



NORINCHUKIN BANK
EUROPE N.V.

Annual Report

2025

Dedicated
to sustaining
all life.

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About Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V.

Who We Are

Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V. (hereafter “NBE”) is a fully owned subsidiary of The Norinchukin Bank in Tokyo, Japan. NBE was established in September 2018, granted a banking license by the European Central Bank (hereafter “ECB”) in August 2019, and changed the legal name from Norinchukin Europe N.V. to Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V. in December 2019. NBE commenced its business operations in September 2020. NBE operates banking activities in three main business areas: Food and Agriculture (hereafter “F&A”) banking business, Structured finance business, and Euro funding business.

The Norinchukin Bank was established in 1923 as the national-level financial institution for agricultural, fishery and forestry cooperatives in Japan. The Norinchukin Bank plays a major role in Japanese society as a contributor to the development of the nation’s economy and as a supporter of the agriculture, fishery, and forestry industries with facilitated financing for its members including Japan Agricultural Cooperatives (“JA”), Japan Fishery Cooperatives (“JF”), and Japan Forest owners’ Cooperatives (“JForest”). At present, and looking to the future, The Norinchukin Bank mainly focuses on three business areas: F&A Business, Retail Business and Investment Business. The Norinchukin Bank is making its best efforts to realize further growth for the agriculture, fishery, and forestry industries. There is no plan to start any retail business in Europe. For more information on NBE’s organization, please refer to Organization in About Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V.

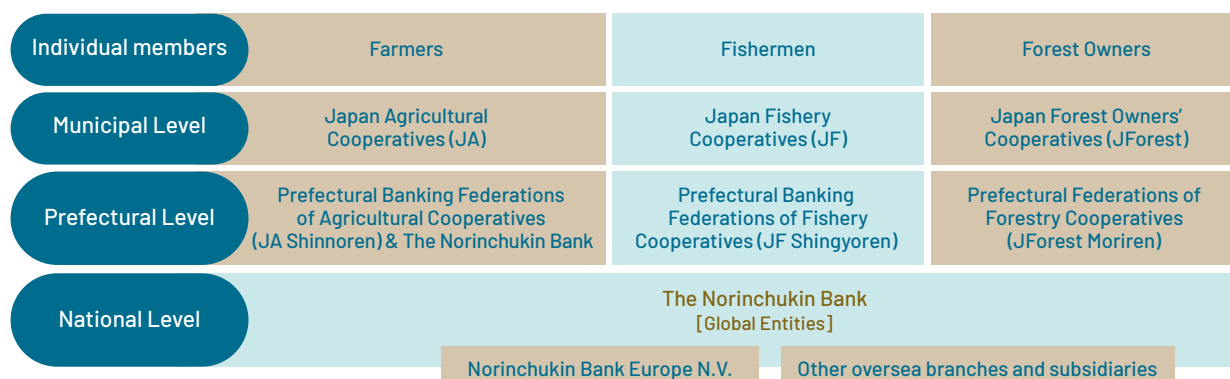
Business Model

NBE focuses on three business areas:

- Strengthening the F&A banking business to support Japanese firms in (continental) Europe and Japanese agriculture, forestry and fishery industries.
- Increasing the Group’s Structured finance business in Europe, thus strengthening the Group’s diversified investment strategy and supporting sustainable financing.
- Attracting stable funding from the European repurchase transaction (hereafter “repo”) markets to ensure the stability of the Group’s Euro funding business.

The Norinchukin Bank aims to further grow the agriculture, fishery and forestry industries and to exert stronger international presence across the agri-food value chain. The Norinchukin Bank provides financial support to Japanese firms in the F&A banking business within continental Europe while being considerate to sustainability. Beyond its core lending activities, including corporate lending and structured finances, NBE leverages its European presence to identify and research agri-related innovative technologies. By building relationships with European F&A value chain, NBE aims to become the gateway to the European F&A network. This approach strengthens the Japanese agriculture, fishery, and forestry industries by connecting them with cutting-edge solutions from Europe, contributing to long-term competitiveness and sustainability.

Structure of Japanese Cooperatives System and NBE



NBE serves as an intermediary for Norinchukin Group in Japan with regard to corporate lending opportunities in the F&A banking business. NBE currently offers corporate time deposits and corporate bilateral and syndicated loans. In doing so, NBE originates new lending opportunities using the EU passporting rights of the banking license. NBE seeks to increase the share of sustainable finance transactions within its current lending portfolio.

In the global investment and finance business, The Norinchukin Bank aims to make stable profits under its globally diversified investment strategy. NBE engages in Structured finance business to capture business opportunities in continental Europe.

The Euro funding activities that The Norinchukin Bank currently exercises primarily relate to repo transactions. NBE's repo transactions are mainly traded through a Central Clearing Counterparty (hereafter "CCP"). Issuance of Negotiable Certificates Deposit (NCD) and interbank transactions are other sources of Euro funding.

Key Figures

Amounts in thousands of euros

Key Figures	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and balances with central banks	290,039	753,518
Loans and advances to banks	26,610	18,885
Loans and advances to customers	2,249,554	1,727,044
Debt securities at amortized cost	1,359,304	1,384,637
Total assets	3,939,366	3,892,236
Total shareholder's equity	2,016,719	2,028,271
Net result for the year	16,719	28,271
Total operating income	54,943	59,523
Total operating expenses	30,061	21,425
Result for the year before tax	22,176	38,055
Income tax expense/(-) benefit	5,457	9,784
Others		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio	75%	96%
Total capital ratio	75%	96%
Leverage ratio	37%	39%
NSFR*	141%	163%
LCR**	300%	300%
Number of internal employees (total in FTE)	86.7	78.5
Number of external employees (total in FTE)	13.5	14.8

* NSFR: Net Stable Funding Ratio. The NSFR information has been updated to reflect the supervisory interpretation applicable to uncommitted off-balance-sheet facilities.

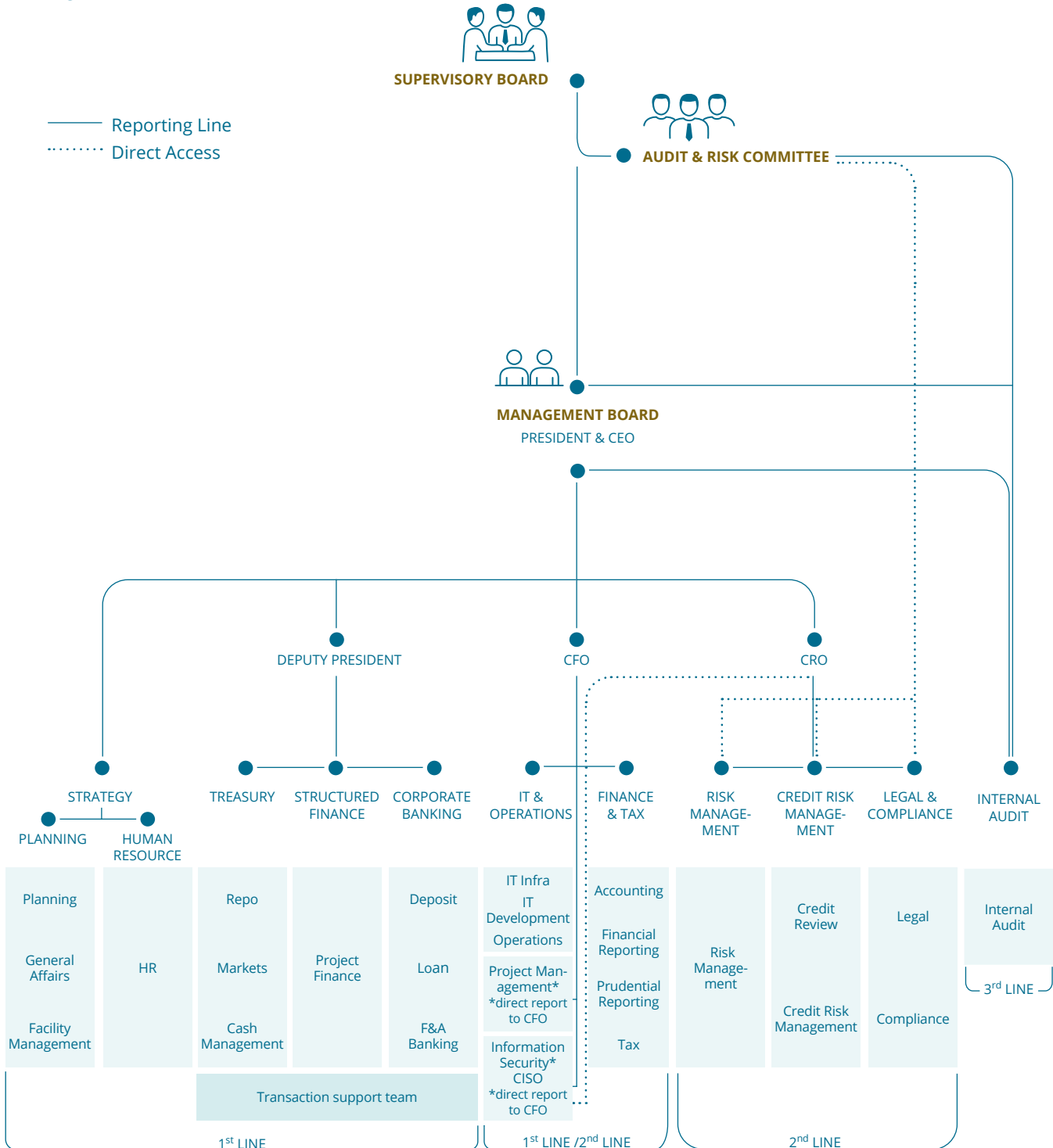
** LCR: Liquidity Coverage Ratio. Both LCR and NSFR are under Basel III framework.

Organization

NBE has a robust two-tier governance structure, which is comprised of a Supervisory Board and a Management Board with the addition of supporting committees of specialists for each business area.

As per 31 December 2025, NBE had 86.7 internal full-time equivalents (2024: 78.5) and 13.5 external full-time resources (2024: 14.8).

Organization Chart as of 31 December 2025



Composition of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board consists of Mr. van Eeghen, Mr. Mori, Ms. Frolova-Vernède, and Mr. Yasutake. The necessary capabilities and knowledge are available in the collective of the Supervisory Board.

Chairperson of Supervisory Board and Audit and Risk Committee - Mr. Idzard L. van Eeghen (effective 2 August 2019)

Mr. van Eeghen has fulfilled several senior managerial positions in various banks including bunq, ABN AMRO and RBS. He has extensive experience managing and supervising bank risks including but not limited to market, liquidity, credit, compliance and operational risks. He is currently an adviser to the Board of Dutch online bank bunq B.V. and is a non-executive board member in several organizations. Mr. van Eeghen was Chairperson of the Audit and Risk Committee and has been appointed as Chairperson of the Supervisory Board per 16 May 2025.

Vice Chairperson – Mr. Junji Mori (effective 16 May 2025)

Mr. Mori has been appointed as Vice Chairperson of the Supervisory Board as from 16 May 2025. Mr. Mori joined The Norinchukin Bank in 1998. Due to his different roles within The Norinchukin Bank, he knows the financial sector very well and has extensive knowledge of the international rules and regulations applicable to global banks. In addition, he has extensive knowledge of the food and agriculture business. At The Norinchukin Bank, Mr. Mori serves as co-Chief Investment Officer (co-CIO) and is responsible for the global banking business including overseas corporate finance and project finance business, which are the core of NBE's business and strategy.

Member – Ms. Irina A. Frolova-Vernède (effective 2 February 2025)

Ms. Frolova-Vernède has sophisticated and broad knowledge and experience in the management of a variety of companies including financial institutions. She is experienced with the banking business such as structured loans and sustainability. She has fulfilled different managerial functions within several organizations such as ABN AMRO Bank, The Royal Bank of Scotland, and PGGM. She is now an independent chair of investment committee, independent Supervisory Board member and independent chair of Audit and Risk Committee in several organizations in different countries such as Climate Asset Management, Stockholm Exergi, and Royal HZPC Holding.

Member – Mr. Atsushi Yasutake (effective 13 May 2025)

Mr. Yasutake has fulfilled different managerial functions within The Norinchukin Bank and its group companies for more than 15 years. He has broad knowledge on the international financial regulations and overseas banking business. In addition, Mr. Yasutake had a leading role in setting up and executing the strategic alliance between The Norinchukin Bank and Rabobank. Further, he is familiar with NBE's business and strategy as he is a former President and Chief Executive Officer of NBE, having served until 31 March 2024. Mr. Yasutake is currently a Director and Senior Managing Executive Officer, member of the Board of Directors, Chief Risk Officer at The Norinchukin Bank.

Chairperson – Mr. Masato Imai (effective 23 April 2021 – 15 May 2025)

Mr. Imai was appointed as a Chairperson of the Supervisory Board from 23 April 2021. Mr. Imai joined The Norinchukin Bank in 1999 and has extensive experience and knowledge of global investment and finance business, including corporate finance and project finance business, which are the core of NBE's business and strategy. He has broad experience in senior management positions. Mr. Imai was succeeded on the Supervisory Board by Mr. Mori, and Mr. van Eeghen took over the role of Chairperson.

Member – Mr. Arnold J.A.M. Kuijpers (finished the term on 1 February 2025)

Mr. Kuijpers is a very experienced banker with an extensive knowledge of the Dutch and European banking regulatory framework. Mr. Kuijpers is very familiar with the operations of foreign subsidiaries of international and cooperative banks. He finished his tenure as of 1st February and was succeeded by Ms. Frolova-Vernède.

Member – Mr. Taro Kitabayashi
(effective 21 April 2023 – 12 May 2025)

Mr. Kitabayashi joined The Norinchukin Bank in 1994 and performed managerial functions, especially in corporate planning, financial planning, and sustainability. As he has a lot of experience of these subjects and knows The Norinchukin Bank and its culture very well; he added significant value to NBE and its core business and strategy. As of 1 April 2025, Mr. Kitabayashi was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer at The Norinchukin Bank, and his Supervisory Board role at NBE was succeeded by Mr. Yasutake as of 13 May 2025.

Composition of the Management Board

The Management Board consists of Mr. Nomura, Mr. Kasahara, Mr. Wingelaar and Mr. de Hoog. The Management Board is collectively responsible for the management and general affairs of NBE, as well as the business conducted by it.

President and Chief Executive Officer - Mr. Atsushi Nomura (effective 1 April 2024)

Mr. Nomura joined the Management Board of NBE as Deputy President on 1 April 2022 and was appointed President & Chief Executive Officer (hereafter "President & CEO") on 1 April 2024. Mr. Nomura has broad and deep experience in The Norinchukin Bank business strategy, extensive knowledge of the global investment and banking business, and good understanding of corporate lending and investments in infrastructure projects.

Deputy President - Mr. Ryuta Kasahara (effective 1 April 2024)

Mr. Kasahara joined NBE and was appointed to the Management Board as Deputy President on 1 April 2024. Mr. Kasahara has a broad understanding and deep knowledge of global investment and lending business, including Structured finance. In addition, Mr. Kasahara has held corporate planning and human resource functions in the London and New York Branches of The Norinchukin Bank. Mr. Kasahara's knowledge and expertise will help NBE and further development of the business activities.

Chief Financial Officer - Mr. Alexander Wingelaar (effective 1 January 2024)

Mr. Wingelaar joined NBE on 1 January 2024 and was appointed to the Management Board as Chief Financial Officer (hereafter "CFO"). Through his 30-years of experience in the Dutch financial sector as well as his experience in several CFO/CRO/COO positions in the Netherlands, Spain, and France at ING Group N.V. and Triodos Bank N.V., Mr. Wingelaar gained extensive understanding and experience in financial planning, finance, regulatory reporting, taxation, information technology, and operations.

Chief Risk Officer - Mr. G.J.A. de Hoog (effective 1 October 2024)

Mr. de Hoog joined NBE in July 2021 and was appointed to the Management Board as Chief Risk Officer (hereafter "CRO") on 1 October 2024. Through his approximately 20-years of experience in the financial sector as well as his experience as a supervisor in European Central Bank and De Nederlandsche Bank, Mr. de Hoog gained extensive understanding and experience in risk management, banking regulation and supervision.

Report of the Management Board

Management Board

The Management Board has the ultimate and overall responsibility for realizing the organization's strategy and is jointly responsible for managing all factors that might impede the strategy from succeeding. The Management Board is strongly engaged in establishing trustworthy banking operations and expanding NBE's business in Europe, in line with The Norinchukin Bank's strategy. NBE has three focused business areas in banking business operations: strengthening the F&A banking business, increasing its Structured finance business and securing access to Euro funding market. In 2025, NBE achieved a surplus through the expansion of the businesses described above.

Business Developments and Outlook

To fulfil the Norinchukin Group's strategy, NBE is pursuing to be the "Glocal Front Runner European Bank within the Norinchukin Group". NBE will make quantitative and qualitative contributions to stakeholders through utilizing its local international (hereafter, "Glocal") network. NBE will further develop its existing business lines while incorporating "Glocal" sustainability practices.

In 2025, NBE made steady progress toward achieving its business plan. To contribute to The Norinchukin Group's financial results and to realize global sustainability practices, NBE steadily expanded its structured finance portfolio in European countries. Even though we saw some decrease in repo balance for The Norinchukin Bank, this growth in loan balances, coupled with increased interest rates in recent years, resulted in a stable profit before tax for NBE in the fiscal year 2025, fulfilling its financial contribution to the Group.

In the context of qualitative contributions to the Group, initiatives related to the contribution to the Group or Japanese agriculture industry are also noteworthy. In 2025, NBE began preparations to investigate agricultural related start-ups in Europe, with the aim of enabling

NBE and the Group to introduce advanced practices and technologies from Europe to Japan for further development of Japanese agriculture industry.

As part of enhancing qualitative contributions and the "Glocal" network, NBE also focused on maintaining and improving staff engagement. In addition, NBE has continued the IT initiatives to enhance its loan administration system and data warehouse to support the business efficiently over the medium and long term.

To further support these strategic contributions, NBE implemented organizational changes in 2025. Key changes included: (1) establishing a new Strategy Head position overseeing both the Planning and Human Resources divisions, reporting directly to the President & CEO; and (2) creating a new project management team and an Information Security (IS) team under the IT & Operations division, reporting directly to the CFO.

The Capital Requirements Regulation III (CRR3), effective 1 January 2025, has materially impacted the Bank's prudential framework during the reporting year. Key changes include the replacement of previous operational risk methodologies with the single Business Indicator Component (BIC) approach, revisions to credit risk classifications and Credit Conversion Factors under the Standardised Approach, and the reclassification of project finance exposures under the specialised lending provisions of Article 122a. The Bank has successfully implemented all required changes to ensure full compliance with CRR3.

In preparation for the full implementation of CRD VI expected in 2027, NBE has initiated a group-wide assessment to analyse the potential impact on our lending portfolio and to begin the necessary preparatory measures.

During 2025, geopolitical uncertainties such as changing US tariff policies, political instability in Europe, and the rise of populist parties were observed globally. NBE continues to monitor potential medium and long-term implications. In this context, NBE is closely monitoring the evolving geopolitical tensions in early 2026, including the continued instability in the Middle East and related market development. These events had no tangible impact on NBE, as it has no exposure to the US, and all financed projects are in Europe.

Looking ahead, The Norinchukin Bank also expects more business opportunities in European structured finance markets. NBE considers structured finance in continental Europe an attractive market and supported by its banking license and EU passporting rights, is well positioned to service clients in this area. NBE aims to further grow its structured finance portfolio and strengthen its position as a respected investor in the market.

In the Euro funding business, The Norinchukin Bank aims to have a stable source of Euro funding from European repo markets. NBE has secure access to the center of liquidity of the EU-based repo business.

NBE will continue to improve its corporate functions such as Finance, IT and Operations to develop data management, to increase accessibility, and to create robust and resilient systems for reporting and managing portfolios. It is envisaged that some financial investments in IT systems will be needed in the coming period. In this context, NBE implemented a GRC tool in 2025 to strengthen non-financial risk management and initiated the rollout of KYC tools to further enhance due diligence and operational efficiency. Funding for loan growth will be provided mainly by The Norinchukin Bank with a maturity, currency, and interest rate profiles aligned with the assets being financed as far as feasible, thereby mitigating liquidity and foreign currency risks. For more details on our risk management framework, please refer to Risk Management under the Financial Statements section.

Financial Statements

In 2025, the profit decreased compared to last year. The total net profit is € 17 million after tax, which decreased by € 11 million compared to 2024. This decrease has mainly been caused by the reduction in the size of the

repurchase agreement portfolio, consistent with The Norinchukin Bank's renewed global investment and funding strategy. In addition, the decrease is due to an increase in expected credit loss. Despite the decrease, the growth through increased loan balance and increased profitability has been steady, and progress is in line with NBE's business development and outlook. Based on the financial results and dividend policy, the Management Board of NBE proposed to the General Meeting of Shareholder to pay out € 17 million as dividend, which is 100 % of the positive retained earnings, and General Meeting of Shareholder approved. Please refer to Note 26 in the Financial Statements section.

Considering the nature of NBE's business strategy, the Management Board expects that NBE continues to achieve stable growth through F&A banking business and Structured finance business. The Management Board continues to strive to improve NBE's financial result and operational efficiencies. NBE continues to make the investments necessary to improve business efficiencies and maintain competitive advantage. For details of how NBE manages liquidity and solvency risk, please refer to the Risk Management under Financial Statements section.

Corporate Governance

For the design of its organization NBE has applied the Three Lines Model, an established internal control and risk management approach that helps NBE to strengthen, clarify, and coordinate its essential governance, internal control, and risk management roles and responsibilities. The Management Board and the Supervisory Board are responsible for a sound governance structure and compliance with Dutch and EBA governance principles.

Summary of Risk Management

This section provides a high-level overview of NBE's risk management framework and key risk developments in 2025. NBE describes Risk Management as "taking necessary measures to accept, mitigate, or reduce risks, i.e., uncertain factors that may have a potentially negative impact on the managerial strategies and business policies that achieve NBE's strategic goals." This objective is stipulated in NBE's Risk Management Policy.

The Risk Appetite Statement (hereafter "RAS") defines the types of risk that are material to NBE and the

amount of risk that NBE is willing to take and considers acceptable in pursuit of its strategic objectives. The RAS identifies the risks related to the business strategy and defines the risk levels NBE is willing to expose itself into multiple categories: Capital, Credit & Market Risk (This category also includes interest rate risk in banking book), Liquidity & Funding Risk as well as Non-Financial Risk such as IT and Operational risks. The overarching risk profile is compared with the RAS and the strategy of NBE in the annual top-down risk assessment, capital & liquidity assessment and stress testing. Outcomes of the top-down risk assessment are mainly linked to the stage where NBE is in.

For the period ended 31 December 2025, the risk profile of NBE has limited changes compared to the previous year. The outcome of the internal analysis shows that NBE has more than sufficient capital and liquidity to accommodate future growth. The SREP decision by the Dutch Central Bank (hereafter "DNB") is set every two years, which will be received in 2026, and the latest dates from 2024.

During 2025 the focus continued further growth of the high credit quality loan portfolio while remaining well within the pre-defined risk appetite. As NBE is serving a relatively limited number of customers and counterparties, credit concentration risk is actively monitored, and additional capital is assigned to cover the risk.

