PATRIA BANK

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

2025

Individual and consolidated



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Patria Bank S.A. –Bucharest, District 2, Globalworth Plaza Building, Pipera no 42, floors 8 and 10; ORC: J2016009252405, C.I.F. RO 11447021, RB-PJR-32-045/15.07.1999. Share Capital: 323.839.055,80 lei; Patria Bank is registered by the National Supervisory Authority for Personal Data Processing – ANSPDCP – with the notification no. 753; FSA register number: PJR01INCR/400026 from 28.03.2019 Tel: 0800 410 310 | Fax: +40 372 007 732| info@patriabank.ro | www.patriabank.ro

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The 2025 Annual Report of the Board of Directors is drawn up according to the NBR Order no. 27/2010, the NBR Order no. 7/2016, the FSA Regulation no. 5/2018, the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 and the (EU) Regulation No. 575/2013. It includes both the Individual and the Consolidated Report of the Board of Directors, as well as the Corporate Governance Statement and The Statement on Sustainability.

PATRIA BANK



Financial year: 2025
Report date: 31.12.2025
Company name: Patria Bank SA
Registered office: 42 Pipera Road, Globalworth Plaza, floors 8 and 10, district 2, Bucharest
Tax identification number: RO 11447021
Trade Register number: J2016009252405
Phone/fax: 0800 410 310 // +40 372 007 732
Issued and paid-in share capital: RON 323.839.055,80
Regulated market on which the issued shares are traded: Bucharest Stock Exchange - Premium category
Main characteristics of the shares: ordinary, nominative shares, each having a nominal value of RON 0.10

1. Scope of the report

The purpose of this Report is to ensure compliance with the disclosure requirements, to provide an adequate level of transparency to market participants by publishing information on:

- Performance of the company's activities and its financial position
- The Corporate Governance practices, procedures and structure
- Policy of the selection and recruitment of the members of management structures, diversity policy, and remuneration policy
- Impact of the company's activity on environmental, social and human resources issues, fulfilling the human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery
- The main risks and uncertainties faced by the company, its objectives and policies on risk management, as well as the capital and risk assessment processes, in order to provide a complete picture of the risk profile.

Within this context, the Report offers a thorough overview on the current risk profile as well as on the risk administration process at Patria Bank Group level and covers the following main issues:

- The organizational structure of the risk administration framework
- The structures and responsibilities of the risk administration function
- Remuneration and recruitment practices
- Capital structure
- Capital adequacy
- Risk management systems and procedures
- Risk management for each type of risk
- Undertaken risks (risk management policies and objectives, risk appetite and risk profile)
- Risk mitigation techniques.

The Report incorporates complementary information to the Financial Statements as of 31.12.2025, as well as complementary information on the risk management objectives and policies at the Bank and Group level. The complementary information covers mainly the following areas of interest:

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- Structures and policies about the activity's management framework, including objectives, organizational structure, activity management framework, management body's structure and organization, including meetings attendance, as well as the Bank's incentives and remuneration structure
- The set-up of the business strategy and risk management strategy (including the involvement of the management body) and predictable risk factors
- The committees established at Bank level, their responsibilities and componence
- Internal control framework and organizational structure of the control functions and its main responsibilities, the way in which their performance is monitored by the management body and any other significant planned changes for these functions
- The strategies and administration processes applicable in case of these risks
- The structure and the set-up of the relevant risk management function, including information on the authority and statute or other relevant organizational issues
- The coverage area and the type of reporting and risk measurement systems
- Risk coverage and mitigation policies, as well as strategies and processes to monitor the continuity of the effectiveness of risk hedging and mitigating elements
- The global risk profile associated with the business strategy, including the key risk rates and data to provide a comprehensive overview of how the institution's risk profile interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body.

2. Disclosure requirements

This Report of the Board of Directors meets the disclosure requirements set by:

- Law no. 24/2017 on issuers of financial instruments and market operations
- Financial Supervision Authority (FSA) Regulation no. 5/2018 on issuers of financial instruments and market operations
- Order of the National Bank of Romania (NBR) no. 27/2010 for the approval of the Accounting Regulations in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, applicable to credit institutions, with subsequent amendments and completions
- The provisions of the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and Part 8 of Regulation no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending EU Regulation no. 648/2012, hereinafter referred to as CRR.

