT General controls and application controls provided sufficient evidence to enable us to rely on the adequate and continued operation of the IT systems relevant for our audit of the Bank's financial statements.</p> |
|--|--|

Compliance with the Regulatory Technical Standard of the SBR domain, including XBRL tagging, not audited

Our audit includes assessing whether the prepared financial statements comply with the legal requirements of Part 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Our auditor's report has been issued on the prepared financial statements and will be attached to the digitally filed annual report. This means that compliance with all requirements of the Regulatory Technical Standard of the SBR Trade Register domain (including the applied eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) tags) has not been part of our audit.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- Managements Board's Report.
- Supervisory Board's Report.
- Other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- contains the information regarding the management report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Managements Board's Report and Supervisory Board's Report, in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

We were appointed as auditor of Citco Bank Nederland N.V. as of the audit for the year 2024.

No prohibited non-audit services

We have not provided prohibited non-audit services as referred to in Article 5(1) of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of Management Board and the Supervisory Board for the financial statements

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the Management Board is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Management Board is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the Management Board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management Board either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management Board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

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

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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;
- obtaining 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;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank'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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

By performing the procedures mentioned above at group entities, together with additional procedures at group level, we have been able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence about the group's financial information to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

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 findings in internal control that we identify during our audit. In this respect we also submit an additional report to the audit committee in accordance with Article 11 of the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities. The information included in this additional report is consistent with our audit opinion in this auditor's report.

We provide the audit committee of the supervisory board 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.

From the matters communicated with the Supervisory board, we determine the key audit matters: those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. 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, not communicating the matter is in the public interest.

Amsterdam, 20 April 2026

Forvis Mazars Accountants N.V.

Original was signed by J.C. van Oldenbeek MSc RA

9. Appendices

Appendix I: Ultimate parent

| Name | Country |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Citco III Limited | Cayman Islands |

Appendix II: Parent

Entities with joint control of, or significant influence over, the entity.

| Name | Country |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Citco Bank Holding N.V. | Curaçao |

Appendix III: The CBN Group

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of CBN, its branches and directly owned subsidiary, which include the following main companies. Unless indicated otherwise, the companies are wholly-owned.

| Name | Country |
|---|---------------------|
| Citco Bank Nederland N.V. | The Netherlands |
| Citco Bank Nederland N.V. Dublin Branch | Republic of Ireland |
| Citco Bank Nederland N.V. Luxembourg Branch | Luxembourg |
| Citco Bank Canada | Canada |

Appendix IV: Associates

None