The Norinchukin Bank has provided NBE with sufficient capital to accommodate future growth. For NBE's Euro funding business with repo and reverse repo, all transactions are collateralized with high quality European government and Supranational, sub-sovereign and agencies bonds.

One of the material risks for NBE is the interest rate risk in the banking book, which arises from investments in long-maturity fixed income European government and Supranational, sub-sovereign and agencies bonds.

NBE assesses the sensitivity of its assets and liabilities due to global rate hikes or rate cuts and monetary policy changes. In particular the government bond investment portfolio experienced fair value losses due to higher market rates. However, government bond investments aim to generate stable interest income until

their maturity and thus are part of the hold-to-collect business model and they are measured at amortized cost. Furthermore, NBE maintains sufficient capital and liquidity buffers to absorb potential stress scenarios.

A larger part of NBE's lending portfolio is floating and therefore less directly exposed to fixed-rate valuation risk. Although it is essential to pay attention to the direction of ECB's monetary policy and persistent inflation pressures that could worsen the economic outlook and trigger credit deterioration, NBE's business as a whole is reasonably resilient to interest rate fluctuations.

No material foreign currency risk was actively taken as the growth of loan and repo book are funded with the loans from the same currency from The Norinchukin Bank. Liquidity & Funding Risk in NBE is managed within the RAS by monitoring liquidity positions and maintaining high quality liquid collateral and cash.

In addition, from 2024 onwards, Climate & Environmental risk has been categorized as a separate risk category whilst it is acknowledged that the risk manifests itself in several risk categories. Among all risk types, only credit risk is deemed as material in long term (>10 years) mainly driven by transition risk, through the transmission channel "Rapid advancement and decreasing costs of renewable energy technologies". A large part of NBE's portfolio is focusing on renewable energy, which makes it important to monitor technological development.

Non-Financial Risk includes key exposures such as System and IT risks, Information security and data-leakage risks, Administrative and operational process risks, Human-related risks, Physical asset and facility risks, Outsourcing and third-party risks, Business-continuity and resilience risks, Reputational risks, Regulatory-change risks, and risks stemming from the cooperative structure.

As for Non-Financial Risk, the risk profile of NBE, while still limited as there were no significant incidents, is increasing as the organization grows in terms of balance sheet, level of operational activity, system dependencies, range of products and number of staff. The growing risk profile of the bank is recognized by the Management Board and several IT projects were started in 2024 and continued in 2025 to improve operations and prepare for future growth. These projects include the upgrade

of existing systems, introduction of a new front-end system, and ongoing automation efforts including a data warehouse.

The Risk Appetite Statement and the related policies and procedures ensure that NBE manages risks that arise from business processes in a controlled manner. NBE has taken the necessary steps so that its employees are aware of the risks associated with NBE's chosen business strategy and that they exhibit prudent attitudes toward risks that could affect the mission and strategy of the organization. For NBE, maintaining its reputation in Europe among various stakeholders, including society, clients, regulators, and other industry players, is of the utmost importance.

Regulatory compliance and integrity risk, for example fraud, are managed within the Legal & Compliance framework.

Fraud is a changing and complex phenomenon with an increasing impact on society, the Bank and its clients. It can arise from internal or external events and result in financial loss, reputational damage and regulatory fines. Fraud requires continuous vigilance, especially as society and the Bank are further digitalizing and fraudsters are constantly adapting their modus operandi. Collaboration between the First and Second Line within the Bank enables NBE to manage and mitigate fraud risk.

The Bank's fraud risk identification is integrated with its overall risk management process, using the Systematic Integrity Risk Analysis (hereafter "SIRA") methodology. In addition to formal annual reviews, Legal & Compliance and Management Board continually monitor emerging fraud risks. The latest fraud risk assessment via the SIRA concluded that existing controls are effective, and no fraud has been identified. Management confirms that it has no knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud affecting the Bank during the past four quarters. No fraudulent transactions, theft, or misconduct have been detected in any area of the business. Management also confirms that no allegations or suspicions of fraud affecting the financial statements have been communicated by any party.

For more information on risk management and specific risks for NBE, please refer to the Risk Management under the Financial Statements section.

Sustainability

The international community, aiming at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on climate change, is working towards the protection of the global environment. This initiative is fundamental to the existence of humanity, all living creatures, and the realization of a sustainable society. Against this background, expectations are on the rise for corporations to address such issues. NBE recognizes the importance of sustainability initiatives. NBE publishes its climate-related disclosure as a part of NBE's annual report as per the recommendations in 2021 of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (hereafter "TCFD"). For more information regarding governance, strategy, risk management and key metrics on climate risks of NBE, please refer to the appendix - climate-related disclosure.

Recently, EU regulations on sustainability related topics are being revised to balance competitiveness of EU companies and the urge of a transparent sustainability disclosure. Among these modifications, revisions to the scope of the CSRD and CSDDD had a significant impact on NBE, as NBE no longer falls within the reporting requirements under either framework due to not meeting the applicable thresholds.

Although not required to report under the CSRD, NBE remains committed to upholding transparency. In the following sustainability section, NBE will show the effort and progress in the field of sustainability, highlighting the initiatives the bank has undertaken and the impact NBE strives to achieve.

Sustainability Initiatives

As a financial institution, NBE steers its business activities in alignment with its parent's strategy by reducing greenhouse gas (hereafter "GHG") emissions, expanding sustainable finance transactions, and strengthening sustainability-related disclosures. NBE applies the GHG calculation methodology developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (hereafter "PCAF"). In FY2025, primarily due to updated emission factors, NBE's Scope 2 emissions decreased to 41 tCO₂e, compared with 97 tCO₂e in 2024. NBE will further develop the GHG measurement methodology on Scope 3 by closely collaborating with PCAF. For more details on GHG emissions, please refer to appendix - climate-related disclosure.



NBE conducts business activities together with our stakeholders to contribute to sustainable developments. For corporate clients, NBE offers green deposits to provide them with the opportunity to invest in green financial products constructed by NBE's expertise in sustainable finance.

NBE will continue to pursue the distinctive role with the Norinchukin Group by accessing and acquiring the advanced experience of European sustainable banking practice to support the sustainability development of the Group.

ESG Risks Management

NBE manages ESG risks, especially financial risks stemming from ESG factors to address ESG related considerations in the risk management framework. The exercise follows the EBA Guideline on the management of ESG risks (EBA/GL/2025/01).

During the credit onboarding stage, NBE has developed its own Sector Policy to prohibit and restrict financial transactions in sectors that have a potential negative impact on the environment and society in line with parent. NBE is also developing an ESG scorecard to evaluate clients' performance across all three ESG dimensions, leveraging external data sources. The primary objective of this scorecard is to identify counterparties with potential high ESG risk and enable effective risk management measures.

In the monitoring stage, NBE assesses the ESG risks via Climate & Environment Risk Materiality Assessment. Material risks identified through this process are integrated into the Bank's risk management framework and reflected in ICAAP and ILAAP.



Additionally, a quantitative climate scenario analysis is performed annually using methodologies established by the parent.

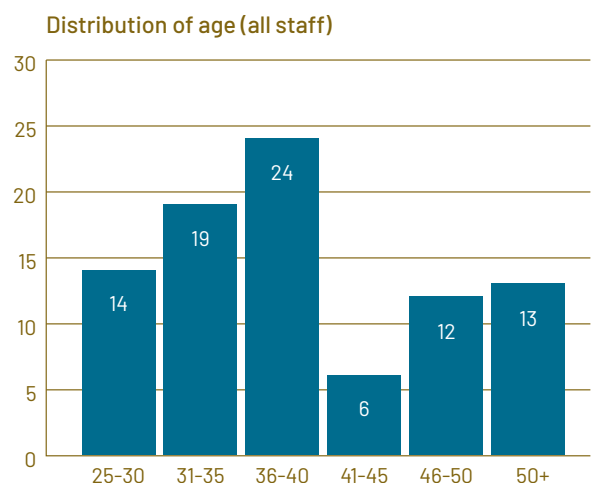
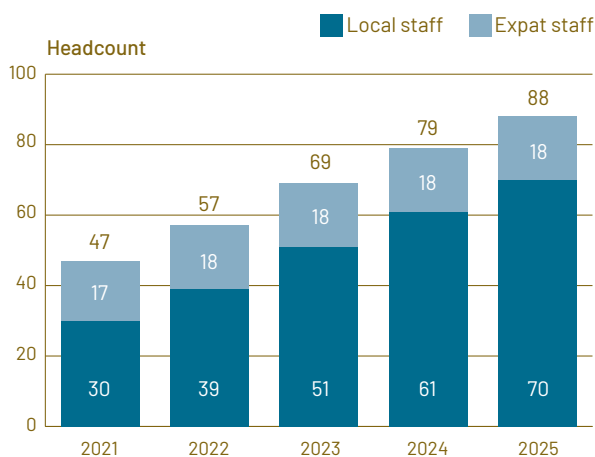
For more information on climate risk including GHG measurements and scenario analysis results, please refer to the appendix - climate-related disclosure.

Social Contribution

To continuously contribute to the sustainable future of related local communities, society and food, NBE is a sponsor of the Food Education Platform in the Netherlands which aims to increase the children's interest in sustainable nutrition. Considering the Japanese origin of the Norinchukin Group and desire/ goal to strengthen the relationship between the Netherlands and Japan, NBE has been sponsoring events and organizations related to the connection between Dutch communities and Japanese communities as well as supporting F&A learning to Japanese schools in Europe. In addition, to give our contribution to both Sustainability and Local (The Netherlands), NBE continues the partnership with The North Sea Foundation (Stichting De Noordzee) by participating events including beach-cleanup tour. From the mid of 2025, NBE also has started working with Japan Museum SieboldHuis, which is a museum located in Leiden, Netherlands. The museum displays items that were collected by Philipp Franz von Siebold and functions as a museum of Japanese culture.

Our People and Value

In 2025, NBE has continued to steadily grow the staff headcount. In line with previous years, a continuous focus remains to maintain a balance regarding diversity of gender, age, and nationality within the employee population. As per the 31st of December 2025, NBE has a total staff count of 88 employees consisting of 35 female and 53 male employees (including expats) and across 22 nationalities. The staff also continues to be characterized by a proportional distribution across different age groups. Furthermore, the turnover rate of local staff did not exceed 3.7% in 2025, an important metric to demonstrate a high employee satisfaction and strong company culture within NBE.



Culture

Our unique culture which relates to our company values, is key to our success and meaningful to all staff. We aim to embody our values of Openness, Sensitivity, Engagement and Cooperation in our day-to-day interactions with colleagues. During the year multiple initiatives are taken to further strengthen our culture. Through a combination of organization wide events, initiated by the Management Board and the Vitality team and team based initiatives, we created meaningful social activities for employees to connect, recharge and thrive. These events were well received and encouraged colleagues to foster cross-divisional cooperation. Feedback from our staff shows that social connection continues to be one of the key drivers for overall engagement. We remain committed to further expanding these initiatives in the years ahead.

Results from our yearly engagement survey show that NBE's strong culture shines through the results as the main positive factor attributing to how employees feel at home working for NBE. Specifically, team members enjoy the cultural melting pot and working atmosphere.

Learning & Development

NBE values learning and development as it is crucial for the organization's future adaptability and resilience. In 2025, NBE continued to invest in Learning and Development to ensure that our employees are given ample opportunities to develop themselves and thrive in their roles. To facilitate this professional growth, NBE offered a variety of different group trainings such as onboarding trainings and culture workshops. This year was also the first year that an in-house training with regards to KPI and target setting was granted to all staff to enable staff to create concrete and measurable goals for the performance year. Furthermore, a professional English language training was facilitated for staff interested in improving their written and spoken business English. Employees continued to be entitled to a personal learning and development budget for external seminars, workshops, or for more extensive trainings on job related knowledge or soft skills. Our focus on Learning and Development remains essential to maintaining highly skilled and future-ready staff. It will support the long-term growth of both our employees and NBE.

Works Council

In Q1 the Works Council was successfully established, marking an important step in strengthening employee participation in our organization. It reflects our commitment to fostering a work environment where employees have a meaningful voice in decisions that shapes our organization's future. The Works Council was formed through an open and transparent election process. The Works Council consists of five members and is varied in age, gender, nationality, position and division, ensuring a broad representation of the organization. Since its establishment, the Works Council has engaged constructively with the Management Board on several topics that required their approval and consent. In the coming year the Management Board and Works Council will continue to work together to ensure that employee perspectives are integrated into key decisions shaping our bank's future.

Closing

2025 was a solid year for NBE. Business developed well, and while net profit decreased compared to 2024, primarily due to a reduction in repo-related business in line with the Norinchukin Group's strategic direction, NBE achieved its net profit for 2025 as planned. The Management Board would like to express its sincere appreciation to all stakeholders involved for their continuous support in 2025. The Management Board looks forward to working together to continue servicing and working with all stakeholders to make 2026 another successful year, and to contribute to a sustainable environment and society of the future.

Amsterdam, 18 May 2026

Atsushi Nomura

Ryuta Kasahara

Alexander Wingelaar

Geert-Jan de Hoog



Report of the Supervisory Board

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board is charged with the supervision of the strategies and policies pursued by the Management Board and the general course of affairs in NBE. The Supervisory Board takes all stakeholders' interests into account when supervising and providing advice to the Management Board. The Supervisory Board consists of two delegated members of The Norinchukin Bank and two independent members. The Supervisory Board has sufficient experience in (Dutch) corporate governance practices and financial regulation, and its members have different focus areas depending on their professional background and expertise.

The Audit and Risk Committee (hereafter "ARC") was established to support the Supervisory Board in its oversight of the policies of the Management Board, particularly with respect to the internal risk management framework and control systems, including audit and compliance matters. The ARC also assists the Management Board by providing advice related to ensuring the integrity of NBE's Financial Statements, NBE's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the External Auditor's qualifications, and the independence and performance of NBE's Internal Audit function and external auditor. The newly established Works Council maintains regular dialogue with the Supervisory Board, ensuring that employee perspectives are considered in key governance discussions.

Professional Performance

In the period ended 31 December 2025, the Supervisory Board held seven meetings by means of physical and/or video conferencing access. The roles and responsibilities of the Supervisory Board are stipulated in the Supervisory Board's Charter. The Supervisory Board discussed various topics with the Management Board to assess and oversee NBE's business and enhance key policies; topics included, but were not limited to: board composition, business and financial plan, risk appetite, corporate governance, risk management,

and compliance and audit. The Supervisory Board had extensive discussion on a wide range of themes such as 1) IT system updates including the core banking system for overseas entities, cyber security, process/system standardization, 2) NBE Annual Plan 2025, 3) Large Exposure risk appetite, 4) CRD VI Update and Business Impact, and 5) Top-Down Risk Assessment 2025.

In the period ending 31 December 2025, the ARC also held five meetings by means of physical and/or video conferencing access. The ARC discussed with the Management Board broad topics regarding the internal control framework, asset and liability management, investment strategy, risk management, audit and compliance. During the year, the ARC extensively discussed 1) internal & external audit plan, 2) SREP methodology changes and result, 3) Credit Profitability Portfolio Review, 4) Large Exposure risk appetite, and 5) Top Down Risk Assessment 2025. The Supervisory Board will remain in close contact with the Management Board to ensure that the business will develop well notwithstanding the uncertainties in the business environment.

Financial Performance and Risk Management

In 2025, the Supervisory Board reviewed the financial performance and risk profile of NBE. The Supervisory Board noted the satisfactory development of the structured finance lending portfolio, while the decline in repo-related business was in line with the Norinchukin Group's strategic direction. Particular attention was paid to cost developments during the year. The Supervisory Board satisfied itself that NBE operated within its approved risk appetite framework and that capital and liquidity positions remained well above internal and regulatory requirements. The Supervisory Board further noted that audit findings and regulatory observations were appropriately addressed and followed up by the Management.

Remuneration

The Supervisory Board is responsible for approving, monitoring, and maintaining the Remuneration Policy and overseeing its implementation to ensure it is fully operational as intended. The Supervisory Board determines and oversees the remuneration of the members of the Management Board, approves the remuneration of the Head of Internal Audit, and oversees the remuneration of the senior officers in control functions, including the Risk Management and Compliance function. The Supervisory Board also approves the remuneration of employees other than the members of the Management Board. The remuneration for employees other than Management Board is proposed by the Management Board. In 2025 one meeting to oversee and/or determine the remuneration was held.

The remuneration of NBE employees consists of two elements: fixed remuneration and variable remuneration.

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration primarily reflects relevant professional experience and organizational responsibility as set out in an employee's job description as part of the terms of employment. The compensation (fixed fee) for members of the Supervisory Board will be determined on the basis of their roles and responsibilities. If a member of the Supervisory Board is also a board member or executive officer of The Norinchukin Bank, no compensation will be paid by NBE. In line with The Norinchukin Bank's rules and/or regulations, this member should only receive compensation from The Norinchukin Bank. The fixed remuneration for all employees amounted to € 11 million (2024: € 10 million).

Variable remuneration

Variable remuneration reflects a risk-adjusted performance as well as performance in excess of that required to fulfil the employee's job description as part of the terms of employment. At least 50% of the variable remuneration is based on non-financial performance criteria such as strategic goals, customer satisfaction, leadership, management skills, compliance with the Risk Management Policy of NBE, creativity, and motivation. While financial performance criteria, such as NBE's financial/business results, are a part of the performance assessment, non-financial performance criteria form a large part of the performance assessment in order to not incentivize excessive risk taking and to contribute to NBE's long-term business continuity.

NBE establishes appropriate ratios between the fixed and the variable component of the total remuneration, whereby the following principles apply:

- The variable component shall not exceed 20% of the fixed component of the total remuneration for each employee in principle.
- In deviation of the bullet above, NBE may in exceptional cases, award a variable component of up to 100% of the fixed component of the total remuneration for the Employee, subject to compliance with applicable legislation and regulation, and provided that the following conditions are met:
- The remuneration for the Employee does not or not entirely follow from a Collective Labor Agreement (CLA);
- The Employee does not perform an internal control function;
- The Employee is not directly involved in the provision of financial services to consumers;
- The Employee predominantly performs its work from the Netherlands;
- The average ratio between the fixed and variable components of the remuneration of all persons working under the Bank's responsibility, which does not or not entirely follow from a CLA, does not exceed 20%.

The variable remuneration for all employees amounted to € 0.4 million (2024: € 0.3 million).

Identified Staff

NBE has Identified Staff whose professional activities have a material impact on NBE's risk profile and to whom specific requirements apply as set by DNB. The variable remuneration for Identified Staff follows the same guidelines as for all staff (described above).

In 2025, as well as in 2024, NBE had no employees or executives earning more than one million Euro nor exceeded the cap of 20% variable remuneration.

Lifelong Learning Program and Self-evaluation

During the period ended 31 December 2025, NBE held three sessions as part of the lifelong learning program with the Supervisory Board and the Management Board members. Topics included are as follow:

- Discussion on the contribution to the Norinchukin Group in both qualitative and quantitative perspectives
- Update on NBE's structured finance business
- AI initiatives in NBE
- Sector Analysis on Project Finance

Due to changes in the composition for the Supervisory Board, the evaluation of the Supervisory Board's functioning under independent supervision was postponed allowing sufficient time for the new composition to be in place. The evaluation was subsequently completed in early 2026. Such independent supervision is required once every three years in line with the Dutch Banking Code. All members assessed the involvement, culture, and relationship between the Supervisory Board and NBE staff including the Management Board.

Financial Statements

In compliance with Dutch laws and NBE's Articles of Association, NBE will submit the Financial Statements for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 together with the Report of the Management Board to the General Meeting of Shareholder.

The Financial Statements and Report of the Management Board have been reviewed by the Supervisory Board and audited by EY Accountants B.V. The Supervisory Board proposes that the General Meeting of Shareholder approves the Financial Statements for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 as submitted by the Management Board.

Closing

The Supervisory Board is satisfied with the ongoing development and growth of NBE. The Supervisory Board considers this key to the further growth and development of NBE. In 2025 there have been some changes in management and this transition has been managed well also with the support of the parent. The Supervisory Board highly appreciates the work done by former and current board members and by the NBE staff in general. The Supervisory Board looks forward to continuing the good relations and cooperation with all stakeholders of NBE.

Amsterdam, 18 May 2026

Idzard L. van Eeghen

Junji Mori

Irina A. Frolova-Vernède

Atsushi Yasutake



Reducing
GHG emission
and accelerating
sustainable
finance

Dutch Banking Code

The Dutch Banking Code has been drawn up by the Dutch Banking Association (Nederlandse Vereniging van Banken, the “NVB”) and it came into effect on 1 January 2010. The revised Dutch Banking Code came into effect on January 1, 2015. In 2021, the code was supplemented with two clarifying paragraphs on the further embedding of the public and social interest and the remuneration policy. The Dutch Banking Code sets out principles that banks with a corporate seat in the Netherlands should observe in terms of corporate governance, risk management, audit, and remuneration.

The Dutch Banking Code uses the ‘comply or explain’ principle, which means that banks shall apply the principles of the Banking Code; however, the application of the principles depends in part on the activities and other specific characteristics of the bank. In areas where full compliance has not been achieved, an explanation is provided in accordance with that principle.

NBE has implemented a corporate governance framework which complies with the principles of the Dutch Banking Code. All important topics addressed in the Banking Code and similar rules and regulations are discussed in the Management Board and relevant committee meetings including risk management, compliance and audit.

The information below reflects the status of NBE’s compliance with the Dutch Banking Code over the period ended 31 December 2025.

Compliance with the Banking Code

Sound and ethical operation

NBE has a medium/long-term business plan which is aligned with the Norinchukin Group’s strategy and aims to make a further meaningful contribution to the growth and diversity of European markets. NBE embeds the business plan in its governance structures and internal policies.

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board, with due regard for each other’s duties and powers, are responsible for a sound governance structure and compliance with the governance policies. The members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board exemplify the standards and values expected of all employees of NBE.

Supervisory Board

NBE’s Supervisory Board is structured to ensure it can effectively fulfil its responsibilities, dedicating sufficient time to its duties and demonstrating commitment and engagement. Each member of the supervisory board is aware of the social role of a bank and the interests of its various stakeholders

The Supervisory Board has a total of four members, two of which are independent and two of which are part of Norinchukin’s Group entities. The Supervisory Board has a delegated Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARC) and elects the ARC members from its midst.

The members of the Supervisory Board have specific competencies and experience to perform their supervising duties in a critical and independent manner. Each member is capable of assessing the main aspects of the bank’s overall policy in order to form a balanced and independent opinion about the basic risks involved. Each member possesses the specific expertise needed to perform his/her role.

In case of vacancies, attention is given to the composition of the Supervisory Board with respect to balance between competencies/experience and affinity with the nature and culture of NBE's business and, to the extent possible to gender, nationality, and cultural background.

The independent members of the Supervisory Board receive appropriate compensation for their work, which does not contain a variable component and does not depend on NBE's financial result.

The delegated members of the Supervisory Board employed by The Norinchukin Bank do not receive compensation in accordance with The Norinchukin Group policy. The reasons for deviating from the Dutch Banking Code results from the following specific characteristics and circumstances of NBE:

- The Norinchukin Bank is the sole (100%) shareholder of NBE; as a consequence, the shares of NBE are not listed;
- The sole shareholder, The Norinchukin Bank, also acts as our global head office, implying central oversight in key areas such as risk management, compliance, internal audit and financial and management accounting and reporting;
- Important statutory authorities are assigned to the sole shareholder, such as the appointment of Supervisory Board and Management Board members and the external auditor;
- In terms of organization and management control, NBE is part of a larger, internationally operating banking Group, also supervised by the financial supervisory authorities of the home country, Japan, next to the local supervision of DNB;

The chairperson of the Supervisory Board organizes a lifelong learning program for all members of the Supervisory Board with the aim of maintaining their expertise at the required level. The Supervisory Board reviews its own performance annually and has its

performance review independently every three years to ensure the quality of its own performance.

Management Board

The Management Board is composed in a way that is able to perform its tasks properly and each member has outstanding capabilities and knowledge to develop banking business in Europe.

NBE's Management Board consists of four members. Each member of the Management Board possesses a thorough knowledge of the financial sector in general and the banking sector in particular as well as thorough knowledge of the bank's functions in society and of the interests of all parties involved in the bank. In addition, each member possesses thorough knowledge, enabling them to assess and determine the key aspects of the bank's overall policy and to form a balanced, independent opinion on the associated risks.

Each member of the Management Board is assigned specific tasks and responsibilities based on their skills and expertise. One member (CRO) has the duty in risk-related areas and is independent from commercial areas.

Each member of the Management Board signs a declaration of moral and ethical conduct. These principles are embedded in NBE's Code of Conduct and are expressly communicated to all employees. A reference to these principles is included in employment contracts, and adherence is mandatory.

In case of vacancies, attention is given to the composition of the Management Board with respect to professional experience, competencies and, to the extent possible, to gender, nationality, and cultural background.

The chairperson of the Management Board (President & CEO) organizes a lifelong learning program for all members of the Management Board with the aim of

maintaining their expertise at the required level and improving their expertise where necessary.

Risk Management

NBE's risk management framework is comprehensive and transparent and has both a short and long-term focus. The framework covers all relevant risks and takes reputational risks and non-financial risks into account. The Management Board is responsible for adopting, implementing, monitoring, and where necessary, adjusting NBE's overall risk policy.

The Supervisory Board approves NBE's risk appetite statement (RAS) which is constructed by the Management Board. Any material change to the RAS requires approval of the Supervisory Board. The RAS is submitted to the Supervisory Board for approval at least once a year of the proposal of the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board discusses NBE's risk profile and assesses at a strategic level whether capital allocation and liquidity impact in the general sense are in line with the RAS.

The RAS defined by the Management Board is translated into a set of risk appetite indicators to further detail the RAS and make it measurable. Indicators are tested against historical observed values, business plan and results of stress testing. The Management Board is responsible for managing the risk appetite cycle, supported by the risk function.

NBE maintains a formal Product Approval and Review Process (PARP). Products are not launched or distributed without prior risk assessment by the risk function. Based on an annual risk analysis, Internal Audit assesses whether the PARP is properly designed, present, and effective, and reports the results to the Management Board and the ARC.

Audit

NBE has an Internal Audit Division, which has an independent position within NBE. The Head of Internal Audit has direct access to the ARC and reports at least quarterly to the Management Board and ARC. Furthermore, the Head of Internal Audit reports

administratively (i.e., day-to-day operations) to the chairperson of the Management Board (President & CEO). Discussion and consultation among the Internal Audit Division, the external auditor, the regulator, and the ARC takes place periodically to discuss risk analyses, audit plans, audit reports and audit findings.

As part of the general audit assignment for the financial statements, the external auditor produces a report for the Management Board and the Supervisory Board which contains the external auditor's findings concerning the quality and effectiveness of the system of governance, risk management and NBE's control procedures.

The internal auditor takes the initiative in arranging talks with De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) and the external auditor at least once a year to discuss each other's risk analysis and findings and each other's audit plan at an early stage.

Remuneration Policy

NBE has implemented a remuneration policy which is in line with national and EU laws and regulations, and it is unambiguous and transparent. The aim of the remuneration policy is to encourage positive behavior and promote a strong culture of conduct, while also safeguarding NBE's long-term continuity.

The remuneration policy is consistent with the NBE's business and risk strategy, including environmental, social and governance risk-related objectives, corporate culture and values. Moreover, NBE applies a gender-neutral policy for all staff. The remuneration policy considers the long-term interests of NBE, the relevant international context, and wider societal acceptance.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for approving, monitoring, and ensuring the proper implementation of the remuneration policy in alignment with corporate governance, risk culture, and RAS. The Supervisory Board oversees remuneration for Management Board members, the Head of Internal Audit, and senior officers in control functions (including risk management and compliance function). The Supervisory Board ensures an annual independent review of the policy's implementation.







Financial Statements

Financial Statements

Statement of Financial Position

All figures are before appropriation of profit.

As at 31 December

Amounts in thousands of euros

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	2	290,039	753,518
Loans and advances to banks	3	26,610	18,885
Loans and advances to customers	4	2,249,554	1,727,044
Debt securities at amortized cost	5	1,359,304	1,384,637
Property and equipment	6	713	393
Intangible assets	7	185	169
Right-of-use assets	8	5,723	1,662
Current tax assets	9	218	124
Deferred tax assets	9	1,734	433
Other assets	10	5,286	5,371
Total assets		3,939,366	3,892,236
Liabilities			
Due to banks	11	1,803,818	1,636,651
Due to customers	12	19,124	218,156
Debt issued	13	84,479	-
Lease liabilities	14	5,994	1,680
Current tax liabilities	9	126	1,697
Deferred tax liabilities	9	1,477	429
Provisions	15	989	168
Other liabilities	16	6,640	5,184
Total liabilities		1,922,647	1,863,965
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital		2,000,000	2,000,000
Retained earnings		-	-
Net result for the year		16,719	28,271
Total shareholder's equity	17	2,016,719	2,028,271
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		3,939,366	3,892,236
Commitments	23	3,683,153	3,715,404

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the years ended 31 December

Amounts in thousands of euros

	Notes	2025	2024
Interest and similar income		180,438	719,797
Interest and similar expense		135,431	669,591
Net interest income	18	45,007	50,206
Fee and commission income		12,073	12,639
Fee and commission expense		2,217	3,504
Net fee and commission income	19	9,856	9,135
Other operating income		80	182
Total operating income		54,943	59,523
Personnel expenses	20	13,391	11,572
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	150	206
Amortization of intangible assets	7	75	34
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	556	539
Other operating expenses	21	15,889	9,074
Total operating expenses		30,061	21,425
Impairment charges/(-) reversal on financial assets	3,4,5,15	2,706	43
Result for the year before tax		22,176	38,055
Income tax expense/(-) benefit	9	5,457	9,784
Net result for the year		16,719	28,271
Attributable to:			
Owner of NBE		16,719	28,271

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended 31 December

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Net result for the year	16,719	28,271
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	16,719	28,271

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the years ended 31 December

Amounts in thousands of euros

	Notes	Issued capital	Retained earnings	Result for the year	Total Equity
Balance at 1 January 2024		2,000,000	-23,651	24,474	2,000,823
Appropriation of 2023 result		-	24,474	-24,474	-
Dividends paid		-	-823	-	-823
Total comprehensive income		-	-	28,271	28,271
Balance at 31 December 2024		2,000,000	-	28,271	2,028,271
Appropriation of 2024 result		-	28,271	-28,271	-
Dividends paid		-	-28,271	-	-28,271
Total comprehensive income		-	-	16,719	16,719
Balance at 31 December 2025	17	2,000,000	-	16,719	2,016,719

All shares of NBE are held by the parent, The Norinchukin Bank in Tokyo, Japan.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended 31 December

Amounts in thousands of euros

	Notes	2025	2024
Operating activities:			
Result for the year before tax		22,176	38,055
Adjusted for:			
Amortization and depreciation	6,7,8	781	779
Impairment charges / (-) reversal	3,4,5,15	2,705	43
Changes in:			
Loans and advances to banks other than on demand	3	-7,252	-12,546
Loans and advances to customers	4	-524,394	-430,563
Debt security amortization	5	25,333	25,402
Other assets	10	85	2,400
Due to banks	11	167,167	727,216
Due to customers	12	-199,032	4,058
Other liabilities	16	1,456	428
Income tax paid		-7,375	-4,253
Other changes	14	67	14
Net cash flows from / (-) used in operating activities		-518,283	351,033
Investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	6	-470	-54
Purchases of intangible assets	7	-91	-34
Net cash flows from / (-) used in investing activities		-561	-88
Financing activities:			
Debt issued	13	84,479	-
Payment of lease liabilities	14	-370	-584
Dividends paid		-28,271	-823
Net cash flows from / (-) used in financing activities		55,838	-1,407
Net cash flows		-463,006	349,538
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		755,367	405,829
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		292,361	755,367
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Due from banks - on demand	3	2,322	1,849
Cash and balances with central banks	2	290,039	753,518
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		292,361	755,367
Interest received and paid			
Interest received		204,371	876,684
Interest paid		138,733	796,079

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Accounting policies

General Information

NBE is a public limited liability company (N.V.) incorporated on 21 September 2018, and a wholly owned subsidiary of The Norinchukin Bank in Tokyo, Japan. NBE is registered at Gustav Mahlerlaan 1216, 4th Floor, 1081LA, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, under Chamber of Commerce number 72676094.

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereafter "IFRS accounting standards") as adopted by the European Union (hereafter "EU") and the relevant articles of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The Financial Statements are presented in euros and rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. NBE's management made an assessment of NBE's ability to continue as a going concern and concluded that NBE has, if and when required, access to sufficient resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Management Board is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the ability of the bank to continue as a going concern.

New and amended standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereafter "IASB") and endorsed by the EU which are effective in current financial year

The following new and amended IFRS accounting standards have been endorsed by the EU and became effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 to help entities: assess exchangeability between two currencies and determine the spot exchange rate, when exchangeability is lacking. An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

These amendments have no impact on NBE as NBE does not have and does not expect to have transactions or operations in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable.

New and amended standards issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU which are not yet effective in current financial year

The following are the new and amended IFRS accounting standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 which were not early adopted by NBE. Although NBE is currently assessing impact of these new and amended standards, it is expected that they will have limited or no impact on the Financial Statements of NBE.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

The standard is endorsed by EU and is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. NBE is currently working to identify all impacts the standard will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements, particularly with respect to the impact below:

- Foreign exchange difference will be classified in the category where the related income and expense form the item giving rise to the foreign exchange difference.
- New disclosure such as management-defined performance measures, and a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented applying IFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1 will be added.

From a statement of cash flows perspective, the starting point for calculating cash flows from operating activities will change to operating profit. NBE will apply the new standard from its mandatory effective date 1 January 2027. Retrospective application is required, and so the comparative information included in the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2027 will be restated in accordance with IFRS 18.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments, which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met;
- Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features;
- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments;
- Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The publication of the amendments concludes the classification and measurement phase of the IASB's post implementation review (PIR) of IFRS 9. The amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. NBE is still investigating the impact of these amendments, but the amendments are expected to have insignificant impact on NBE's financial statements when they become effective.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments include:

- Clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements;
- Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments;
- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments are effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. NBE is still investigating the impact of these amendments, but the amendments are expected to have insignificant impact on NBE's financial statements when they become effective since NBE does not have contract referencing nature-dependent electricity.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.

The amendments will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Although these amendments are currently being analyzed and their impact is not yet known, NBE does not expect that the implementation of these amendments will have significant impact on NBE.

New and amended standards issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the EU and not yet effective in the current financial year

The following are the new and amended IFRS accounting standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet endorsed by the EU and not yet effective in the current financial year. NBE is currently assessing impact of these new and amended standards and their impact on NBE's financial statements. NBE will not early adopt these amendments.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the Board issued IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. An entity applying IFRS 19 is required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS accounting standards compliance statement. IFRS 19 requires an entity whose financial statements comply with IFRS accounting standards including IFRS 19 to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance. The standard is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. It is not applicable for NBE as the bank is out of scope of IFRS 19.

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency

In November 2025, the IASB issued Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21). The amendments introduce requirements for translating financial statements where an entity's presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy and clarify the interaction with IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. NBE is still investigating the impact of these amendments, but they are expected to have no significant impact on NBE's financial statements when they become effective, as the NBE's presentation currency is Euro (EUR) and the NBE does not operate in hyperinflationary environments.

Material accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentational currency is euros.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. The income and expense items are translated into the functional currency at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period.

Non-monetary items (e.g. intangible assets) that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates at the date of recognition.

Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make judgements in process of applying accounting policies and to use estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of the assets, liabilities and the amount of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, as well as the reported income and expenses for the year. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates. The process of setting assumptions is subjected to internal control procedures and approvals. NBE has identified areas that require management to make significant judgements and use critical accounting estimates and assumptions based on the information and financial data that may or may not change in future periods. These areas are:

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a valuation technique that includes the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable markets where possible, and where this is not feasible, non-observable market data where a degree of judgement would be required in determining fair values. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of observable market input and relies as little as possible on estimates.

NBE did not have any financial instruments recorded at fair value in the statement of financial position by 31 December 2025, therefore, the information relates to fair value under this chapter only serves for disclosure purpose. Please refer to "Determination of fair value for financial instruments" within this chapter for more information regarding the measurement of fair value within NBE, as well as Note 27 for fair value disclosure of current financial year.

Impairment losses on financial assets

NBE applies the three-stage expected credit loss impairment models under IFRS 9 for measuring and recognizing expected credit losses which involve a significant degree of management judgement, in particular, the estimation of amount and timing of future cash flows as well as selection of macro-economic scenarios and factors when determining expected credit losses and the determination of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors and changes, which can result in different levels of expected credit losses.

NBE's Expected Credit Loss (hereafter "ECL") calculations are outputs of models based on assumptions. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- NBE's internal credit rating model, which assigns credit grades to customers.
- NBE's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
- The selected forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.
- The associations between macroeconomic scenarios and the GDP the effect on the probability of default.
- Any other management overlay applied which is deemed to be necessary by the management of NBE. For overlay applied as of 31 December 2025, please refer to "Impairment allowance - Expected credit losses" under Risk Management section for details.

Please refer to "Impairment on financial assets" under this chapter for information regarding the impairment allowances model.

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the financial position when NBE becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the settlement date, i.e., the date a contract is settled by the delivery of the assets that are the subject of the agreement.

Initial recognition

NBE classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured at amortized cost (hereafter "AC").
- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (hereafter "FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss (hereafter "FVPL").

At initial recognition, NBE recognizes financial asset or liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability. In case a financial asset or liability is measured at FVPL, the transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss. NBE assesses the contractual terms of the financial asset to identify whether they meet the solely payment of principal and interest (hereafter "SPPI") test. For the purpose of the test, 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount). The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk.

The SPPI test includes assessing whether the financial assets contain contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. It will pass the SPPI test as long as the interest and/or provisions reflect consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the instrument during the term of the instrument and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as profit.

Based on how NBE manages its financial assets, the hold-to-collect business model is applicable. In the hold-to-collect business model the financial instruments that meet the SPPI test, are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Financial instruments that do not meet the SPPI test, are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity instruments

NBE applies the OCI option for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income with gains and losses remaining in other comprehensive income, i.e. without recycling to profit or loss upon de-recognition.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured either at FVPL or at AC using the effective interest rate. Financial liabilities are measured at FVPL when they meet the definition of held for trading, or when they are classified as such on initial recognition. Designation at FVPL is permitted when either:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an "accounting mismatch");
- a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed, and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information is provided internally on that basis to NBE's key management personnel; or
- a financial liability contains one or more embedded derivatives that meet certain conditions.

NBE only had financial instruments at amortized cost based on the classification measurement above.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where NBE has transferred the rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset or assumed an obligation to pass on the cash flows and has substantially transferred all the risk and rewards of the asset. If NBE neither transfers nor retains all the risk and rewards of ownership of a financial asset, it derecognizes the financial asset if it no longer has control over the financial asset.

Debt securities that are used as collateral by NBE under standard repurchase agreements are not derecognized because NBE still retains all the risks and rewards and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligations under the liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Offsetting financial instruments

NBE offsets financial assets and financial liabilities in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and when there is an intention to either settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously (Note 29). Offsetting is applied to repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions when they meet these criteria.

Repurchase transactions and reverse repurchase transactions

Financial assets sold subject to repurchase agreements (repos) continue to be recognized in the statement of financial position. The counterparty liability is recognized in "Due to banks" and is measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repos) are not recognized in the statement of financial position. The consideration paid is recognized in "Loans and advances to banks" and is measured at amortized cost. The difference between the sales and repurchasing prices is recognized as interest income or expense over the term of the agreement using the effective interest method.

Determination of fair value for financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date. Fair values for financial assets and financial liabilities are based on unadjusted quoted market prices where available. Such quoted market prices are primarily obtained from exchange prices for listed financial instruments. When an exchange price is not available, quoted prices in an active market may be obtained from independent market vendors, brokers, or market makers.

For certain financial instruments quoted market prices may not be available. For such financial instruments,

the fair value is determined using valuation techniques. The inputs for these models are derived from market observable input. When market observable input is not available, unobservable input is used. For example, transactional data for credit spreads for certain loans and project finance transactions may be used when appropriate.

The fair value measurement hierarchy of assets and liabilities is based on valuation techniques. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Inputs are unobservable, therefore the valuation techniques and management assumptions applied may have a significant impact on the outcome of the fair value determined.

NBE only has financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost. NBE discloses the fair value of our financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy and the exemption to disclose the fair value when the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value under IFRS 7.

Modification of financial instruments

If the terms of a financial instrument are modified, NBE evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified financial instrument are substantially different. NBE determines whether there has been a substantial modification using both quantitative and qualitative factors. If the modification results in a substantial modification of the terms of the debt instruments, the original debt instruments is derecognized, and the new debt instrument is recognized at fair value at the modification date. In case of a substantial modification, a modification gain or loss is recognized in profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

An Expected Credit Losses (ECL) is applied on financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), such as loans,

securities and undrawn loan commitments. Under the ECL model, NBE calculates the expected credit losses by considering on a discounted the cash basis cash shortfalls it would incur in case of a default and multiplying the shortfall by the probability of default occurring. The ECL is the sum of the probability-weighted outcomes. The outcomes are unbiased

and include reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecast of future economics expectations. The ECL is recognized in the balance sheet as loan loss provisions. The ECL movements are recognized in profit and loss. Please refer to section 'Credit risk' of 'Risk Management' for more details.

Three Stage Approach

Financial assets are classified in one of the below 3 stages at each 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:

12-month ECL

Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition (i.e. no Stage 2 or 3 triggers apply). Assets are classified as stage 1 upon initial recognition and have a provision for ECL associated with the Probability of Default ("PD" events occurring within the next 12 months ("12-month ECL");

Stage 2:

Lifetime ECL not credit impaired

Financial assets showing a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. A provision is made for the lifetime ECL representing losses over the life of the financial instrument ("lifetime ECL"); or

Stage 3:

Lifetime ECL credit impaired

Financial instruments that are credit impaired and a lifetime ECL provision is required as well.

Significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) and staging

Determination of whether a financial instrument is subject to 12-month ECL (stage 1) or lifetime ECL (stage 2 and 3) depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. NBE considers the credit risk of an asset to have significantly increased when:

- The borrower’s internal credit rating has deteriorated since initial recognition and becomes below the threshold as reflected in overview below. Internal credit ratings are assigned based on the assessment of the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial obligations. Ratings are determined based on creditworthiness of the obligor, which is evaluated by assessing the obligor’s financial conditions, breach of contract, external ratings, information provided by credit rating agencies and other relevant information. Please see below for a mapping table on internal credit rating to staging movement.
- When SICR triggers, such as early warning indicators, watchlist status, forbearance, are applicable.
- A backstop has been applied for past due payments. In case payments are past due for 30 days, the asset is moved to stage 2. In case payments are past due for 90 days, the asset is moved to stage 3.

Forward-looking information

Three macroeconomic scenarios are applied: a baseline scenario, a negative scenario and a positive scenario. Based on a probability-weighted calculation the ECL provision is determined, taking into account the weights of each scenario.

Write-offs

Loans and debt instruments are written-off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and/or collectability of amounts due. This is generally the case when NBE determines that the obligor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cashflow to repay the amounts subject to write-off. This assessment is carried out at individual asset level.

Financial assets that have been written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities.

			Inception date									
			1-1	1-2	2/2F	3/3F	4	5	6	7	8-1,8-2	
Reporting date	performing	1-2										
		2/2F										
		3/3F										
		4										
		5										
		6										
		7										
		8-1,8-2										
non performing	8-3,8-4											
	9											
	10-1											
	10-2											



* NBE does not have purchased or originated credit impaired assets.

Leases

Classification and initial measurement

At inception of a contract, NBE assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for considerations. If the contract is classified as a lease, a right-of-use asset is recognized on the commencement date at cost.

The cost consists of the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commence date, less any lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs incurred by NBE; and
- An estimate of costs to be incurred by NBE in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

At the commencement date, the lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this is not readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate can be used.

The lease payments for the measurement of the lease liabilities, not paid at commencement date, consists of:

- Fixed payments, less any incentives;
- 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 NBE under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if NBE is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects NBE exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Lease for which the underlying value is of low value (below € 5,000) and contracts with a lease term shorter than 1 year are not recognized as lease. The lease payments for these types of leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Subsequent measurement

Right-of-use assets

After initial measurement, NBE applies the cost model to measure the right-of-use assets.

The right-of-use assets consist of the following:

- Right-of-use assets as per the beginning of the period;
- Less any accumulated depreciation, the depreciation charge is based on the straight-line depreciation method over the lease term;
- Accumulated impairment losses; and
- Adjusted for the re-measurement of the lease liabilities.

Lease liabilities

After the commencement date the lease liabilities are measured as follow:

- Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liabilities which are recognized as expense in the statement of profit or loss;
- Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications specified, or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Determining the lease term

When determining the lease term, extension options and termination options are taken into account. If NBE is reasonably certain that it will exercise an option, the lease term is adjusted accordingly. If NBE is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option, the lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents referred to in the statement of cash flows comprise amounts due from banks and balances with central banks of which are available on demand. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized costs in the statement of financial position.

The statement of cash flows is prepared based on indirect method, and broken down into cash flows from operating activities, investment activities, and financing activities. In the cash flow from operating activities,

movements in loans and receivables, deposits and payables are indicated. Investment activities comprise investments in debt securities, property and equipment, intangible assets, and addition due to leases. The proceeds from share capital are presented as financing activities.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at the cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of the assets is depreciated over the estimated useful lifetime on a straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives of NBE's property and equipment are:

- Leasehold improvements: 1 to 10 years (the shorter of the useful life of the improvements and lease term)
- Office equipment: 5 years
- Computer hardware: 1-5 years

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses. The cost of the assets is depreciated over the estimated useful lifetime on a straight-line basis.

The estimated useful lives of NBE's intangible assets are:

- Computer software with finite useful life: 1 to 5 years (according to contractual term)

Commitments and contingent liabilities

Committed facility to The Norinchukin Bank

Committed facility which has been issued to The Norinchukin Bank is undrawn at reporting date. It is expected to remain undrawn for the remaining lifetime of the facility except in emergency cases. Performance obligations are satisfied overtime. The Norinchukin Bank simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits. NBE promises to provide the facility for a specific period. As the benefit of the service is transferred to The Norinchukin Bank evenly over the period of entitlement, the fee is recognized as fee and commission income on a straight-line basis. The calculation is based on the undrawn facility multiplied by the contractual rate. Payment of the fee is due and received in arrears.

Loan commitment to customers

Loan commitment to customers is considered an off-balance sheet position, as it is undrawn per reporting date while the customer has the right under the contract to draw at a later date. Performance obligations are satisfied overtime. The customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits. NBE promises to provide the loan commitments for a specific period. As the benefit of the service is transferred to the customers evenly over the period of entitlement, the fee is recognized as fee and commission income on a straight-line basis. The calculation is based on the undrawn loan commitments multiplied by the contractual rate. Payment of the fee is due and received in arrears.

Borrowed securities from The Norinchukin Bank

In order to facilitate possible drawdowns from The Norinchukin Bank under the committed facility, NBE borrowed the equivalent in securities from The Norinchukin Bank. The securities deposited at DNB are eligible as collateral to obtain short-term cash from DNB if needed. Since economic ownership of the bonds remains at The Norinchukin Bank, the borrowed securities will remain off-balance sheet. Timing of securities borrowing is in line with the committed facility agreement.

Retirement benefits

NBE provides all employees with a retirement benefit plan which qualifies as a defined contribution plan. NBE pays a fixed contribution to a third-party entity with no further legal or constructive obligation in the case that the fund has insufficient assets to settle its obligation to the participants. The payments for fixed contributions are recognized as personnel expenses.

Employees that are seconded to NBE by The Norinchukin Bank participate in the pension plan of The Norinchukin Bank. NBE has no legal or constructive obligation towards this pension plan of seconded employees.

Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method for all debt instruments. The interest income and expenses include premiums and discounts, and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest method.

Fee and commission income and expenses

Fee and commission income and expenses are recognized when NBE satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of the product or service to a customer over time or at a point in time. Fee and commission income related to the credit facility to The Norinchukin Bank, loan commitments, and fee and commission income and expenses related to securities borrowing. These are recognized over the period of the respective transactions. Fee and commission expenses related to the service for clearing, custody and nostro accounts are recognized at point in time where the related services are provided.

Taxation

Income tax on the result of the year consists of current and deferred tax. The income tax is recognized in the statement of profit or loss or in equity. It is recognized in equity when it relates to items that are recognized directly in equity.

Uncertain tax positions are assessed by NBE and in case it is probable that there will be a cash outflow, a current tax liability is recognized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized when a loss from past year can be offset against expected income in future years or when there are temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in tax reporting and their carrying amount in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at the reporting date and recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which this deferred asset is utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled.

2. Cash and balances with central banks

Among total amount of balances with central bank, € 11,456 (2024: € 12,150) was the mandatory minimum reserve to be held at central bank (DNB). Please refer to liquidity paragraph under the Risk Management section.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Balance with Dutch Central Bank	290,039	753,518
Cash and balances with central banks	290,039	753,518

3. Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks is all measured at amortized cost as of 31 December 2025. Due from banks relates to current account ("Nostro" account) balances. Cash collateral at clearing parties relates to default fund contribution and margin payments to LCH SA, a CCP in France.

As a clearing member of LCH SA, NBE is required to contribute to the LCH SA default fund for its repurchase transactions (RepoClear service). The default fund is a pre-funded, mutualised pool designed to mitigate losses arising from a clearing member default, maintained by LCH. In the event of a clearing member default, LCH SA applies its default waterfall. The defaulting member's posted margin is consumed first, followed by its default fund contribution. If these resources prove insufficient, LCH SA commits a portion of its own capital before drawing on the default fund contributions of non-defaulting clearing members. In extreme circumstances where all pre-funded resources are exhausted, LCH SA may levy additional contribution and margins on non-defaulting members.

LCH SA holds a banking license and is officially regulated as a credit institution, therefore all positions at LCH SA are presented as loans and advances to banks. Details of repurchase transactions netting are disclosed in Note 29.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Due from banks - on demand	2,322	1,849
Cash collateral at clearing parties	24,129	16,927
-Default fund contribution	3,724	2,500
-Margin accounts	20,405	14,427
Netted amount of repos and reverse repos*	159	109
Allowance for expected credit losses**	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	26,610	18,885

*Please refer to Note 29 for the offsetting of repos and reverse repos.

**The expected credit losses were rounded to zero mainly due to the counterparties' high credit ratings.

4. Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers is measured at amortized cost. It consists of Structured finance loans and corporate loans to F&A banking customers. Among these amounts, none was held as collateral as of 31 December 2025.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Structured finance loans	1,811,621	1,353,059
Corporate loans to F&A banking customers	440,419	374,586
Allowance for expected credit losses*	-2,486	-601
Loans and advances to customers	2,249,554	1,727,044

*For details on expected credit losses, please refer to "Impairment allowance - Expected credit losses" under the Risk Management section.

5. Debt securities at amortized cost

Debt securities at amortized cost consist of European government bonds (EGB) and Supranational, sub-sovereign and agencies (SSA) bonds.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
EU government bonds	1,288,561	1,313,851
SSA bonds	70,744	70,787
Allowance for expected credit losses*	-1	-1
Debt securities at amortized cost	1,359,304	1,384,637

*For details on expected credit losses, please refer to "Impairment allowance - Expected credit losses" under the Risk Management section.

Among the debt securities, a carrying amount of € 681,257 (2024: € 405,104) is pledged as collateral for repurchase transactions. Should NBE enter into default, the counterparties may settle their receivables on a net basis.

6. Property and equipment

Property and equipment consist of operations equipment and leasehold improvements related to the office building.

Amounts in thousands of euros

Property and equipment by type	2025	2024
Operations equipment	286	91
Leasehold improvements	427	302
Total	713	393

Amounts in thousands of euros

Movements in property and equipment	Operations equipment		Leasehold improvements	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance as at 1 January	91	148	302	397
Additions	248	54	222	-
Depreciation	-53	-111	-97	-95
Closing balance 31 December	286	91	427	302
Cost price	1,463	1,215	1,070	848
Accumulated depreciation	-1,177	-1,124	-643	-546
Net carrying value	286	91	427	302

7. Intangible assets

Intangible assets mainly consist of software licenses.

Amounts in thousands of euros

Movements in intangible assets	2025	2024
Opening balance as at 1 January	169	169
Additions	91	34
Depreciation	-75	-34
Disposals	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	185	169
Cost price	629	538
Accumulated depreciation	-410	-335
Accumulated disposals	-34	-34
Net carrying value	185	169

All additions are due to the purchase of new software. The amortization period of intangible assets with finite useful life is 1 to 5 years (according to contractual term).

8. Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets consist of the office building lease. In 2025, office building lease contract has been renewed. The end of the contract term is extended from 2028 to 2035. The contract renew contributes to an addition of right-of use assets.

Amounts in thousands of euros

Movements in right-of-use assets	2025	2024
Opening balance as at 1 January	1,662	2,200
Additions	4,617	27
Depreciation	-556	-539
Disposals	-	-26
Closing balance 31 December	5,723	1,662

9. Taxation

Deferred Tax

The table below shows the deferred tax position of NBE.

Amounts in thousands of euros

Deferred tax position	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets	1,734	433
Deferred tax assets in connection with leasing	1,546	433
Others	188	-
Deferred tax liabilities	1,477	429
Deferred tax liabilities in connection with leasing	1,477	429
Net deferred tax position (net liability -, net asset +)	257	4

The amount of deferred tax assets is € 1,734 (2024: € 433). The deferred tax assets per the end of year 2025 were caused by the temporary differences arising from leasing activities.

Current tax and income tax expense

Current tax assets and liabilities relate to amounts receivable and payable in relation to unsettled income tax returns. Current tax is measured using tax rates at the balance sheet date, taking into account non-deductible expenses and utilization of loss carried forward.

The table below shows the current tax position of NBE.

Amounts in thousands of euros

Current tax position	2025	2024
Current tax assets	218	124
Current tax liabilities	126	1,697
Net current tax position (net liability -, net asset +)	92	-1,573

The components of income tax expense position are elaborated in the following table:

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Current income tax at statutory income tax rate	5,708	4,798
Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	2	-38
Total current tax expense	5,710	4,760
Utilization of tax losses carried forward	-	5,016
Temporary differences due to leasing	-65	8
Others	-188	-
Total deferred tax expense	-253	5,024
Income tax expense	5,457	9,784

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Result before tax from continuing operations	22,176	38,093
Weighted average applicable tax rate	25.74%	25.76%
Statutory tax amount	5,708	9,814
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	-	-
Leases	-65	8
Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	-186	-38
Effective tax amount	5,457	9,784
Effective tax rate	24.61%	25.69%

The parent has performed an assessment of potential application of Pillar Two income taxes. Based on the assessment, the effective tax rate of NBE complies with the 15% minimum taxation threshold from Pillar Two, and NBE is not currently aware of any circumstances under which this might change.

10. Other assets

Among items included in "Other assets" elaborated in the table below, rental deposit for the office building is receivable in the year of 2035 upon expiration of current lease agreement, other than this the majority amount of the other items were current as of 31 December 2025 (i.e. receivable within one year).

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Accrued commitment fee income	2,633	2,800
VAT receivable*	1,480	1,615
Prepayment of expenses	726	618
Other receivables	447	338
Other assets	5,286	5,371

*VAT receivables arise from VAT paid on expenses in the year of 2025 and are recoverable from the Dutch Tax Authority based on the applicable pro-rata recovery rate. Such receivables are recognised only when recovery is considered virtually certain under applicable VAT regulations.

11. Due to banks

The due to banks is measured at amortized cost.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Term deposits from The Norinchukin Bank	1,220,872	1,294,400
Margin account	946	-
Repurchase agreements*	582,000	342,251
Due to banks	1,803,818	1,636,651

* Please refer to Note 3 for margin account and Note 29 for the offsetting of repos and reverse repos.

12. Due to customers

The due to customers is measured at amortized cost.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Term deposits from corporate customer	19,124	218,156
Due to customers	19,124	218,156

13. Debt issued

Debt issued relates to negotiable certificates of deposit issued at fixed interest rates, which matures within one year. The debt issued is measured at amortized cost.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Negotiable certificates of deposit	84,479	-
Debt issued	84,479	-

14. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities relate to the lease of the office building. In 2025, office building lease contract has been renewed. The end of the contract term is extended from 2028 to 2035. NBE uses the incremental borrowing rates to discount the lease payments because the interest rates implicit in the leases are not available.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,680	2,249
Additions	4,617	27
Disposals	-	-26
Interest expenses	67	14
Payments	-370	-584
Closing balance	5,994	1,680

Amounts in thousands of euros

2025	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Office building				
Lease payment	532	3,041	3,365	6,938
Present value	354	2,500	3,140	5,994
Total lease payment	532	3,041	3,365	6,938
Total present value	354	2,500	3,140	5,994

Amounts in thousands of euros

2024	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Office building				
Lease payment	575	1,116	-	1,691
Present value	565	1,115	-	1,680
Total lease payment	575	1,116	-	1,691
Total present value	565	1,115	-	1,680

15. Provisions

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Expected credit losses on commitments*	989	168
Provisions	989	168

*Please refer to Note 23 Off-balance sheet information for details of the commitments.

16. Other liabilities

Among items included in "Other liabilities" elaborated in the table below, other than up-front fee related to project finance, the majority amount of the other items was current as of 31 December 2025 (i.e. payable within one year).

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Accrued operational expenses	2,786	2,565
Accrued personnel expenses	1,206	1,026
Accrued security borrowing fee	456	459
Up-front fee related to project finance	2,141	1,082
Other	51	52
Other liabilities	6,640	5,184

Among the accrued operational expenses, an amount of € 674 (2024: € 555) was payable to The Norinchukin Bank (including its London Branch). Please refer to Note 22 for details.

17. Total shareholder's equity

The Norinchukin Bank is the sole shareholder of NBE with an authorized capital of € 2 billion (same as 2024).

The net result for the period ended 31 December 2025 amounts to €16,719. The net profit for the period ended 31 December 2024 amounting to € 28,271 was transferred to the retained earnings with the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholder on 27 May 2025.

During the year, a dividend of € 28,271 (being the retained earnings position at 31 December 2024) was paid to the parent. According to the Articles of Association, the shares are subdivided into 2 million ordinary shares. Each share has a par value of € 1,000. All shares have been issued and fully paid up.

18. Net interest income

In the table below, an overview is provided for interest income and expense. Most of the interest on due to banks and loans and advances to banks occurred by the reverse repurchase transactions and repurchase transactions. While only a netted amount is presented in the statement of financial position (Note 29), the associated interest income and expenses are recorded on a gross basis in the statement of profit or loss.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Interest income on cash and balances with central banks	6,008	19,636
Interest income on loans and advances to banks	96,502	628,320
- Reverse repo	95,989	628,045
- Nostro	56	101
- Others	457	174
Interest income on loans and advances to customers	76,747	70,730
- Structured finance loans	64,951	58,237
- Corporate loans to F&A banking customers	11,796	12,493
Interest income on debt securities	1,181	1,111
Total interest income	180,438	719,797
Due to banks	131,903	660,974
- Repo	104,810	621,605
- Deposits	27,093	39,369
Due to customers	2,753	8,603
Debt issued	708	-
Interest on leases	67	14
Total interest expense	135,431	669,591
Net interest income	45,007	50,206

19. Net fee and commission income

In the table below, an overview is provided for fee and commission income and expense.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Committed facility to The Norinchukin Bank	6,996	7,015
Loan commitments	4,754	5,526
Other fee and commission income	323	98
Total fee and commission income	12,073	12,639
Securities borrowing	1,521	1,525
Repo business	593	1,904
Other fee and commission expense	103	75
Total fee and commission expense	2,217	3,504
Net fee and commission income	9,856	9,135

The fee and commission income includes income from committed facility to the parent and loan commitments to customers. The performance obligations are satisfied overtime throughout the contractual term. The income is recognized over the period of the contractual term on straight-line basis.

The fee and commission expense includes expense paid for security borrowing from the parent. The fee is recognized over the contractual term on straight-line basis. It also concerns the monthly clearing commission fee paid to the central clearing house and monthly custody fee of associated securities, which are for Repo business. Fee and commission expense related to the service for clearing, custody and nostro accounts are recognized at point in time when the related services are provided.

20. Personnel expenses

As per 31 December 2025, the number of internal employees expressed in FTE was 86.7 (2024: 78.52). The total of internal employees was 88 (2024: 79). All employees are located in the Netherlands. Other staff costs mainly include costs related to staff allowances.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Salaries	9,931	8,578
Social security costs	1,030	875
Pension costs (defined contribution plan)	839	715
Other staff costs	1,591	1,404
Total personnel expenses	13,391	11,572

21. Other operating expenses

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
IT outsourcing	3,847	3,830
Operation outsourcing	744	749
Contractors costs	2,363	2,546
External advisory costs*	3,072	2,030
External information costs	931	865
Regulatory and supervisory expenses	1,315	1,229
VAT**	803	-4,308
Others***	2,814	2,133
Total other operating expenses	15,889	9,074

*External advisory costs include € 1,241 (2024: € 607) in relation to the implementation of the new front-end system. The estimated costs in 2026 are € 339.

**VAT paid was partly recognized as other assets ("VAT receivable" under Note 10) instead of other operating expenses as it is likely to be recovered.

***Others include IT expenses (other than outsourcing) and external audit costs.

Cost of external independent audit

Total audit and assurance services include the following fees for services relating to the annual accounts for the financial year provided by the Bank's external auditor EY Accountants B.V.:

Amounts in thousands of euros

Audit	2025	2024
Financial Statements audit and assurance fees	389	279
Other audit and assurance fees	97	60
Total audit and assurance fees	486	339

Other audit and assurance fees relate to regulatory reports and the sustainability report.

22. Related parties (including remuneration of SB and MB)

Related parties are parties that have the ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and/or operational decisions. NBE has identified The Norinchukin Bank (Head Office and London Branch), the Supervisory Board and the Management Board as related parties for the financial year 2025.

Transactions with related parties

Amounts in thousands of euros

Balances with The Norinchukin Bank	2025	2024
Assets	2,032	1,993
- Accrued assets (committed facility fee)	2,032	1,993
- Gross carrying amounts of reverse repurchase agreements (with London Branch) ¹⁾	4,968,928	2,514,750
Liabilities	1,221,987	1,295,388
- Short-term borrowing	135,007	628,051
- Long-term borrowing	1,085,865	666,349
- Accrued liabilities (securities borrowing fee)	442	433
- Accrued liabilities (outsourcing fee to London Branch)	674	555
Net interest income	68,896	588,676
- Interest income	95,989	628,045
- Interest expense	27,093	39,369
Net commission income ²⁾	5,475	5,490
- Fee and commission income	6,996	7,015
- Fee and commission expense	1,521	1,525
Off-balance		
- Committed facility	3,000,000	3,000,000
- Securities borrowed ³⁾	3,717,429	4,305,640

1) Reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repos) served for the purpose to attract stable funding from the European markets to ensure the stability of the Group's Euro funding business. Please refer to Note 29 for more details on the repo business and its offsetting on the statement of financial position.

2) Fee and commission income consists of commitment fee which NBE received for the committed facility provided to The Norinchukin Bank, while fee and commission expense relates to the fee NBE paid to The Norinchukin Bank for securities borrowing.

3) The securities borrowed from The Norinchukin Bank served as collateral for credit facility.

Expenses related with The Norinchukin Bank mainly include IT outsourcing fees of € 3,847 (2024: € 3,830), and personnel costs related with expats of € 3,581 (2024: € 3,260). The personnel expenses were reimbursed by The Norinchukin Bank and therefore paid on behalf of NBE. For the IT outsourcing fees of € 3,847, an amount of € 3,173 (2024: € 3,762) was already paid before 31 December 2025 and € 674 (2024: € 433) was accrued as a liability.

Transactions with key management

Key management is defined as those persons being member of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board of NBE. As per 31 December 2025, NBE had no loans or other balances with members of the key management. Members of the key management also had no shares in NBE.

Key management personnel compensation

Amounts in thousands of euros

Key management remuneration overview	2025	2024
Supervisory Board		
- Fixed remuneration	120	100
Total Supervisory Board	120	100
Management Board		
- Fixed remuneration	1,139	1,158
- Variable remuneration	4	1
Total Management Board	1,143	1,159
Total	1,263	1,259

Key management compensation overview*	2025	2024
Supervisory Board		
- Short-term benefits	120	100
Total Supervisory Board	120	100
Management Board		
- Short-term employee benefits	1,203	1,210
- Post-employment benefits	76	68
Total Management Board	1,279	1,278
Total	1,399	1,378

*Compensation includes other types of benefits such as social security costs, insurance costs etc. besides remuneration.

23. Off-balance sheet information

NBE provided The Norinchukin Bank a committed facility of € 3 billion (2024: € 3 billion) and borrowed securities from The Norinchukin Bank that serve as collateral for the committed facility. The fair value of collateral amounts to € 3.7 billion (2024: € 4.3 billion). These debt securities deposited at DNB are eligible as collateral to obtain short-term cash from DNB. In 2025 The Norinchukin Bank has not drawn any amount from the credit facility, therefore NBE did not require any drawdown from DNB.

Besides, in 2025 NBE also provided loan commitments on Structured finance business of € 683,153 (2024: € 715,404). For further information on NBE's liquidity relating to drawdown of contingent liabilities, please refer to liquidity related elaborations under the Risk Management section.

Amounts in thousands of euros

	2025	2024
Committed facility to The Norinchukin Bank	3,000,000	3,000,000
Loan commitments to customers	683,153	715,404
Commitments	3,683,153	3,715,404

24. Notes to the statement of cash flows

NBE has used the indirect method to prepare the statement of cash flows. NBE has classified cash flows as cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. In the net cash flows from operating activities, NBE has taken the result for the period before tax into account and adjusted it for items of the statement of profit or loss and the statement of financial position that do not generate actual cash in or outflows.

25. Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events that are material to 31 December 2025.

26. Proposed profit appropriation

The allocation of the net profit is based on article 24 of the Articles of Association. The net profit for the period ended 31 December 2025 amounts to € 16,719, resulting in positive retained earnings of € 16,719.

In accordance with the Bank's dividend policy, NBE intends to optimize the pay-out ratio to the extent allowed under the applicable legislation and internal policies, and taking into account the fiduciary responsibility of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, while ensuring NBE's capital, leverage and liquidity in line with the Bank's risk appetite as well as regulatory requirements.

For 2025 financial result, the Management Board of NBE proposes to the General Meeting of Shareholder to pay out € 16,719 as dividend, which is 100% of the positive retained earnings.

The proposed appropriation of profit (in thousands of euros) is as follows:

	2025
Net profit	16,719
Addition to the retained earnings	-
Dividend	16,719

27. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

In the following tables, we provide insight on the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

Financial Assets	Carrying amount	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans and advances to banks - on demand	2,322	2,322	-	2,322	-
Loans and advances to banks - other than on demand	24,288	24,288	-	24,288	-
Loans and advances to customers	2,249,554	2,241,360	-	2,241,360	-
Debt securities at amortized cost	1,359,304	1,182,340	1,182,340	-	-
Financial assets	3,635,468	3,450,310	1,182,340	2,267,970	-

Financial Liabilities	Carrying amount	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Due to banks	1,803,818	1,807,300	-	1,807,300	-
Due to customers	19,124	19,112	-	19,112	-
Debt issued	84,479	84,297	-	84,297	-
Financial liabilities	1,907,421	1,910,709	-	1,910,709	-

As at 31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

Financial Assets	Carrying amount	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans and advances to banks - on demand	1,849	1,849	-	1,849	-
Loans and advances to banks - other than on demand	17,036	17,036	-	17,036	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,727,044	1,731,975	-	1,731,975	-
Debt securities at amortized cost	1,384,637	1,178,831	1,178,831	-	-
Financial assets	3,130,566	2,929,691	1,178,831	1,750,860	-

Financial Liabilities	Carrying amount	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Due to banks	1,636,651	1,643,108	-	1,643,108	-
Due to customers	218,156	218,140	-	218,140	-
Financial liabilities	1,854,807	1,861,248	-	1,861,248	-

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities is at amortized cost as of both 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

NBE determines the fair value of its financial instruments using the following methodology:

The fair value of loans and advances to banks have been categorized as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Due to the short remaining maturity of up to 3 months, the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

The fair value of loans to customers is categorized by level 2 valuation techniques. For loans with a floating rate, the carrying value is assumed to be the same as the carrying amount unless there is a rating change. In case of a rating change, the fair value is adjusted for the change in credit spread. For long-term loans with fixed rate, it has been determined by calculating the net present value with the risk-free rate and then and adjustments for credit spread changes when applicable.

The fair value of due to customers is categorized as level 2. When the remaining maturity is less than three months, the carrying amounts are an approximation of the fair value. If the remaining maturity exceeds three months, it is calculated as the net present value with the risk-free rate and adjustment for credit spread changes.

For due to banks, NBE applies level 2 valuation techniques to calculate the fair value for borrowing from the parent bank. If remaining maturity is less than three months, the carrying amounts are an approximation of their fair value. If remaining maturity is longer than three months, it has been determined by calculating the net present value with the risk-free rate and then and making further adjustments for credit spread.

For negotiable certificate of deposit, NBE applies level 2 valuation techniques to calculate the fair value since it is not listed in the public market. If remaining maturity is less than three months, the carrying amounts are an approximation of their fair value. If remaining maturity is longer than three months, it has been determined by calculating the net present value with the risk-free rate and then and making further adjustments for credit spread.

28. Maturity calendar of assets and liabilities

The table below shows the maturity calendar of the assets and liabilities. Amounts presented by contractual maturity are the amounts as presented in the statement of financial position and are discounted cash flows.

As at 31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

	On demand	< 3 months	3-12months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	278,583	11,456	-	-	-	290,039
Loans and advances to banks	2,322	24,288	-	-	-	26,610
Loans and advances to customers	-	235,491	8,736	786,593	1,218,734	2,249,554
Debt securities at amortized cost	-	-	7,148	581,893	770,263	1,359,304
Property and equipment	-	-	3	490	220	713
Intangible assets	-	48	10	6	121	185
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	2,960	2,763	5,723
Current tax assets	-	-	218	-	-	218
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	1,734	1,734
Other assets	-	103	4,822	-	361	5,286
Total	280,905	271,386	20,937	1,371,942	1,994,196	3,939,366
Liabilities						
Due to banks	-	717,953	-	1,085,865	-	1,803,818
Due to customers	-	-	19,124	-	-	19,124
Debt issued	-	-	84,479	-	-	84,479
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	2,854	3,140	5,994
Current tax liabilities	-	-	126	-	-	126
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,477	1,477
Provisions	-	-	-	133	856	989
Other liabilities	-	-	4,499	80	2,061	6,640
Total	-	717,953	108,228	1,088,932	7,534	1,922,647

As at 31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

	On demand	< 3 months	3-12months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	741,368	12,150	-	-	-	753,518
Loans and advances to banks	1,849	17,036	-	-	-	18,885
Loans and advances to customers	-	200,078	150,077	307,390	1,069,499	1,727,044
Debt securities at amortized cost	-	-	7,149	42,985	1,334,503	1,384,637
Property and equipment	-	-	14	379	-	393
Intangible assets	-	-	31	-	138	169
Right-of-use assets	-	-	-	1,662	-	1,662
Current tax assets	-	-	124	-	-	124
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	433	-	433
Other assets	-	12	5,066	293	-	5,371
Total	743,217	229,276	162,461	353,142	2,404,140	3,892,236
Liabilities						
Due to banks	-	970,302	-	666,349	-	1,636,651
Due to customers	-	-	218,156	-	-	218,156
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	1,680	-	1,680
Current tax liabilities	-	-	1,697	-	-	1,697
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	429	-	429
Provisions	-	-	-	15	153	168
Other liabilities	-	-	4,102	3	1,079	5,184
Total	-	970,302	223,955	668,476	1,232	1,863,965

For details of the undiscounted contractual cash flows, please refer to "Liquidity & Funding Risk" under the Risk Management section.

29. Offsetting

At NBE, the repurchase transactions (repos) and reverse repurchase transactions (reverse repos) are offset in the financial statements when they are cleared through the central clearing parties and when they meet the requirements for offsetting. The interest income and interest expense related to these repos and reverse repos are recorded on a gross basis in the statement of profit or loss (Note 18).

Amounts in thousands of euros

	Gross amounts before offsetting	Gross amounts offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net amounts presented in the Statement of Financial Position
2025			
Financial assets			
- Reverse repurchase agreements	4,968,928	4,968,769	159
Financial liabilities			
- Repurchase agreements	5,550,769	4,968,769	582,000
2024			
Financial assets			
- Reverse repurchase agreements	2,514,750	2,514,641	109
Financial liabilities			
- Repurchase agreements	2,856,891	2,514,640	342,251

30. Country-by-Country Reporting

This table presents the country-by-country information for financial year 2025 including turnover, average number of employees on a fulltime equivalent basis, profit or loss before tax, current income tax expense / (benefit) on profit or loss, income taxes paid / (received) and public subsidies received.

For the purposes of this table turnover is defined as net banking income: net interest income + net fee & commission income + other operating income.

The difference between current income tax expense and the amount of income tax paid in 2025 is related to the fact that in the course of 2025 payments were made to (or received from) the tax authorities regarding multiple financial years while the current income tax expense relates to financial year 2025 only.

Amounts in thousands of euros

2025	Nature of Activity	Turnover	Average Employees (full-time equivalents)	Profit / (loss) before tax	Current income tax expense / (benefit) on profit or loss	Income taxes paid / (received)	Public subsidies received
Netherlands							
Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V.	Banking	54,943	84.3	22,176	5,710	7,375	-
2024	Nature of Activity	Turnover	Average Employees (full-time equivalents)	Profit / (loss) before tax	Current income tax expense / (benefit) on profit or loss	Income taxes paid / (received)	Public subsidies received
Netherlands							
Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V.	Banking	59,523	72.7	38,005	4,760	4,253	-

Risk Management

Introduction

NBE faces a wide range of uncertainties which need to be understood and managed so that NBE can achieve its objectives.

All activities of NBE involve risk: each decision made, or action taken incorporates some element of risk and has an impact on NBE's performance (whether safety, financial, operational or reputational). The successful management of risk, across all divisions and levels, specific functions, projects and activities increase the likelihood that NBE will achieve its strategic objectives.

Risk is defined as "possible occurrence of any event which may produce a negative result to the management of operations (causing some kind of losses)", this includes impact on the climate and environment. This definition is aligned with The Norinchukin Bank's definition as defined in the basic policies of Risk Management. Uncertainty involving upside (positive) influence must also be included in risk, as per NBE's Risk Management Policy.

The purpose of risk management is described as taking necessary measures to adjust risks to a permissible level. For risk management to be effective, NBE is committed to apply the following principles:

- Every employee at NBE is responsible for the effective management of risk.
- Risk management creates and protects value and is an essential element of the overall governance of NBE.
- NBE applies risk management consistently and on a systematic basis in all divisions and functions.
- NBE adequately allocates resources to risk management activities.
- NBE ensures that all employees have necessary training, skills and assistance to undertake effective risk management.
- NBE uses the best available information to regularly monitor and report on the status of risk it faces.
- NBE is dynamic, iterative and responsive in its approach to change.
- NBE implements a clear IT infrastructure based on a sound and prudent data quality framework to ensure the accuracy and reliability of risk data.

Risk Culture

The Risk culture of NBE is defined through a conservative approach to risk taking (with high level of capital), deeply embedded corporate values (Openness, Sensitivity, Engagement and Cooperation (OSEC)) expressing the corporate standards/behavior and the tone-at-the-top.

The Bank, as a part of the Norinchukin Group, shares a common attitude which aims to take (new) business decisions without unnecessary hesitation, to consider risks from various perspectives and stakeholders, adjust those and take those at an acceptable level, as well as to ensure that profits are aligned with the level of risk taken. That will contribute to the purpose of ensuring the sustainable development of the agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries, including the Group and cooperatives in Japan. Bearing such an attitude in mind, the Management Board strives to identify, nurture and promote a sound and healthy risk culture ideal to the Bank.

Each employee (and external hired staff) of NBE is required to take the Dutch Bankers Oath.

Risk Management Framework and Governance

The risk management framework is established to meet the objective of risk management. The risk management framework is defined as "a set of components that provide the foundations and organizational arrangements for designing, implementing, monitoring, reviewing and continually improving risk management throughout the organization".

The risk management framework provides a robust and consistent approach to risk management across NBE's organization to manage its risk profile in line with its risk appetite. It stipulates individual and collective accountabilities for risk management and risk oversight and establishes a common risk language to assign the risks to which NBE is exposed to.

The risk management framework of NBE is implemented through a "Three Lines" model in line with industry standards. The model defines clear responsibilities and accountabilities and ensures that effective independent assurance activities take place covering key decisions. For each line, NBE applies a systematic approach to assessing risk.

First Line

The business as the First Line, has the primary responsibility for risk decisions, assessing and controlling risks within their areas of accountability. They are required to establish effective governance and control frameworks for their business to comply with requirements of this policy, to maintain appropriate risk management skills, mechanisms, and toolkits and to act within the Bank’s risk appetite parameters. The First Line activities are performed by NBE’s business management and employees.

Second Line

The Risk Management function provides oversight and independent challenge to the effectiveness of risk decisions taken by the business. Additionally, it provides advice and guidance by reviewing, challenging, and periodic reporting on the risk profile of NBE. Regarding risk appetite, the Risk Management monitors the risk positions of NBE against its risk appetite and reports on a periodic basis to the Risk Management Committee.

Other Second Line functions are:

- Credit Risk Management: The Credit Risk Management Division is responsible for credit file reviews and monitoring of credit risks.

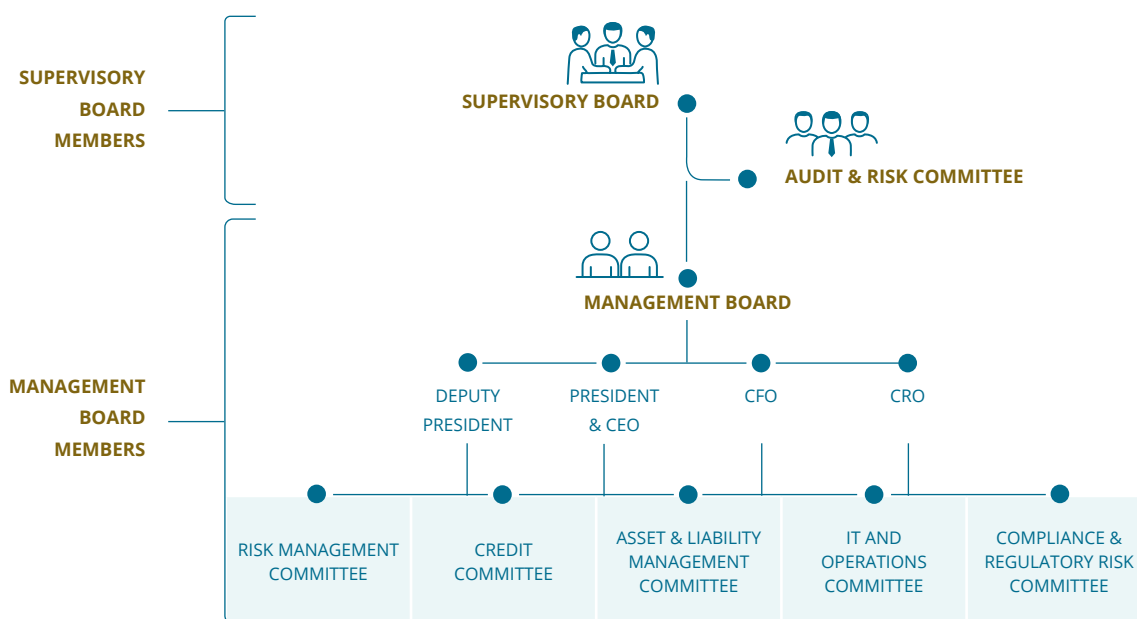
- Legal and Compliance: The Legal and Compliance Function is responsible for defining the Bank’s policy in line with global and local laws and regulations and oversight and challenge to assure that policies are adhered to. This also includes activities in relation to Data Protection.
- IT Security: Second Line IT Security is conducted within the IT and Operations Division.

The Second Line functions (with exception of IT Security) report to the CRO. The IT Security function reports to the CFO with a functional reporting line to the CRO.

Third Line

The Internal Audit function, the Third Line, provides independent and objective assurance of the organization’s corporate governance, internal controls, compliance and risk management systems. This assurance task covers all elements of the organization’s internal control and risk management system: i.e. risk identification, risk assessment and response to communication of risk related information and thus includes the effectiveness and efficiency of the internal controls in the processes created and performed in the First and Second Line.

The Second Line and the Third Line have direct access to the ARC of NBE.



Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board is charged with the supervision of the policies pursued by the Management Board and the general course of affairs in the Bank. The Supervisory Board also provides advice to the Management Board.

The Supervisory Board supervises and advises the Management Board, amongst other topics, on:

- The Bank's financial policies and risk policies, including the risks inherent in its business activities, sustainability and profitability of NBE;
- The structure and operation of the internal risk management and control systems.

The Supervisory Board reviews, evaluates and approves the design and calibration of the RAS at least annually, or more frequently in the event of significant changes in the internal or external environment. The Supervisory Board holds the CEO and other senior management accountable for the RAS. The Supervisory Board ensures that the risk appetite remains consistent with NBE's long-term strategy and that the annual business plans are in line with the approved risk appetite.

Audit and Risk Committee

The ARC assists the Supervisory Board in fulfilling its responsibilities. It is the purpose of the ARC to support the Supervisory Board in its oversight of the policies of the Management Board, particularly with respect to the risk management framework and control systems, including audit and compliance matters. To that effect, it shall prepare the discussion and decision-making within the Supervisory Board with respect to these items.

The ARC also assists the Management Board by providing advice related to ensuring the integrity of NBE's Financial Statements, NBE's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the external auditor's qualifications and independence and the performance of NBE's Internal Audit function and external auditor.

Management Board

The Bank's Management Board is responsible for the realization of organizational objectives. Risk management is a key element to ensure this achievement and is performed under the responsibility of the Management Board. The Management Board

is collectively responsible for NBE's management, the general affairs and the business connected with it. Moreover, its responsibilities include:

- Adopting, implementing, monitoring and, where necessary, adjusting the Bank's overall risk policies and setting the Bank's risk appetite;
- Ensuring that effective internal risk management and control systems are in place and ensure reporting on this issue.

The Management Board is accountable for ensuring the Bank operates within its approved risk appetite. The Management Board manages the risk appetite, and the associated risk management framework & tools and ensures that those tools are embedded into the key business processes. Moreover, the Management Board monitors the evolution of NBE's risk profile to ensure that it remains in line with the RAS that is approved by the Supervisory Board.

Risk Committees

For the Management Board to fulfil its responsibilities, five risk management committees were established to ensure the adequate risk management, namely the Risk Management Committee, the Credit Committee, the Asset and Liability Management Committee, the IT and Operations Committee, and the Compliance and Regulatory Risk Committee. The outline below depicts the committee structure.

Risk Management Committee

This committee has, as its sole and exclusive function, responsibility for setting the risk management policies of NBE's operations and oversight of the operation of NBE's risk management framework. The committee assists the Management Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with regard to the risk appetite of NBE, the risk management and framework and the governance structure that supports it. Since 2023 the oversight responsibility includes climate and environmental risk. The Risk Management Committee is chaired by the CRO and composed of the Management Board members and heads of relevant divisions.

Credit Committee

This committee has responsibility for the credit risk management policies of the Bank's operations and oversight of the operation of the Bank's credit risk

management framework. The Credit Committee also assesses the individual credit risk taking activities and review credit portfolio. The Credit Committee is chaired by the CRO and composed of the Management Board members and heads of relevant divisions.

Asset and Liability Management Committee

This committee is mandated to review and discuss the interest rate risk in NBE's Banking Book, currency, liquidity and funding risk profile of NBE within the parameters set by the Management Board. The committee assists the Management Board by preparing advice on decisions that have an impact on the liquidity and funding risk profile of NBE. The committee advises the Management Board on appropriate measures. The Asset and Liability Management Committee is chaired by the Deputy President and composed of the Management Board members and heads of relevant divisions.

IT and Operations Committee

This committee is mandated to review and discuss operation and IT matters. Responsibilities amongst others are to advise the Management Board on the management of the outsourcing risk, the review of the Business Continuity Plan ("BCP") and the monitoring of operational risk incidents. The IT and Operations Committee is chaired by the CFO and composed of the Management Board members and heads of relevant divisions.

Compliance and Regulatory Risk Committee

This committee assists the Management Board in its oversight of developments in the field of integrity and regulatory compliance, as well as legal matters. Furthermore, the committee assists the Management Board on its integrity risk management capabilities, amongst others through the periodical review of the Systematic Integrity Risk Analysis ("SIRA") and it monitors the progress of the Compliance annual plan. The Compliance and Regulatory Risk Committee is chaired by the head of Legal and Compliance Division and composed of the Management Board members and upon request heads of relevant divisions.

Risk Appetite

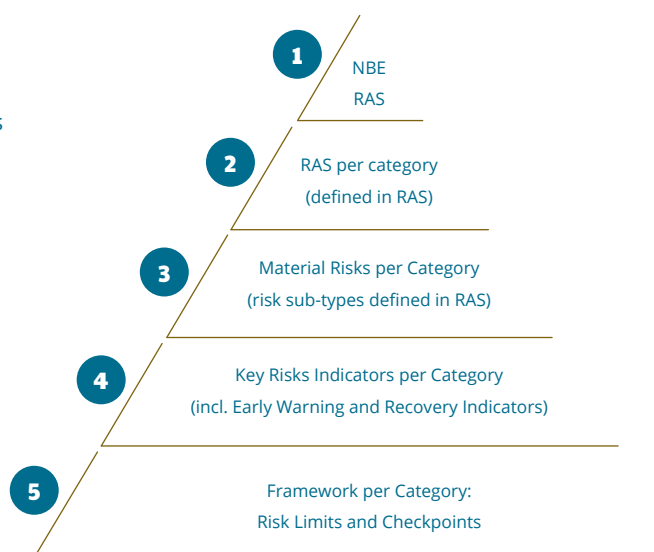
NBE aims to maintain a robust financial base to ensure stable Euro funding for the parent by constraining its risk-taking activities.

The RAS is essential to define the types and amount of risk that NBE is willing to take and considers acceptable in pursuit of its strategic objectives. The RAS describes the consistent approach to risk management. It identifies the risks related to the business strategy and defines the level of risk NBE is willing to expose itself to.

The RAS defines in a qualitative and quantitative manner the level of risk that NBE is willing to take. Therefore, the statement includes limit-setting and determines thresholds on quantitative indicators. The risks are managed in accordance with the limits and thresholds set. NBE periodically reviews and updates its RAS.

The figure below presents the conceptual framework of the RAS. First, broadly consistent with the parent, the overarching risk appetite for NBE is defined (Dimension 1), followed by RAS for each risk category defined in NBE's Risk Universe (Dimension 2). Statements for each category specify the level of risk that NBE is willing to take.

NBE defines a set of material risk types with corresponding Key Risk Indicators for each risk category (Dimension 3). Key Risk Indicators are measures indicating the development of a certain material risk (Dimension 4). To ensure that the RAS is adhered to, the framework which supports RAS is established (Dimension 5).



Norinchukin Bank Europe aims to maintain a robust financial base to ensure stable Euro currency funding and servicing a European customer base by limiting its risk-taking activities.

Pillars	1. Capital, Credit and Market risks (banking book)	2. Liquidity & Funding risks	3. Non-financial risks
RAS	Maintain robust financial base by controlling its risk-taking	Ensure stable supply of Euro Currency by rigorous risk management framework	Minimize negative impact of non-financial risks particularly settlement operation
Material Risks	Material risks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk of excessive leverage 2. Strategic risk 3. Credit risk 4. Credit concentration risk 5. Interest rate risk in the banking book 6. Climate and Environmental risks 	Material risks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liquidity Risk (incl. Market Liquidity Risk) 2. Funding Risk (Cash Flow Risk) 3. Intra Day Liquidity Risk 	Material risks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Process Risk 2. Data Quality 3. HR Risk 4. Business Continuity Risk 5. Outsourcing Risk 6. Integrity Risk 7. Cyber Security Risk 8. Legal Risk
Main Key Risk Indicators	Main Key Risk Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leverage Ratio 2. CET 1 ratio 3. IRRBB EVE and NII 4. Investment Asset quality & Credit Portfolio Rating 5. Single name Concentration & Connected Client 6. Non-performing loan ratio 7. Stage 2 vs total commitments ratio 	Main Key Risk Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) 2. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) 3. Survival Period 4. Asset Encumbrance Ratio (AE) 5. Intraday liquidity resources 	Main Key Risk Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational & Incident Management 2. Audit & Compliance 3. Client & Screening Controls 4. Risk & Vulnerability 5. People & Conduct
ESG Risk Embedded ESG Risks in other risk types			
Control Framework / Tool / Process			

As stated above, the RAS is based upon all risk categories in the risk universe. The risk universe is defined as the collection of material risks which could affect NBE achieving its business objectives. In view of its business activities, NBE has identified the following risks as relevant risks in its foreseeable banking operations.

The risk of not achieving overarching goals and/or profitability targets is considered to remain within appetite as the progress for setting up and enlarging the banking operations according to the business plan is satisfactory.

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Category 1 – Capital, Credit & Market Risk

In accordance with the risk profile of NBE, the risks identified as material in the Capital, Credit and Market Risks Category are listed below:

- **Risk of Excessive Leverage or Insufficient Capitalization:** risk resulting from low capital levels or high leverage. Not having enough capital to comfortably meet regulatory and internal requirements may require unintended corrective measures to its business plan, including distressed selling of assets which might result in losses or in valuation adjustments to its remaining assets.
- **Strategic risk:** risk that overarching goals (including sustainable profitability goals), aligned with and supporting the organization's mission are not achieved and sound businesses at the Bank is not maintained. Financially, this may entail that volumes decline, or margins may shrink, with no opportunity to offset the revenue declines with a reduction in costs.
- **Credit risk:** risk of losses caused by a decrease in or loss of value of assets (including off-balance-sheet assets) due to the deterioration in financial position of borrowers.
- **Credit Concentration Risk:** risk stemming from a large single exposure or group of exposures that are adversely impacted by similar variations in conditions, events, or circumstances.
- **Interest Rate Risk in The Banking Book:** risk arising from maturity differences between bank assets and liabilities in the banking book by differing interest rates used for pricing and differing repricing points.
- **Climate and Environmental risks:** risks stemming from climate and environmental change and which translate into more original risk categories like an increase in credit risk or increased market risk. Given the importance for stakeholders also strategic risk and reputational risk are impacted.

For the period ended 31 December 2025, the risk profile of NBE remained broadly unchanged from the previous year. During 2025, NBE focused on further expanding its loan portfolio while maintaining exposures well within its pre-defined risk appetite.

Risk of insufficient capitalization

For risk of insufficient capitalization (or capital risk), the most important measurements are the CET1 ratio, ratio, and the Total Risk/Internal Capital ratio. For calculation of the latter ratio NBE uses both Pillar I and II whereby Pillar II includes capital for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (hereafter "IRRBB"), Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book (hereafter "CSRBB"), Credit Concentration Risk, Operational Risk and Strategic/Business Risk.

The shareholder has provided NBE with sufficient capital to accommodate future growth. The capital ratios have evolved as NBE further grew its lending business in 2025. The CET1 ratio decreased from 96% at the end of 2024 to 75% at the end of 2025 whereas the Leverage ratio decreased from 39% at the end of 2024 to 37% at the end of 2025. The growth of the credit portfolio is the main rationale for these trends. The Total Risk/Internal Capital ratio rises slightly to 25%.

NBE ensures and monitors the adequacy of the capital and the prudential ratios to meet the regulatory requirements. DNB's most recent SREP decision is valid for two years, which indicates more than sufficient capital available compared with current and foreseeable risk taking by NBE. The current capital levels are still far above the regulatory requirements, and the capital of NBE only consists of CET1 capital. The SREP is based on NBE's three-year business plan which is approved by the Supervisory Board.

	2025	2024
CET1 Ratio	75%	96%
Total Risk/Internal Capital Ratio	25%	23%
Leverage Ratio	37%	39%
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	1,998,081	1,999,397

Strategic risk

Strategic risk has been assessed in NBE as a risk that the projected portfolio growth is not completely realized in combination with materialization of cost increases, for example stemming from (strong) inflation and changing regulatory environment.

Credit risk

Credit risk is managed by NBE within the set of rules in its own policy and procedures, which are in line with external regulatory expectations, and where applicable within context of the global internal policies. Credit granting rules, counterparty credit risk, transaction assessment, ceiling approval conditions, credit risk monitoring, consolidated credit risk management, operational flow and processes are all in place within the context of internal credit risk frameworks.

NBE, as an independent entity, has its own risk appetite, credit risk assessment process and credit granting authority body, while it takes into consideration to be aligned with The Norinchukin Bank's consolidated credit risk principles. NBE comprehensively manages credit risk on an entire credit portfolio basis as well as on an individual credit basis.

NBE accepts the internal credit rating system and model of The Norinchukin Bank, where applicable endorses these ratings internally. It also acknowledges practices (for project finance loans) from The Norinchukin Bank in the assignment and assessment of internal credit ratings. Each credit rating corresponds to the likelihood that a counterparty will fail to fulfil contractual obligations, according to The Norinchukin Bank's internal credit rating scheme (i.e. probability of default – PD). Credit risk factors (probability of default - PD, loss given default - LGD, and exposure at default - EAD) are used for ECL calculation. Internal Credit Ratings are reviewed at least annually. In addition, they are reviewed promptly when events affecting credit risk occur. In the review, First Line prepares a draft based on the most recent information and data available, which is verified by Second Line and approved by the Credit Committee. Internal Credit Ratings are divided into 15 levels, ranging from 1-1 to 10-2.10 stages from 1-1 to 8-2 are judged as Performing. On the other hand, 5 stages from 8-3 to 10-2 are judged as non-performing and the ECL stage is Stage 3.

The indicative mapping of the Internal Credit Rating scale to external rating agency ratings is shown in the following tables.

Internal Credit Rating scale mapped to external ratings (for non-financial institutions)

Internal Ratings at the Parent	Long-term ratings assigned by rating agencies	
	S&P	Moody's
01-01	AAA	Aaa
		Aa1
01-02	AA+	Aa2
	AA	Aa3
	AA-	A1
02	A+	A2
	A	A3
	A-	
03	BBB+	Baa1
		Baa2
	BBB	
04	BBB-	Baa3
05	BB+	Ba1
		Ba2
	BB	Ba3
06	BB-	B1
07	B+	B2
08-01	B	B3
	B-	
08-02	CCC+~CCC-	Caa1~Caa3
Default	Below	Below

Internal Credit Rating scale mapped to external ratings (for financial institutions)

Financial Institutions Internal Rating Scale	Debtor classification		Corresponding external ratings (Long-term Debt)
1-1	Standard	Non-Classified (I)	AAA
1-2			AA+~AA-
2+			A+~A-
2F			
2-			
3+			
3F			BBB+~BBB
4			BBB-
5			BB+~BB
6			BB-
7	B+		
8-1	Substandard 1	Class II (II-1)	B~B-
8-2			CCC+~CCC-
8-3	Substandard 2	Class II (II-2)	Lower than CCC-
8-4			
9	Doubtful	Class III	
10-1	Debtors in Default	Class IV	
10-2	Debtors in Backruptcy		

NBE develops and implements a robust internal quality assurance policy and procedures for collateral valuations completed internally and externally. All immovable property collateral is valued on the basis of market value or mortgage lending value as allowable under Article 229 of the CRR. In the meantime, NBE does not utilize that valued amount of collateral in the calculation of LGD and ECL, so LGD and ECL are estimated more conservatively.

The gross carrying amount by country and sector is as follows:

31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

Gross carrying amount per sector	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
General governments	1,288,561	-	-	1,288,561
Other financial corporations	70,744	-	-	70,744
Total	1,359,305	-	-	1,359,305
Loans and advances to banks				
Credit institutions	26,610	-	-	26,610
Total	26,610	-	-	26,610
Loans and advances to customers				
Consumer Staples	28,017	-	-	28,017
Materials	80,124	-	-	80,124
Consumer Discretionary	140,540	-	-	140,540
Industrials	244,856	-	-	244,856
Financials	90,573	-	-	90,573
Utilities	769,567	42,613	-	812,180
Communication Services	781,420	-	-	781,420
Real estate	17,749	-	-	17,749
Information Technology	56,581	-	-	56,581
Total	2,209,427	42,613	-	2,252,040
Total gross carrying amounts	3,595,342	42,613	-	3,637,955
Off-Balance facilities				
Credit Institutions	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Consumer Discretionary	2,964	-	-	2,964
Industrials	84,675	-	-	84,675
Utilities	265,052	37,493	-	302,545
Communication Services	260,942	-	-	260,942
Real estate	32,027	-	-	32,027
Total off-balance facilities	3,645,660	37,493	-	3,683,153

Gross carrying amount per country	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
Spain	555,683	-	-	555,683
France	803,622	-	-	803,622
Total	1,359,305	-	-	1,359,305
Loans and advances to banks				
France	24,289	-	-	24,289
The Netherlands	786	-	-	786
Rest of Europe	1,535	-	-	1,535
Total	26,610	-	-	26,610
Loans and advances to customers				
Japan	269,897	-	-	269,897
The Netherlands	216,258	-	-	216,258
Luxemburg	31,346	-	-	31,346
France	1,058,020	42,613	-	1,100,633
Germany	416,178	-	-	416,178
Belgium	100,953	-	-	100,953
Italy	49,974	-	-	49,974
Poland	66,801	-	-	66,801
Total	2,209,427	42,613	-	2,252,040
Total gross carrying amounts	3,595,342	42,613	-	3,637,955
Off-balance facilities				
Japan	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
The Netherlands	92,767	-	-	92,767
France	321,322	37,493	-	358,815
Germany	158,841	-	-	158,841
Belgium	6,883	-	-	6,883
Poland	65,847	-	-	65,847
Total off-balance facilities	3,645,660	37,493	-	3,683,153

31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

Gross carrying amount per sector	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
General governments	1,313,851	-	-	1,313,851
Other financial corporations	70,787	-	-	70,787
Total	1,384,638	-	-	1,384,638
Loans and advances to banks				
Credit institutions	18,885	-	-	18,885
Total	18,885	-	-	18,885
Loans and advances to customers				
Consumer Staples	23,535	-	-	23,535
Materials	100,243	-	-	100,243
Consumer Discretionary	83,194	-	-	83,194
Industrials	225,104	-	-	225,104
Financials	101,703	-	-	101,703
Utilities	660,101	-	-	660,101
Communication Services	491,970	-	-	491,970
Information Technology	41,795	-	-	41,795
Total	1,727,645	-	-	1,727,645
Total gross carrying amounts	3,131,168	-	-	3,131,168
Off-Balance facilities				
Credit Institutions	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Consumer Discretionary	2,964	-	-	2,964
Financials	19,929	-	-	19,929
Utilities	354,825	-	-	354,825
Communication Services	322,993	-	-	322,993
Information Technology	14,693	-	-	14,693
Total off-balance facilities	3,715,404	-	-	3,715,404

Gross carrying amount per country	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
Spain	560,399	-	-	560,399
France	824,239	-	-	824,239
Total	1,384,638	-	-	1,384,638
Loans and advances to banks				
France	18,885	-	-	18,885
The Netherlands	-	-	-	-
Rest of Europe	-	-	-	-
Total	18,885	-	-	18,885
Loans and advances to customers				
Japan	149,482	-	-	149,482
The Netherlands	281,424	-	-	281,424
Luxemburg	73,106	-	-	73,106
France	770,025	-	-	770,025
Germany	336,602	-	-	336,602
Belgium	110,317	-	-	110,317
Poland	6,689	-	-	6,689
Total	1,727,645	-	-	1,727,645
Total gross carrying amounts	3,131,168	-	-	3,131,168
Off-balance facilities				
Japan	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
The Netherlands	5,469	-	-	5,469
Luxemburg	17,616	-	-	17,616
France	476,928	-	-	476,928
Germany	175,194	-	-	175,194
Belgium	6,883	-	-	6,883
Poland	33,314	-	-	33,314
Total off-balance facilities	3,715,404	-	-	3,715,404

Impairment allowance – Expected credit losses

NBE aims to maintain a sufficient level of reserves to cover losses incurred. For accounting purposes NBE recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at either amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and off-balance facilities based on IFRS 9.

In the Accounting Policy for the impairment of financial assets, the expected credit loss approach is further elaborated.

During the year, certain exposures experienced a significant increase in credit risk and were transferred from Stage 1 to Stage 2. As at 31 December 2025, no financial instruments were classified as Stage 3.

The breakdown of carrying amount and expected credit losses allowance for financial assets and off-balance facilities are as follows:

31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

Carrying amount and expected credit loss allowance	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
Gross carrying amount	1,359,305	-	-	1,359,305
Expected credit loss allowance	-1	-	-	-1
Carrying amount	1,359,304	-	-	1,359,304
Loans and advances to banks				
Gross carrying amount	26,610	-	-	26,610
Expected credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	26,610	-	-	26,610
Loans and advances to customers				
Gross carrying amount	2,209,427	42,613	-	2,252,040
Expected credit loss allowance	-992	-1,494	-	-2,486
Carrying amount	2,208,435	41,119	-	2,249,554
Off-Balance facilities				
Gross carrying amount	3,645,660	37,493	-	3,683,153
Expected credit loss allowance	-228	-761	-	-989
Total credit loss allowance at closing balance	-1,221	-2,255	-	-3,476

31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

Carrying amount and expected credit loss allowance	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
Gross carrying amount	1,384,638	-	-	1,384,638
Expected credit loss allowance	-1	-	-	-1
Carrying amount	1,384,637	-	-	1,384,637
Loans and advances to banks				
Gross carrying amount	18,885	-	-	18,885
Expected credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	18,885	-	-	18,885
Loans and advances to customers				
Gross carrying amount	1,727,645	-	-	1,727,645
Expected credit loss allowance	-601	-	-	-601
Carrying amount	1,727,044	-	-	1,727,044
Off-Balance facilities				
Gross carrying amount	3,715,404	-	-	3,715,404
Expected credit loss allowance	-168	-	-	-168
Total credit loss allowance at closing balance	-770	-	-	-770

Management overlays 1.45 has been applied to the ECL model output for non-modelled items. Management overlays require the approval of NBE's Management Board.

The movement in ECL provision is as follows:

31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 January	602	-	-	602
<i>Movements due to:</i>				
- Origination of instruments	592	-	-	592
- Derecognition of instruments	-37	-	-	-37
- Changes in credit risk assessments of instruments	1,330	-	-	1,330
- Transfer to Stage 2	-1,494	1,494	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	993	1,494	-	2,487
Off balance facilities				
Opening balance at 1 January	168	-	-	168
<i>Movements due to:</i>				
- Origination of instruments	4	-	-	4
- Derecognition of instruments	-3	-	-	-3
- Changes in credit risk assessments of instruments	820	-	-	820
- Transfer to Stage 2	-761	761	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	228	761	-	989

31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 January	505	-	-	505
<i>Movements due to:</i>				
- Origination of instruments	269	-	-	269
- Derecognition of instruments	-102	-	-	-102
- Changes in credit risk assessments of instruments	-70	-	-	-70
- Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	602	-	-	602
Off balance facilities				
Opening balance at 1 January	222	-	-	222
<i>Movements due to:</i>				
- Origination of instruments	45	-	-	45
- Derecognition of instruments	-64	-	-	-64
- Changes in credit risk assessments of instruments	-35	-	-	-35
- Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	168	-	-	168

The movement in Gross carrying amount is as follows:

31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 January	3,131,168	-	-	3,131,168
<i>Movements due to:</i>				
- New asset originated or purchased	1,559,006	-	-	1,559,006
- Payments and assets derecognized	-1,052,219	-	-	-1,052,219
- Transfer to Stage 2	-42,613	42,613	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	3,595,342	42,613	-	3,637,955
Off balance facilities				
Opening balance at 1 January	3,715,404	-	-	3,715,404
<i>Movements due to:</i>				
- New asset originated or purchased	162,571	-	-	162,571
- Payments and assets derecognized	-194,822	-	-	-194,822
- Transfer to Stage 2	-37,493	37,493	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	3,645,660	37,493	-	3,683,153

31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 January	2,714,569	-	-	2,714,569
<i>Movements due to:</i>				
- New asset originated or purchased	902,271	-	-	902,271
- Payments and assets derecognized	-485,672	-	-	-485,672
- Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	3,131,168	-	-	3,131,168
Off balance facilities				
Opening balance at 1 January	3,970,696	-	-	3,970,696
<i>Movements due to:</i>				
- New asset originated or purchased	183,898	-	-	183,898
- Payments and assets derecognized	-439,190	-	-	-439,190
- Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Closing balance 31 December	3,715,404	-	-	3,715,404

The following table provides detailed information on the gross carrying amount and credit risk for each internal credit risk rating.

31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
1-2	803,622	-	-	803,622
2	555,683	-	-	555,683
Loans and advances to banks				
1-2	26,584	-	-	26,584
2	26	-	-	26
Loans and advances to customers				
1-1	140,492	-	-	140,492
2	210,650	-	-	210,650
3	378,753	-	-	378,753
4	606,318	-	-	606,318
5	828,639	-	-	828,639
6	37,894	-	-	37,894
7	6,681	42,613	-	49,294
Total outstanding balance by risk class	3,595,342	42,613	-	3,637,955
Off balance facilities				
2F	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
3	131,487	-	-	131,487
4	147,788	-	-	147,788
5	353,031	-	-	353,031
6	13,354	-	-	13,354
7	-	37,493	-	37,493
Total off balance facilities by risk class	3,645,660	37,493	-	3,683,153

31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
1-2	-	-	-	-
2	-1	-	-	-1
Loans and advances to banks				
1-2	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers				
1-1	-4	-	-	-4
2	-17	-	-	-17
3	-47	-	-	-47
4	-151	-	-	-151
5	-664	-	-	-664
6	-86	-	-	-86
7	-23	-1,494	-	-1,517
Total outstanding balance by risk class	-993	-1,494	-	-2,487
Off balance facilities				
2F	-	-	-	-
3	-4	-	-	-4
4	-7	-	-	-7
5	-207	-	-	-207
6	-10	-	-	-10
7	-	-761	-	-761
Total off balance facilities by risk class	-228	-761	-	-989

31 December 2024*Amounts in thousands of euros*

Gross carrying amount	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
1-1	753,452	-	-	753,452
1-2	70,787	-	-	70,787
2	560,399	-	-	560,399
3	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks				
1-2	18,885	-	-	18,885
Loans and advances to customers				
1-2	145,057	-	-	145,057
2	188,986	-	-	188,986
3	182,690	-	-	182,690
4	531,570	-	-	531,570
5	634,741	-	-	634,741
6	37,474	-	-	37,474
7	7,127	-	-	7,127
Total outstanding balance by risk class	3,131,168	-	-	3,131,168
Off balance facilities				
2F	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
3	14,785	-	-	14,785
4	221,799	-	-	221,799
5	463,818	-	-	463,818
6	15,002	-	-	15,002
Total off balance facilities by risk class	3,715,404	-	-	3,715,404

31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

ECL	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt securities at amortized cost				
1-1	-	-	-	-
1-2	-	-	-	-
2	-1	-	-	-1
3	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks				
1-2	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers				
1-2	-2	-	-	-2
2	-11	-	-	-11
3	-20	-	-	-20
4	-124	-	-	-124
5	-347	-	-	-347
6	-78	-	-	-78
7	-19	-	-	-19
Total outstanding balance by risk class	-602	-	-	-602
Off balance facilities				
2F	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-
4	-20	-	-	-20
5	-141	-	-	-141
6	-7	-	-	-7
Total off balance facilities by risk class	-168	-	-	-168

The expected credit loss allowance was booked for debt securities, loans to customers, and off-balance loan commitments as per 31 December 2025 which were all measured at amortized cost. Loans and advances to banks consisted only of low credit risk and short-term instruments (refer to Note 3 of the Financial Statements). Off-balance facilities consisted of the credit facility to The Norinchukin Bank (€ 3 billion) which was collateralized by the securities borrowed from the parent and loan commitments to customers (please refer to Note 23 of the Financial Statements). All the financial assets and off-balance facilities were measured collectively, when similar risk characteristics exist, based on ECL methodology as per 31 December 2025.

Macroeconomic scenarios and ECL sensitivity

A base-scenario, an up-scenario and a down-scenario are determined to reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted ECL amount. The probability factors as per 31 December 2025 are: Up: 25%, Base: 50%, Down: 25% (2024: Up: 25%, Base: 50%, Down: 25%).

The table below presents the analysis on the sensitivity of key forward-looking macroeconomic inputs used in the ECL collective-assessment modelling process and the probability-weights applied to each of three scenarios.

Amounts in thousands of euros

		2026	2027	2028	Unweighted ECL	Probability	Weighted ECL per 31 December 2025	Weighted ECL per 31 December 2024																							
Upside scenario	Global GDP	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3,087	25%	3,476	770																							
	EU GDP	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%					Baseline scenario	Global GDP	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3,477	50%	3,476	770	EU GDP	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	Downside scenario	Global GDP	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3,863	25%	3,476	770	EU GDP
Baseline scenario	Global GDP	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3,477	50%				3,476	770																				
	EU GDP	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%					Downside scenario			Global GDP	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%			3,863	25%	3,476	770	EU GDP	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%						
Downside scenario	Global GDP	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3,863	25%						3,476	770																		
	EU GDP	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%																											

Past due assessment

The key considerations for the loan impairment determination are whether any principal or interest payments are past due, or if there are any identified issues in counterparties’ cash flows, credit rating downgrades, or breach of the original contract terms.

Past-due loans are closely tracked, and default is deemed to occur, among other things, if the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations, without recourse by NBE to actions such as realizing security and/or obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to NBE. As of 31 December 2025, there were no overdue payments.

Credit risk exposure

The Pillar I required capital for Credit Risk is approximately € 206 million and is calculated by using the ‘Standardized Approach’. The main drivers of the risk exposures are project finance and loans to corporates.

Forbearance

NBE has in place a policy for monitoring its forbearance portfolio. Forbearance measures are concessions towards an obligor facing or about to face difficulties in meeting its financial commitments (“financial difficulties”). These measures exclude a regular commercial underwriting criteria granted to an obligor without sufficient repayment capacity. The definition of ‘concession’ encompasses the following aspects:

Modification: Change of the contractual terms and conditions, which would not have been granted if the obligor was not in financial difficulties.

Refinancing: A legally new loan is used to totally or partially repay an already existing loan contract, which would not have been granted, if the obligor was not in financial difficulties.

Forbearance is promptly reflected in the bank's internal credit rating. A preliminary staging proposal, based on a comprehensive assessment of changes in the internal credit rating and the debtor's prevailing economic environment, is subsequently reviewed and discussed by the Credit Committee.

In 2025, there is one forborne portfolio, which is performing. Following a significant increase in credit risk, the stage of the portfolio is migrated from Stage 1 to Stage 2.

Credit concentration risk

Credit Concentration Risk is the risk stemming from a large single exposure or group of exposures that are adversely impacted by similar variations in conditions, events, or circumstances that impact the position of the bank's risk profile. NBE assesses the overall composition and efficiency of credit portfolios (e.g. sectoral, geographic, rating, climate-related and environmental risks) in addition to single name concentration or group of connected counterparties. Within defined risk appetite threshold limits, credit risk concentration is actively monitored.

NBE implemented ceiling rules to reduce the chance of credit over-concentration. To prevent over-concentration on credit exposure, total credit exposure for each ceiling segment is monitored on a regular basis. Counterparty ceilings are set for the obligors (project finance on transaction basis) based on their creditworthiness and risk appetite. Project finance ceiling is determined and classified individually according to the degree of their repayment risks and assessed on transaction basis. Financial institutions and corporate ceilings are established in accordance with the assigned internal ratings, and exposures are managed within those allocated ceilings.

Country risk is managed centrally within The Norinchukin Bank's set of guidelines and limits are defined globally. Country ceiling for sovereign exposures may not be set for countries that have advanced and stable economies, and when higher ratings can be assigned. Ceilings are set for sovereign exposures in accordance with the sovereign's internal ratings.

The exposure to Credit Concentration Risk is computed using the PRA model. The PRA approach uses the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) to gauge concentration risk. For the three concentration types: Single name, Sector and Geography. The highest risk of exposure to concentration is seen in the Single name bucket. This is in line with the current phase of a relatively young organization which is building its banking book. The capital requirements stemming from credit concentration risk are €130 million, of which €90 million is attributed to Single name concentration.

Market risk

The Bank has no trading book and as such has no market risk related to trading book exposures.

The Bank is exposed to two main types of market risk: Interest rate risk (including credit spread risk) and Currency risk. Currency risk at the Bank is limited. The Bank has a basic policy of hedging FX exposure: i.e. FX assets will generally balance against FX liabilities.

Foreign currency exposures:

Amounts in thousands of euros

Currency	2025			2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net exposure	Assets	Liabilities	Net exposure
USD	4,328	4,315	13	1	-	1
JPY	7	-	7	8	-	8
GBP	41	-	41	145,093	145,055	38
Total	4,376	4,315	61	145,102	145,055	47

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

IRRBB results are at least monitored and reported on a monthly basis. IRRBB is the current or prospective risk to both earnings and economic value arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect interest rate sensitive instruments. In assessing NBE's exposure to IRRBB, the Bank considers two different approaches: changes in Economic Value of Equity (EVE) and changes in Net Interest Income (NII). Δ EVE is a measure of the change in the net-present value of the balance sheet under a range of yield curve stress scenarios. It is a long-term measure, assessing the impact over the remaining life of the balance sheet, while changes in expected earnings (i.e. changes in NII) Δ NII is a short-medium term measure, assessing the impact to earnings over a defined time period. In the case of NBE, this is 1 and 2 years. In accordance with EBA Guidelines (EBA/GL/2022/14), NBE measures its exposure to six standardized yield-curve shocks. Interest rate risk is calculated, and IRRBB results are monthly monitored and reported to the Asset and Liability Management Committee and Risk Management Committee.

The main driver for the IRRBB position is the investment portfolio which consists of high-quality Government Bonds (France and Spain) with a remaining average term to maturity of 5.01 years. This position explains the risk for rising interest rates. The investment portfolio is held under a hold-to-collect business model and measured at amortised cost.

The loan portfolios have a shorter duration and are in general floating rate. In 2023 the green deposit was introduced. The duration profile of the client deposits is shorter than 1 year. In 2024 new EBA guidance was issued for the measurement of IRRBB. NBE uses the Standardized Approach for these calculations per 31 December 2025. The € 129 million risk exposure based on the Parallel up scenario of 200 bps is used as the capital requirements stemming from IRRBB.

Supervisory shock scenarios		Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income (1 year)	
		31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
1	Parallel up (+200 bps)	-129,124	-153,169	6,758	5,026
2	Parallel down (-200 bps)	72,280	83,285	-21,788	-17,286
3	Steeper	-14,249	-25,211		
4	Flattener	-7,139	-33		
5	Short rates up	-45,685	-46,507		
6	Short rates down	20,621	23,963		

Credit Spread Risk in the Banking Book (CSRBB)

For the bond investments (Spain and France), CSRBB is included in the capital requirements and spread movements are monitored. The capital requirements stemming from the CSRBB exposure is computed at an amount of € 21 million.

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Category 2 – Liquidity & Funding Risk

Liquidity & Funding Risks consist of the following material risks:

- **Cash Flow Risk:** risk of having difficulties securing necessary funds due to a mismatch between investment and funding durations or unexpected cash outflows, or the risk of incurring losses by being forced to raise funds at significantly higher funding costs than normal. Cash flow risk includes the short-term liquidity risk within the day (intraday liquidity risk).
- **Market Liquidity Risk:** risk of experiencing losses by not being able to trade in the financial markets due to market turmoil or by being forced to trade under significantly less favorable conditions than normal occasions.
- **Intraday Liquidity Risk:** the risk arising from short-term liquidity risk within a day from payment/settlement activities.

For the period ended 31 December 2025, similar to category 1 risks, the risk profile of NBE for liquidity and funding risks was limited.

NBE provided, as mentioned in Note 23 of the Financial Statements, The Norinchukin Bank a committed facility of €3 billion (2024: €3 billion) and borrowed securities from The Norinchukin Bank that serves as collateral for the committed facility. The fair value of collateral amounts to €3.7 billion (2024: €4.3 billion). These debt securities deposited at DNB are eligible as collateral to obtain short-term cash from DNB. In 2025, the Norinchukin Bank has not drawn any amount from the credit facility, therefore NBE did not require any drawdown from DNB. Besides, in 2025, NBE also provided loan commitments on project finance business for which drawdowns are expected in the coming years.

These commitments are included in NBE's liquidity risk management, including survival period calculations. Due to the large available liquidity buffers that are in place because NBE is still building up the balance sheet, the liquidity and funding risks remained low, as shown by the LCR of 300% and NSFR of 141%.

Furthermore, the liquidity risk of NBE has been assessed under stress scenarios as a part of the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process thoroughly taking into account the business environment, business model and risk profiles of the bank. The conclusion is that even in the most extreme, but plausible, stress scenarios consisting of both idiosyncratic and market stress, NBE's liquidity indicators fulfill the internal risk appetite thresholds, and hence the regulatory requirements as well. This conclusion applies to all stress time horizons (0-1M, 1-3M, 3-6M, 6-8M, and 8-12M). As the result, the liquidity position of the bank is deemed sufficient to cover potential cash outflows, with an excess cash/liquidity of € 303 million in a stress horizon of 8 months, as the existing risk appetite horizon for a positive/excess liquidity position.

Due to the low and hedged nature of foreign currency exposures, the foreign currency liquidity risk was also very limited and is not recognized as a material risk in the risk universe.

Analysis of financial assets & liabilities by remaining contractual maturity

The tables below show the maturity profile of NBE's financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025.

As of 31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

	On demand	< 3 months	3-12months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	278,584	11,456				290,040
Loans and advances to banks	2,322	23,240				25,562
Loans and advances to customers	-	251,875	14,978	787,885	1,220,705	2,275,443
Debt securities at amortized cost	-	-	26,514	552,600	645,000	1,224,114
Total of undiscounted financial assets	280,906	286,571	41,492	1,340,485	1,865,705	3,815,159
Liabilities						
Due to banks	-	717,826	100	1,113,166	-	1,831,092
Due to customers	-	15,132	4,043	-	-	19,175
Debt issued	-	-	85,000	-	-	85,000
Total of undiscounted financial liabilities	-	732,958	89,143	1,113,166	-	1,935,267

As of 31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

	On demand	< 3 months	3-12months	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	741,368	12,150	-	-	-	753,518
Loans and advances to banks	1,849	16,101	-	-	-	17,950
Loans and advances to customers		215,252	154,092	307,894	1,071,635	1,748,873
Debt securities at amortized cost	-	-	26,514	42,600	1,155,000	1,224,114
Total of undiscounted financial assets	743,217	243,503	180,606	350,494	2,226,635	3,744,455
Liabilities						
Due to banks	-	970,927	144,691	542,020	-	1,657,638
Due to customers	-	214,791	4,055	-	-	218,846
Total of undiscounted financial liabilities	-	1,185,718	148,746	542,020	-	1,876,484

The analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturity has been refined to improve consistency with the maturity calendar of assets and liabilities presented in Note 28 to the financial statements.

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of NBE's commitments. Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down.

Commitments by contractual maturity:

As of 31 December 2025

Amounts in thousands of euros

	On demand	< 3 months	3-12 months	< 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Commitments by contractual maturity						
Commitment facility to The Norinchukin Bank	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
Loan commitments to customers	683,153	-	-	-	-	683,153
Total commitments	3,683,153	-	-	-	-	3,683,153

As of 31 December 2024

Amounts in thousands of euros

	On demand	< 3 months	3-12 months	< 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Commitments by contractual maturity						
Commitment facility to The Norinchukin Bank	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,000,000
Loan commitments to customers	715,404	-	-	-	-	715,404
Total commitments	3,715,404	-	-	-	-	3,715,404

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Category 3 – Non-Financial Risk

The non-financial risk category is broadly defined as those risks not categorized in Category 1 or Category 2 and consists of risks whose occurrence itself are subject to control and risks whose post-occurrence measures are subject to control.

Types of risks whose occurrence itself are subject to control:

- **Integrity Risk:** Risk of harming the Bank's reputation, or an existing or future threat to its assets or financial results ensuing from insufficient compliance with what is prescribed under or pursuant to any legal provisions.
- **Legal Risk:** The risk of loss or adverse impact arising from legal uncertainty, incorrect interpretation or application of laws and regulations, unenforceable or inadequately drafted contracts, litigation, disputes, or adverse judicial or administrative decisions.
- **System Risk:** Risk of financial loss or reputational harm from IT system failures, unauthorized use, or cyber threats. Discontinuity or poor design of systems can disrupt business operations. Severe events like cybercrime pose significant threats.
- **Information leakage risk:** Risk of data breaches leading to financial or regulatory consequences. Causes include IT failures, loss of physical documents, or intentional/unintentional data leaks. Breaches may trigger privacy law reporting obligations.
- **Administrative risk:** Risk of loss or sanctions from ineffective governance, unclear roles, or failed processes. Includes fraud by employees or external parties, misconduct, and failed transaction processing. Missing controls in product and service processes increase vulnerability.
- **Workplace safety risk:** Risk to employee safety and security during work or travel, leading to financial or reputational impact. Includes unsafe conditions, misconduct, and inadequate labour practices. Criminal or environmental threats can exacerbate exposure.
- **Operational Continuity Risk:** Risk of disruption due to loss of expertise, reliance on key staff, or high turnover. Lack of training and skill development further weakens resilience. Knowledge gaps can impair critical operations.
- **Physical asset risk:** Risk of financial or reputational damage from impaired physical assets, criminal acts, or poor asset management. Environmental threats and defects in asset governance increase exposure.
- **Outsourcing:** Risk of loss or sanctions from ineffective oversight of third-party service providers. Issues include inadequate contracts, failed processing, and loss of organizational knowledge. Missing controls during outsourcing or exit processes heighten risk.

Types of risks whose post-occurrence measures are subject to control:

- **Business continuity risk:** Risk of financial loss, regulatory sanctions or reputational damage caused by severe events such as natural disasters directly or indirectly effecting the Bank and/or its outsourcing partners lack of appropriate back-up measures (at the Bank and/or its outsourcing partners)
- **Reputational risk:** Risk of financial loss caused by (regulatory) sanctions, fines, lawsuits, media reports, (false) rumours, or malicious statements related to its activities. Please note that reputational risk is treated as a cross-cutting impact that may arise from materialization of other non-financial risks, including integrity, compliance, legal and operational risks. While reputational damage cannot always be prevented, the Bank seeks to minimize reputational impact through sound governance, preventive controls, and effective incident response and communication measures.
- **Regulatory changes risk:** Risk of impairment of the Bank's integrity, leading to damage the Bank's reputation, legal or regulatory sanctions, or financial loss caused by changes in existing regulation applicable to the Bank changes applicable regulations as a result of change in the Bank's business activities (i.e. new products or markets) introduction of new regulation to the Bank. This risk specifically refers to risks that arising from change in laws. Regulations and supervisory expectations are addressed within other non-financial risks as regulatory developments are treated as drivers of risk rather than as a separate category.
- **Risks associated with the cooperative system:** Risk of financial loss, regulatory sanctions or reputational damage caused by missing and/or ineffective (key) process controls which ensure the effective operations of the cooperative system.

For the period ended 31 December 2025, similar to category 1 and category 2 risks, the risk profile of NBE was limited. It is emphasized that reputational concerns were taken into consideration when the Risk Universe was constructed. NBE regards reputational damage as a potential secondary effect in the case that any risk materializes. Managing potential reputational effects is therefore considered to be interweaved throughout the risk management framework.

There were no operational incidents with significant losses in 2025, similar to previous years. The number of smaller incidents also remained stable. NBE has an annual Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) process for the assessment of risks and controls.

Regulatory compliance & integrity risk are addressed, amongst others, by minimizing ex-post impact through information gathering of such changes, appropriate management of the compliance framework and timely and appropriate disclosure. During the annual SIRA process all risks and controls are assessed.

On Incident Register, there are 28 records in 2025. None of the cases are classified as Level 2 or higher (scale 1 to 4), and others are classified as either Level 1 (lowest level of incident) or Close call. Every day new threats and risks are arising in the Security Domain. Because of this nature of the topic, ICT and Security processes require constant attention.

In addition, NBE continues strengthening its ICT governance and operational resilience in alignment with the EU Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), enhancing cybersecurity controls, incident response preparedness, third-party risk oversight, and testing capabilities to ensure a resilient and secure operational environment across all critical processes.

**Maintaining
customer
trust as a
financial
institution.**



Other Information

Articles of Association - Profits and distributions

Article 24

- 24.1** The allocation of profits accrued in a financial year shall be determined by the General Meeting.
- 24.2** Distribution of profits shall be made after adoption of the annual accounts if permissible under the laws of the Netherlands given the contents of the annual accounts.
- 24.3** The General Meeting may resolve to make interim distributions and/or to make distributions at the expense of any reserve of the Company.
- 24.4** Any distribution shall be made to the Shareholders in proportion to the aggregate paid up part of the nominal value of the Shares held by each.
- 24.5** Distributions on Shares may be made only up to an amount which does not exceed the amount of the Distributable Equity. If it concerns an interim distribution, the compliance with this requirement must be evidenced by an interim statement of assets and liabilities as referred to in Section 2:105, subsection 4, of the Dutch Civil Code. The Company shall deposit the statement of assets and liabilities at the Dutch Trade Register within eight days after the day on which the resolution to make the distribution is published.
- 24.6** A claim of a Shareholder for payment of a distribution on Shares shall be barred after five years have elapsed.
- 24.7** No distributions shall be made on Shares held by the Company in its own capital, unless these Shares have been pledged or a usufruct has been created in these Shares and the authority to collect distributions or the right to receive distributions respectively accrues to the pledgee or the usufructuary respectively. For the computation of distributions, the Shares on which no distributions shall be made pursuant to this article 24.7, shall not be taken into account.

Independent auditor's report

To: the Shareholder and the Supervisory Board of Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V.

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

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2025 of Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V. based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V. as at 31 December 2025 and of its result and its cash flows for 2025 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted in the European Union (IFRS Accounting Standards) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- The statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025
- The following statements for the year ended 31 December 2025: the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows
- The notes comprising material accounting policy information 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 Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V. in accordance with the EU Regulation on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities, the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-

opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants).

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.

Our understanding of the business

Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V. (hereinafter: Norinchukin Bank Europe or the company) is a licensed credit institution in the Netherlands. The company performs activities in three main business areas in (continental) Europe: Food and Agriculture (F&A) banking business, Structured finance business and Euro funding business. The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Norinchukin Bank, based in Tokyo, Japan, which serves as the national-level financial institution for agricultural, fishery and forestry cooperatives in Japan.

We determined materiality and identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error in order to design audit procedures responsive to those risks and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Materiality

Materiality	€10 million (2024: €10 million)
Benchmark applied	0.5% of total shareholder's equity as at 31 December 2025
Explanation	Based on our professional judgment and our perception of the common financial information needs of users of the financial statements, a benchmark of 0.5% of total shareholder's equity is an appropriate quantitative indicator of materiality as it best reflects the financial position of the company. We determined materiality consistent with prior financial year.

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 the Supervisory Board that misstatements in excess of €0.5 million, 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.

Teaming and use of specialists

We ensured that the audit team included the appropriate skills and competences which are needed for the audit of a licensed credit institution. We included specialists in the areas of IT audit, forensics, income tax and have made use of our own experts in the areas of credit risk modelling, valuation of financial instruments and regulatory reporting.

Our focus on climate-related risks and the energy transition

Climate change and the energy transition are high on the public agenda and lead to significant change for many businesses and society. The Management Board summarized the company's commitments and obligations, and reported in the section Sustainability of the report of the Management Board and the appendix Climate-Related Disclosure how the company is addressing climate-related and environmental risks also taking into account related regulatory and supervisory guidance and recommendations.

As part of our audit of the financial statements, we evaluated the extent to which climate-related risks and the effects of the energy transition and the company's commitments and (constructive) obligations, are taken

into account in estimates and significant assumptions as well as in the design of relevant internal control measures. Furthermore, we read the annual report and considered whether there is any material inconsistency between the non-financial information in the annual report and the financial statements.

Based on the audit procedures performed, we do not deem climate-related risks to have a material impact on the financial reporting judgements, estimates or significant assumptions as at 31 December 2025.

Our focus on fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations

Our responsibility

Although we are not responsible for preventing fraud or non-compliance and we cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations, it is our responsibility to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, taken as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. 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.

Our audit response related to fraud risks

We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. During our audit we obtained an understanding of the company and its environment and the components of the system of internal control, including the risk assessment process and the Management Board's process for responding to the risks of fraud and monitoring the system of internal control and how the Supervisory Board exercises oversight, as well as the outcomes.

We refer to Section Risk Management, subsection 'Category 3 – Non-Financial Risk' of the financial statements for the Management Board's (fraud) risk assessment.

We evaluated the design and relevant aspects of the system of internal control and in particular the fraud risk assessment, as well as the Code of Conduct, Whistleblowing Policy and incident reporting. We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls designed to mitigate fraud risks.

As part of our process of identifying fraud risks, we evaluated fraud risk factors with respect to financial reporting fraud, misappropriation of assets and bribery and corruption in close co-operation with our forensic specialists. We evaluated whether these factors indicate that a risk of material misstatement due to fraud is present.

We incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit. We also considered the outcome of our other audit procedures and evaluated whether any findings were indicative of fraud or non-compliance.

We addressed the risks related to management override of controls, as this risk is present in all organizations. For these risks we have, among other things, performed procedures to evaluate whether the selection and application of accounting policies by the company, particularly those relating to subjective measurements and complex transactions, as disclosed in Note 1 'Significant judgements and estimates' of the Notes to the financial statements, may be indicative to fraudulent financial reporting. We have also used data analysis to identify and address high-risk journal entries and other adjustments made in the financial reporting process. We evaluated the business rationale (or the lack thereof) of significant extraordinary transactions, including those with related parties.

When identifying and assessing fraud risks we presumed that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition. We concluded that the recognition of fee and commission income from Loan commitments in particular gives rise to such risks. We designed and performed our audit procedures relating to revenue recognition responsive

to this presumed fraud risk that included testing, on a sample basis, transactions with underlying supporting contractual documentation.

We considered available information and made enquiries of relevant executives, directors, internal audit, legal & compliance, human resources and the Audit and Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board.

The fraud risks we identified, enquiries and other available information did not lead to specific indications for fraud or suspected fraud potentially materially impacting the view of the financial statements.

Our audit response related to risks of non-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, inspection of the Systematic Integrity Risk Analysis (SIRA), reading minutes, inspection of internal audit and legal & compliance reports, and performing substantive tests of details of classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures.

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 audit response related to going concern

As disclosed in Note 1 Accounting Policies under Basis of preparation of the Notes to the financial statements, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. When preparing the financial statements, the Management Board made a specific assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern and to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

We discussed and evaluated the specific assessment with the Management Board exercising professional judgment and maintaining professional skepticism. We considered whether the Management Board's going concern assessment, based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, contains all relevant events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the company will continue to comply with prudential requirements. 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.

Based on our procedures performed, we did not identify material uncertainties about going concern or the Management Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting. 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 a company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Our key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements. We have communicated the key audit matters to the Supervisory Board. The key audit matters are not a comprehensive reflection of all matters discussed.

In comparison with previous year, the nature of our key audit matters did not change.

Estimation of expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers and related disclosures

Risk

Loans and advances to customers are measured at amortized cost, less impairment allowances for expected credit losses. The loans and advances to customers consist of structured finance loans and corporate loans to F&A banking customers. As at 31 December 2025 the total loans and advances to customers amounted to EUR 2.3 billion with an allowance for expected credit losses of EUR 2.5 million reported and disclosed in Note 4 of the Notes to the financial statements.

As disclosed in section 1 Accounting policies, subsection 'Impairment of financial assets' of the Notes to the financial statements, the company calculates expected credit losses based on assumptions such as the probability of default, the loss (shortfall) given default, the exposure at default, the allocation of loans to stages and the use of macro-economic scenarios and forward-looking information. Further detail about credit risk is provided in section Risk Management, subsection Category 1 – Capital, Credit & Market Risk of the financial statements.

The appropriateness of impairment allowances for expected credit losses is a key area of judgment for the Management Board. In particular, a significant degree of management judgment is required for the identification of expected credit losses, the determination of a significant increase in credit risk and the selection of macro-economic scenarios. Calculating expected credit losses therefore is an inherently uncertain process involving various assumptions and factors including the internal credit rating model. The use of alternative modelling techniques and assumptions could produce significantly different levels of the allowance for expected credit losses.

Given the relative size of the loans and advances to customers of Norinchukin Bank Europe, the complex accounting requirements with respect to calculating allowances for expected credit losses and related disclosures and the subjectivity involved in the judgments made, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

Our audit approach

Our audit procedures included, amongst others, evaluating the appropriateness of the company's accounting policies related to the estimation of the allowance for expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and whether the accounting policies have been applied consistently.

We have obtained an understanding of the loan loss provisioning process and evaluated the design and tested operating effectiveness of controls across the processes relevant to the expected credit loss calculations, and performed substantive procedures, such as individual credit file reviews to validate the correct allocation to stages and the internal credit rating.

We performed an overall assessment of the provision levels by stage to determine if they were reasonable considering the risk profile of the portfolio, arrears management and credit risk management reporting. We tested the data used in the calculation of expected credit losses by reconciliation to source systems. We challenged management on their judgment in key accounting policy choices in the areas of what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk including relevant default definitions.

With the support of our credit risk modelling specialist, we evaluated the appropriateness of the models used by the company for collectively determined allowance and verified whether the model was adequately designed and implemented. With respect to the forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and the application of probability-weighted outcomes, we challenged the inputs with economic information from independent sources.

Finally, we evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures relating to the impairment allowances for expected credit losses in accordance with the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures. In particular we evaluated that the disclosures adequately convey the degree of estimation uncertainty and the range of possible outcomes under the different macro-economic scenarios.

Key observations

Based on our procedures performed we consider the impairment allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers and related disclosures to be reasonable and in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Reliability and continuity of IT environment

Risk

The activities and financial reporting of Norinchukin Bank Europe are highly dependent on the reliability and continuity of the IT environment. Effective general IT-controls with respect to change management, logical access, infrastructure and operations, are important to support the integrity and continuity of the electronic data processing as well as the operating effectiveness of the automated controls and accuracy of financial reporting. As a licensed credit institution, Norinchukin Bank Europe is inherently subject to higher risks of cyber-attacks.

There is a risk that the general IT controls may not always operate as intended and, as a result, are ineffective. Based on the above, we identified the reliability and continuity of the IT environment as a key audit matter.

Our audit approach

IT audit professionals are an integral part of the audit team and assessed the reliability and continuity of the IT environment to the extent necessary for the scope of our audit of the financial statements. Our audit was not primarily designed to express an opinion on the continuity and reliability of the company's automated data processing (or parts thereof). As part of our audit procedures, we performed the following procedures:

- Evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of general IT controls for the main IT processes. This was done for the IT applications in scope of our financial statements audit as well as for the underlying operation systems including database management and tooling supporting the IT processes.
- Reviewing relevant reports of vendors on the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls when one or more of the main IT processes have been outsourced.
- Designing and executing IT substantive procedures when IT controls were lacking or not operating effectively.
- Testing application controls over data processing, data feeds and interfaces were relevant for the financial reporting.
- Evaluating key IT related projects relevant to the financial statements audit.

Our audit was not aimed at making a statement about cybersecurity procedures. However, we did obtain an understanding of the cybersecurity procedures, controls and reporting as performed by Norinchukin Bank Europe.

Key observations

Based on our procedures performed, we have obtained sufficient and appropriate evidence relating to the reliability and continuity of the IT environment relevant for our audit of the financial statements.

Compliance with SBR Regulatory Technical Standard, including XBRL mark-ups, unaudited

We did not examine the compliance with the requirements of the Regulatory Technical Standard of the SBR domain Trade Register (including the applied eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) mark-ups) and, accordingly, do not express an opinion thereon.

Report on other information included in the annual report

The annual report contains other information in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for 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.

The Management Board is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the 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 IFRS Accounting Standards and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the Management Board is responsible for such internal control as the Management Board 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 framework 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 company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

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

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement 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 misstatements, whether due to fraud or error 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 judgment and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. The Information in support of our opinion section above includes an informative summary of our responsibilities and the work performed as the basis for our opinion.

Our audit further included among others:

- Performing audit procedures responsive to the risks identified, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion
- 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 the Management Board
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

Communication

We communicate with the Supervisory Board 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 and Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board 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 and Risk 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Engagement

We were engaged by the shareholder as auditor of Norinchukin Bank Europe N.V. on 12 January 2024, as of the audit for the year 2024 and have operated as statutory auditor ever since that date.

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.

Amsterdam, 18 May 2026

EY Accountants B.V.

signed by P.J.A.J. Nijssen

Appendix

Climate-Related Disclosure

This climate-related disclosure is compiled to reflect portions of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) Recommendations, developed by the Financial Stability Board, covering governance, strategy, risk management and key metrics on climate risks of NBE. As environmental risks are also emerging and emphasized by the regulators, NBE also includes information on environmental risks to ensure a comprehensive perspective on C&E risks. This disclosure is not subject to the external auditor’s review or audit procedures.

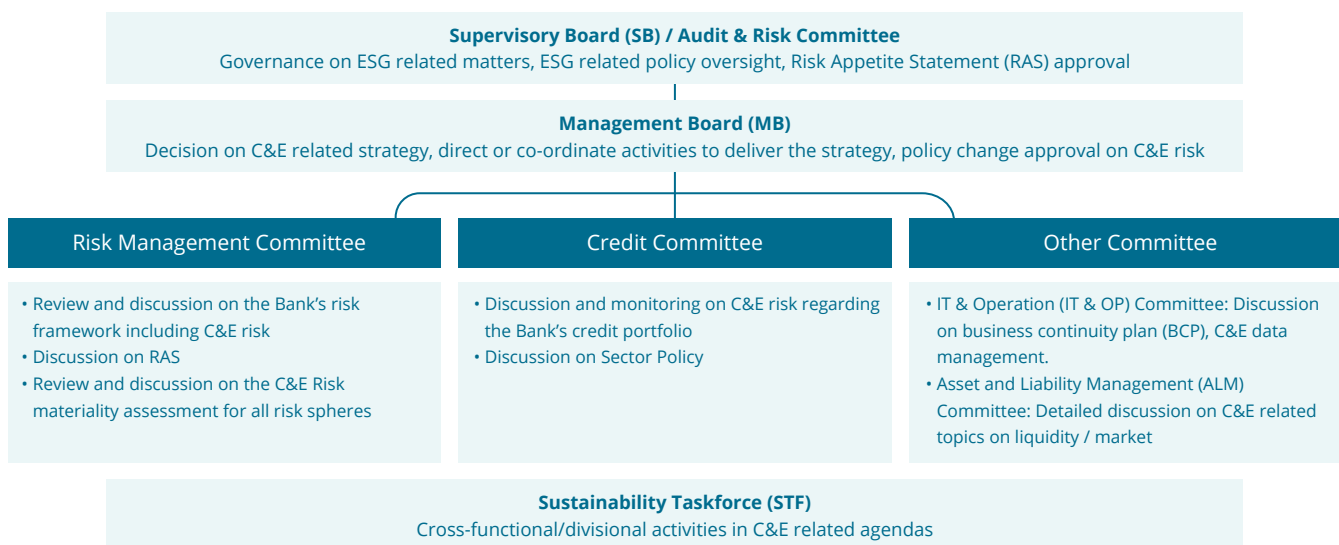
Governance

The roles and responsibilities of climate-related matters follow the general governance of sustainability, which encompasses executives, committees and all relevant divisions across three lines of defense.

NBE’s Supervisory Board has an oversight role regarding sustainability matters. Supervisory Board receives regular updates from the Management Board on sustainability strategy; materiality assessment; reporting and in specific urgent cases.

Management Board is responsible for sustainability-oriented management. Management Board ensures the ‘tone at the top’ through development of governance arrangement in accordance with the three lines of defense within NBE. Management Board also sets the sustainability ambition and is accountable for the Bank’s sustainability strategy and roadmap.

Regarding specific C&E topics, the roles and responsibilities of Supervisory Board and Management Board is presented in the graph below.



Committees of Management Board are the places for specific discussion related to climate topics:

Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee (RMC) is mandated to review and discuss the Bank's Risk Framework including ESG and sustainability risks management following NBE's Risk Appetite Statement (RAS). The identified material risks shall be reviewed and closely monitored by RMC regularly.

Credit Committee

Credit Committee is mandated to discuss and monitor financial risks of the Bank's credit counterparties related to the physical consequences of climate change (physical risks), the transition to a carbon-neutral economy (transitional risks), as well as risks arising from social and governance as assessing credit transactions and reviewing credit portfolio to adhere credit risk taking of the Bank to its RAS.

Other Committees

Other committees (Information Technology and Operation (IT&OP), Asset and Liability Management (ALM), and Compliance and Regulatory Risk (CRR) Committee) may discuss sustainability issues which are relevant to the committee according to their needs such as amendments to policies under their umbrellas.

The Sustainability Task Force (STF) is a cross-functional/divisional team that consists of members from Risk Management Division, Credit Risk Management Division, Planning Division, Corporate Banking Division, and other division heads. It works as an information sharing forum with sustainability expertise and is supporting the integration of sustainability topics. It advises and aligns different sustainability activities within NBE.

STF facilitates the implementation of sustainability decisions across NBE and in their domains and provides advice on implementation plans for key sustainability topics.

Strategy

NBE's sustainability-oriented management underpins the Norinchukin Group's efforts to foster a sustainable environment and society.

The Norinchukin Bank, through its high-level policies, is the most important driver for NBE's sustainability strategy. The engagement with the parent on the subject of sustainability is frequent and on multiple levels. It is focused on policy alignment, target setting, and policy execution. Second in importance are the regulators. ECB and DNB launched several initiatives which required NBE to explain its sustainability policies and risk management approach to climate and environmental risks. Regulatory feedback has led to improvement projects to address identified deficiencies, such as the development of C&E Risk Materiality Assessment over time based on DNB feedback.

NBE's strategy is also guided by sustainability initiatives in which it participates or which it supports. By extension, NBE also participates in and supports these initiatives which, in turn, guide its sustainability strategy. The most important initiatives from NBE's perspective are:

- Equator principles: framework for assessing and managing environmental and social risks used in NBE's project finance portfolio.
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): Recommendations on climate-related disclosures used in NBE's annual report.
- Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF): framework for measurement and disclosure of financed greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, used in NBE's annual report and based on the GHG protocol.
- Taskforce on Nature related Financial Disclosure (TNFD): Recommendations on nature related disclosures used in Climate & Nature Report from The Norinchukin Bank in Tokyo.

As NBE is building its banking business activities and accumulating sustainable finance, NBE manages climate risks in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change through its business activities. NBE also focuses on climate-related opportunities and risk management to address climate-related and environmental considerations.

Climate-related risks commonly comprise two main risk drivers: physical risk and transition risk. Both risks could result in credit costs for financial institutions through negative financial impact on financing clients. NBE understands the importance of these risks and has initiated analyses on these risks to develop NBE's sustainability-oriented management.

Globally, environmental risk is also another growing concern. Within Europe, ECB published Guide on climate-related and environmental risks to set out expectations on banks to prudently manage and disclose climate and environmental (C&E) risks. NBE enhanced the methodology of C&E Risk Materiality Assessment and conducted the assessment annually since 2023. Further details of the assessment can be found in the section below.

Assessment on Climate Risk

NBE's assessment of Climate and Environmental Risk is an ongoing process through which NBE identifies and evaluates risks that have the potential to significantly impact our operations, reputation, or financial performance. This assessment helps NBE to prioritize efforts and allocate resources accordingly to manage these risks effectively.

NBE conducts an annual Climate & Environmental Risk Materiality Assessment as part of its Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP), aligned with EBA Guidelines on the Management of ESG risks, and integrated into both ICAAP and ILAAP. The assessment applies a quantitative approach at portfolio level, evaluating a wide range of risks, including credit, strategic, operational, liquidity, market, litigation, reputational and environmental.

In the assessment on the current portfolio of NBE, predominantly corporate loans and project finance the impact is based on the combination of:

1) The likelihood of an event occurring: The likelihood of occurrence is evaluated on a scale ranging from 0 to 1, which assesses how likely it is for a particular climate event to happen within the defined scenarios. This scale is designed to reflect the frequency and circumstances under which the event has occurred or is expected to occur, considering historical data, sector analysis, and expert judgment.

2) The magnitude of the financial loss is scored from a scale of four levels, representing the potential financial impact of the event on NBE's portfolio. This scoring considers the severity of the financial consequences, ranging from 0 as no impact, 1 as low financial impact and 4 as high financial impact.

These scores are based on historical data, expert judgment, and sector-specific analysis. To achieve this, we gathered data from several data sources with reliable input, including World Resources Institute – Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, Think Hazard (Developed by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and the World Bank), and ENCORE (Developed by Global Canopy, UNEP F1, UNEP-WCMC) etc.. Additionally, we utilized the Regulatory Policy Changes Outlook function to evaluate the likelihood and impacts of potential regulatory changes in the areas of exposure to assess transition risks.

NBE applies two NGFS reference climate scenarios to evaluate potential economic and financial impacts of climate change risk. These scenarios represent different pathways and help assess both transition and physical risks.

- **Net Zero 2050 scenario** reflects an orderly transition in which immediate and ambitious climate policies are implemented globally, enabling net-zero CO₂ emissions around 2050 and limiting global warming to approximately 1.5°C. This pathway assumes stringent regulatory measures such as those under the EU Green Deal, strengthened emissions trading, and rapid decarbonization efforts, resulting in relatively low physical risks but elevated transition risks due to policy tightening, technological shifts, and potential economic adjustments.
- **Current Policies scenario** assumes no additional climate action beyond today's commitments, leading to continuing growth in emissions until around 2080 and a global temperature increase of roughly 3°C. This "hot house world" results in severe and escalating physical risks, including more frequent extreme weather events, resource stress, and substantial economic disruption. Under this scenario, financial institutions face increased credit, market, and operational risks due to climate-related damage and heightened uncertainty.

Ex. Summary - Average classification

Risk Type	Risk Driver	Net Zero			Hot House		
		Short	Medium	Long	Short	Medium	Long
Credit Risk	Transition	Moderate Low	High	Very High	Moderate Low	Moderate High	High
Credit Risk	Physical	Low	Low	Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate High
Strategic Risk	Transition	Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low
Strategic Risk	Physical	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low
Liquidity Risk	Transition	Low	Low	Moderate Low	Low	Low	Low
Liquidity Risk	Physical	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Market Risk	Transition	Low	Low	Moderate Low	Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low
Market Risk	Physical	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low
Operational Risk	Transition	Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low
Operational Risk	Physical	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate Low
Litigation Risk	Litigation	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate High	Low	Low	Low
Reputational Risk	Reputation	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low	Moderate Low
Environmental beyond climate	Environmental	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate Low	Moderate High

The overall conclusions are shown in the table above:

As presented in the table, only Credit Risk is material for NBE mainly driven by transition risk through the transmission channel “Rapid advancement and decreasing costs of renewable energy technologies”. Because NBE’s portfolio is heavily concentrated in green energy, significant technological progress could lower project revenues, intensify market competition, and reduce profitability of existing assets. This may result in weaker investment returns and a higher likelihood of borrower defaults. Given the anticipated growth of the credit portfolio, NBE will continue to closely monitor structured finance and corporate banking exposures. The bank has already implemented a Climate & Environment Policy to support effective management and oversight of climate-related risks.

Further scenario analysis on climate risks following The Norinchukin Bank methodology is presented in section “Strategy resilience taking into account different climate scenarios” in this chapter.

Strategy resilience taking into account different climate scenarios

NBE performs a quantitative assessment of climate risk to determine the financial impact on NBE’s financial

portfolio from the asset level. The methodology of this quantitative assessment largely aligns with the one in The Norinchukin Bank in Tokyo. This quantitative assessment is assisted by The Norinchukin Bank in Tokyo, Japan and is undertaken on an annual basis.

Methodology

Financial risks from climate change arise for NBE through two primary channels: physical risk and transition risk. In order to quantify the financial impact of transition and physical risks, scenario analysis is used and ECL increase against FY2025 due to climate change over the forecast period is chosen as an indicator to quantify the climate risk.

Transition Risk Analysis

NBE adopts NGFS Phase 4 Scenarios (i.e. Current Polices, Delayed Transition and Net Zero 2050), which provide granular data on energy, land-use, greenhouse gas emissions and temperature (transition pathways). NGFS Scenarios were chosen based on 1) NGFS scenarios are widely used by Central Banks and Supervisors; 2) NGFS scenarios allow for comparability across jurisdictions; and 3) NBE’s future planning consideration.

NBE is then assisted by The Norinchukin Bank to perform the quantitative assessment. The Norinchukin

Bank selected the high-risk power, oil-gas-coal and chemical sectors as well as the food and agriculture and beverages sectors. The transition risk analysis can be conceptualized as the following process:

Step 1: NBE selected clients for analysis based on above four sectors and the Bank's financial portfolio as of YE2025. NBE then prepared individual company data and external scenario data.

Step 2: Based on the data from Step 1, NBE conducted an analysis using the quantitative transition risk model provided by The Norinchukin Bank.

Step 3: In the third step, NBE conducted an analysis of the medium to long term (until 2050) financial condition of each target company. Our calculations reflected the level of net sales, expenses, investments, etc. NBE then performed an assessment of credit ratings of each target company based on the forecast of the financial condition of each company under all three scenarios.

Step 4: In the last step, NBE then utilizes the estimated credit rating of the target company to calculate the ECL increase over the forecast period against ECL of the last financial year under all three scenarios.

Physical Risk Analysis

We analyzed acute risk related to flood damage, which has caused significant problems in recent years.

NBE is assisted by The Norinchukin Bank to perform the

physical risk assessment. The physical risk analysis can be conceptualized as the following process:

Step 1: NBE identified sectors that are highly vulnerable to floods based on their business. For example, advertising was excluded from the analysis due to limited potential sales loss in floods.

Step 2: NBE identified critical sites that would experience a decline in sales in the event of flood damage for the sectors identified in Step 1. For instance, NBE assumed that plants are critical sites as they serve as the foundation of the manufacturing industry. Then NBE identifies the geographical locations of the critical sites.

Step 3: NBE calculated the extent of damage for the critical sites identified in Step 2 based on the degree of impact from the flooding. The total amount of damage was calculated for each company across all the critical sites. Then, the total amount of damage was used to adjust each company's latest annual financial statements.

Step 4: NBE estimated the credit ratings of each company based on the adjusted annual financial statements from Step 3. Then, NBE utilized the estimated credit rating of each company to calculate the increase in ECL compared to the ECL of the last financial year.

Outcomes

Based on the above process, the results of the quantitative assessment of climate risk are demonstrated in below table.

	Risk events	Scenarios	Sectors	Target of Analysis	Horizon	Risk Indicator	Results	
Transition Risk	Transition risk refers to financial losses that an institution may incur, directly or indirectly, as a result of the process of adjustment towards a lower carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy.	Net Zero 2050 scenario, Delayed transition scenario, Current policies scenario aligned to Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) "Phase 4"	Energy (Electricity, Oil-Gas-Coal), Food and agriculture, Beverages, Chemicals	Corporate Finance: Borrower (if there is no guarantor) or Guarantor who bears the ultimate risk Project Finance: Main Off-taker	Up to 2050	Credit cost	Net Zero 2050 scenario	€ 122,486
							Delayed transition scenario	€ 25,210
							Current policies scenario	€ 25,210
Physical	Acute Risk: Flood Damage	IPCC RCP 8.5 *Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change	All NBE Sectors	Corporate Finance: Borrower (if there is no guarantor) or Guarantor who bears the ultimate risk	Up to 2100	Credit cost	€ 2,795	

In conclusion, NBE's financial portfolio as of 31 December 2025 bears a limited transition risk and a limited physical risk. Therefore, NBE's financial portfolio shows a good resilience to climate-related risk.

Transition risk remains limited, as NBE's lending portfolio as of FY2025 is largely concentrated in the utilities sector, primarily renewable electricity, which is less exposed to transition risk. Under the Net Zero 2050 scenario, the main contributors to transition risk are off-takers in the Project Finance portfolio, whose credit profiles are expected to experience mild deterioration over the forecast period due to increased capital expenditure requirements associated with the transition to net zero.

Under both the Delayed Transition and Current Policies scenarios, transition risk remains even more limited. This reflects the assumption that climate policies remain weak over the projection horizon, leading to minimal deterioration in borrower credit quality compared to more ambitious transition scenarios. Though Delayed Transition scenario would assume late and abrupt action on climate policies, as the scenario analysis assesses losses over the full time horizon up to 2050, these two scenarios result in identical estimated credit loss impacts.

With regards to physical risk – acute risk – flood damage, the main contributor of the physical risk is the clients from corporate banking.

Risk management

NBE has integrated Climate and Environmental risks into its business model, strategy, governance, and risk management frameworks, ensuring alignment with the ECB's expectations for C&E risk management. In addition, NBE has implemented the necessary measures to comply with the EBA Guidelines on ESG Risk Management.

Identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks

NBE has conducted the C&E Risk Materiality Assessment to identify the possible impact of climate and environmental risks. The analysis covers the full risk spectrum including credit, market, liquidity, operation, strategic, litigation and reputational risks. See also section "Assessment on Climate Risk" in this chapter.

NBE's mitigation climate and environmental risk happens on two levels: the portfolio level and the individual customer level. The Credit Risk area is the most relevant risk in terms of climate-related risks. NBE includes climate-related risks in all relevant stages of the credit-granting process and credit processing:

- At the onboarding stage, NBE uses an internal ESG scorecard to assess the ESG performance of the client from all three dimensions.
- NBE maintains and regularly updates Sector Policy to prevent and restrict transactions in sectors that have the strong potential for significant negative impact on the environment and society.
- NBE is developing its climate stress test framework to quantitatively identify climate-related risks according to the requirements of ECB guidance and EBA Guidelines on ESG scenario analysis.
- Credit Risk Report is monitoring 3 climate-related thresholds: 1) GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 & 3); 2) CO₂ intensive sectors as a percentage of the loan portfolio; 3) eligibility for Green Deposit.

The integration into the Bank's overall risk management

Following the regulatory expectation that urges us to meet the ECB sub-expectations, and the requirements set out in EBA Guidelines, NBE further enhanced the integration of Climate-related risk management into the Bank's overall risk management over FY2025.

- NBE's First Line utilizes the ESG scorecard outcome and C&E Materiality Assessment results to construct their business plan.
- NBE's Second Line includes ESG risks in identifying, assessing, and managing its credit approval process. Second Line established overall governance and related policies following ECB sub-expectations and integrated Materiality Assessment results into the consideration of NBE's ICAAP and ILAAP.
- NBE's Third Line closely follows up the development of NBE's climate-related risk management and performs an internal audit during the audit cycle of 2024-2025.

GHG measurement and results

NBE has an internal procedure in place (i.e. GHG Measurement Procedures) to guide NBE's GHG calculation and disclosure.

The carbon footprint of NBE

Measuring Methodology

NBE adopts the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP), the most widely used global standard for measuring direct and indirect GHG emissions across the value chain resulting from organizational and business activities.

In line with market practice and consistent with its peer institutions, NBE applies the operational control approach for defining its organizational boundary. Under this approach, NBE includes within its reporting scope all emission sources over which it has full operational control.

NBE considers the following sources to fall within its organizational reporting boundary:

- Scope 1: emissions originating from mobile combustion sources
- Scope 2: emissions originating from heat and electricity sources
- Scope 3:
 - Emissions originating from Business travel activities
 - Emissions originating from Financing, i.e. financed emissions

NBE reports financed emissions on the asset classes (1) business loans and (2) project finance based on PCAF. PCAF was launched in September 2019 globally to harmonize GHG accounting methods and enable financial institutions to consistently measure and disclose the GHG emissions financed by their loans and investments.

NBE assesses financed emissions using Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC) and counterparties' reported Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (tCO₂e). These figures are sourced directly from the companies' own disclosures and complemented with the latest available Bloomberg data. Where such data is unavailable, NBE applies proxy estimates based on sector- or country-level emission intensities. Going forward, NBE intends to actively engage with portfolio companies to strengthen

the quality and completeness of their climate-related disclosures.

In December 2022, PCAF launched a standard for reporting on sovereign bonds. However, NBE has not included the estimated financed emissions of sovereign bonds in the GHG emission reporting due to considerable conceptual issues with its measurement and inclusion.

NBE absolute GHG emissions

NBE's own operations emissions: e.g. Scope 1 and 2 and due to the company business are not the most material emission sources for the company. Scope 1 emissions are 0 tCO₂e, referring to the Scope 1 category including fuel and mobile consumption. As NBE does not use gas or have leased cars for their employees, Scope 1 emissions are expected to remain null. Scope 2 emissions refer to emissions coming from heating and electricity, which the latter has been calculated based on both location-based and market-based methodologies.

NBE's supply chain emissions

NBE's indirect upstream emissions: refer to the category: business travel.

NBE's emission from their financial portfolio: NBE's disclosure on absolute emissions for its lending portfolio is in line with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Global Standard (Please refer to PCAF website for more information). NBE's outstanding portfolio estimated emissions, which includes corporate loans and project finance.

GHG Emissions Reporting			
	Summary of Reported GHG Emissions	2025	Unit
Basic reporting	Scope 1		
	Total Scope 1	-	tCO ₂ e
	Scope 2		
	Electricity	31	tCO ₂ e
	Heat & Cold	10	tCO ₂ e
	Total Scope 2	41	tCO ₂ e
	Total Scope 1 + 2	41	tCO₂e
Best practices light	Scope 3		
	Business Travel	52	tCO ₂ e
	Financed emissions	354,656	tCO ₂ e
	Total Scope 3	354,707	tCO₂e
	Avoided emissions	74,733	tCO₂e
	Total Scope 1+2+3	354,748	tCO₂e
GHG metrics dashboard			
		2025	Unit
Best practices full	Scope 1		
	Total Scope 1	-	tCO ₂ e
	Scope 2		
	Electricity location-based	31	tCO ₂ e
	Electricity market-based	5	tCO ₂ e
	Heat	10	tCO ₂ e
	Total Scope 2 (location-based)	41	tCO₂e
	Total Scope 2 (market-based)	15	tCO₂e
	Total Energy Consumption (kWh)	187,149	kWh
	Average energy intensity	138	kWh/m²
	Average emission intensity (Scope 1+2) per FTE	0	tCO₂e/FTE
	Scope 3		
	Business Travel	52	tCO ₂ e
	Financed emissions	354,656	tCO ₂ e
	Avoided emissions	74,733	tCO₂e
Total Scope 3	354,707	tCO₂e	

Summary of Financed Emissions		2025			
Asset Class	Total Outstanding Loans Covered (EUR mn)	Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Coverage %	Data Quality Scores
Business Loans	440	43,511	262,968	100%	1.98
Project Finance	1,813	38,405	9,772	100%	2.68
Total	2,253	81,916	272,740	100%	2.55

Climate-related risk metrics

NBE monitored CO₂-intensive sectors during FY2025, further improved its monitoring of climate-related risk metrics, continued to monitor GHG emission intensity for Scope 1, 2, and 3 respectively, and maintained a Climate-related Risks Heat Map on a regular basis.

Climate-related risk targets

GHG emission intensity for Scope 1, 2, and 3: As a bank in its scale-up phase, although NBE foresees the increase of its portfolio, NBE will keep GHG emissions and its' intensity at a relatively low level. NBE has established internal controls to manage its climate risks associated with its portfolio.

Carbon Related Exposures: The following table shows NBE's Carbon Related Exposure as of 31 December 2025. NBE has established internal check point/control on Carbon Related Exposures, defined as Energy & Utility (GICS) ex. renewable electricity & midstream.

Carbon Related Exposure as of 31 December 2025:

Definition	Percentage
Energy & Utility (GICS) ex. renewable electricity & midstream	0%