The information in this report is also presented in accordance with the guidelines and regulations published separately by the European Banking Authority (EBA), fulfiling the following requirements:

- EU Regulation 637/2021 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to the publication by institutions of the information referred to in Part Eight, Titles II and III of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament
- For the publication requirements on materiality, ownership, confidentiality and frequency of reporting: EBA/GL/2014/14 Guidelines on materiality, ownership and confidentiality and on the frequency of reporting

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under Articles 432(1), 432(2) and 433 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 and the NBR instructions of 28 October 2015 on materiality, ownership, confidentiality and frequency of reporting under Articles 432(1), 432(2) and 433 of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013.

The Bank has adopted a formal procedure to comply with the disclosure requirements of the CRR and has policies to assess the adequacy of the published information, including their verification and frequency. The Bank also has policies to assess whether the published information provides market participants with a full picture of their risk profile. The Bank's transparency procedure formalizes the treatment of information deemed to be below the significance threshold (immaterial), property or confidential. The Bank does not consider the information required to be published in this report as immaterial, proprietary or confidential.

This report is published annually in Romanian and English, while specific information is published at a higher frequency (quarterly or semi-annually). The Bank chose the internet as a means of publishing this report. It is available on the Bank's website (https://en.patriabank.ro/investors/reports-and-results/financial-reports). Some of the information requested by CRR is presented in the Consolidated and Individual Financial Statements of Patria Bank SA as at 31.12.2025, this report referring to them.

The coordination of the preparation of the report is the responsibility of the Capital Markets and Investor Relations Division and the review of the completeness and compliance with the applicable regulations is the responsibility of the Compliance Division through the General Compliance Department, which requires verification of the legal requirements for publishing the categories and flows of information published in this report.

3. About the Company and the Group

Description of main activity

Patria Bank SA (hereinafter referred to as **"the Bank"** or **"PBK"**) is a joint stock company, being managed under unitary system, authorized as a credit institution for carrying out banking activities on Romanian territory, according to Emergency Ordinance of Government (EOG) no. 99/2006 on credit institutions and capital adequacy.

The Bank's registered office is located on 42 Pipera Road, Globalworth Plaza, 8th and 10th floors, Sector 2, Bucharest. The Bank offers banking services and other financial services to individuals and legal entities, having a market share based on assets below 1%.

Patria Bank carries out banking operations and other financial services with individuals and legal entities: current accounts and term deposits, domestic and foreign payments, foreign exchange operations, financing for current activity, medium-term financing, issuing letters of guarantee, letters of credit etc.

Date of establishment

Patria Bank SA is a joint stock company managed in a unitary system, authorized as a credit institution for carrying out banking activities on the territory of Romania according to the Government Emergency Ordinance (GEO) nr. 99/2006 on credit institutions and capital adequacy.

Patria Bank S.A. is the result of the merger by absorption between the former Banca Comerciala Carpatica S.A. and former Patria Bank S.A. (ex Nextebank), as an absorbed entity, process that took place on 01.05.2017. With the implementation of the merger, the absorbing company, Banca Comerciala Carpatica S.A., changed its name to Patria Bank S.A. and from 2017 changed its stock exchange trading symbol from 'BCC' to 'PBK'.

Significant mergers or reorganisations of the Bank, its subsidiaries or controlled companies, during 2024

Not applicable.

Shareholder's structure

As at 31.12.2025 the share capital of Patria Bank SA amounted to RON 323,839,055.80, consisting of 3,238,390,558 ordinary nominative shares, dematerialized, each having a nominal value of RON 0.1 / share.

As at 31.12.2025, the bank was 85.1017% owned by EEAF FINANCIAL SERVICES BV ("EEAF"), a limited liability company registered in accordance with Dutch law, based in Basisweg 10, 1043AP, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. EEAF FINANCIAL SERVICES BV is controlled by the EMERGING EUROPE ACCESSION FUND COOPERATIEF U.A., a cooperative with the exclusion of liability, set up in accordance with the Dutch legal framework, based in Basisweg 10, 1043AP. Amsterdam, Netherlands. The EEAF Investment Fund is the third private equity fund whose investment consultant is Axxess Capital Partners and brings together as major investors important international financial institutions (multilateral development banks) such as:

- EBRD – European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- EIF – European Investment Fund, part of European Investment Bank Group (EIB)
- BSTDB – Black Sea Trade and Development Bank
- DEG - Development Bank part of KFW Banking Group

The synthetic consolidated structure of the shareholders who own at least 10% of the Bank's share capital on 31.12.2025 is as follows:

Shareholder	No. of shares	% of held shares
EEAF FINANCIAL SERVICES BV, Amsterdam	2,755,927,215	85.1017
Actionari persoane fizice	351,495,959	10.8541
Alti actionari - persoane juridice	130,967,384	4.0442
Total	**3,238,390,558**	**100.0000**



By the EGSM Resolution no. 1/28.04.2025, the reduction of the Bank's share capital was approved through the cancellation of shares acquired by the Bank as a result of the partial repurchase of its own shares from shareholders. The repurchase was carried out following the exercise by entitled shareholders of the right of withdrawal, in accordance with art. 134 para. (1) letter d) of Law no. 31/1990 on companies, in the context of the merger between Banca Comercială Carpatica, as the absorbing company, according to the EGSM Resolution of Banca Comercială Carpatica no. 1/05.10.2016, and Patria Bank, as the absorbed company, according to the EGSM Resolution of Patria

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Bank no. 22/08.11.2016. The share capital was reduced with the amount of RON 4,042,381.80, from RON 327,881,437.60 to RON 323,839,055.80, by canceling 40,423,818 shares with a nominal value of RON 0.10/share.

Non-voting rights shareholders

Non-voting rights shareholder information as of 31.12.2025:

Shareholder name	No. of shares	Nominal value of shares (RON)	% of held shares
Ilie Carabulea	144,652,382	14,465,238.20	4.47
Patria Bank SA	60,635,352	6,063,535.20	1.87

The Group Patria Bank SA belongs to

As at 31.12.2025 the Patria Bank SA Group includes:

- ***Patria Bank SA,*** a credit institution authorized to perform banking activities on Romanian territory
- ***Patria Credit IFN SA,*** a non-bank financial institution authorized by the NBR to perform lending activities on Romanian territory, registered in the General Register of Non-Banking Financial Institutions held by the NBR, specialized in rural lending and microfinance; Patria Bank SA holds 99.99% of the share capital of Patria Credit IFN
- ***SAI Patria Asset Management SA,*** and the six investment funds controlled by it - Patria Obligatiuni, Patria Global, Patria Stock, Patria Euro Obligatiuni, ETF BET Patria Tradeville and ETF Energie Patria - Tradeville. The company is authorized by the Financial Supervisory Authority of Romania (FSA) for the management of investment funds and it is 99.99% under the control of Patria Bank SA.

Patria Credit IFN, SAI Patria Asset Mangement SA including three out of the six investment funds managed, i.e FDI Patria Stock, FDI Patria Global and FDI Patria Euro Obligatiuni, were included in the accounting consolidation perimeter of the consolidated financial statements for 2025.

As at 31.12.2025, the Bank included the following company, currently under insolvency procedure:

- ***Carpatica Invest SA (former SSIF Carpatica Invest SA),*** a company under the control of Patria Bank SA, in proportion of 95.68% of the share capital and voting rights, currently undergoing judicial liquidation, being represented by judicial liquidator Premier Insolv SRL. Insolvency file no. 2127/85/2016 pending at the Sibiu Court deadlines were granted for the conduct of specific procedures and for the capitalization of the assets identified in the debtor's patrimony. The next deadline in the file is 07.05.2026.

Description of acquisitions and / or asset transfers

The gross value of investments in tangible and intangible assets made during the year 2025 amounted to RON 12.1 million, out of which RON 9.1 million represents IT applications (our if which RON 6.0 million represents in-house projects).

During 2025, no owned properties were sold, but 4 properties in the investment category and those intended for sale were sold, their book value being RON 3.4 million, and the impact on the Bank's Profit and Loss account was a gain of 0.84 million RON.

The main results of the activity assessment

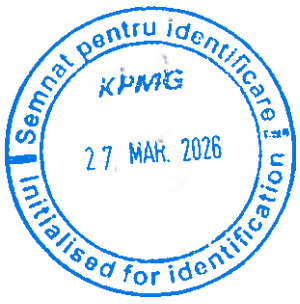
The external auditor of the Bank, KPMG Audit SRL, performed the audit of the individual and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

The audit opinion expresses the fact that the individual and consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group consolidated financial position, respectively of the unconsolidated financial position of the Bank as at 31.12.2025, as well as of its consolidated and unconsolidated financial performance and of its consolidated and unconsolidated cash flows for the financial year ended at this date, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union and with and with Order 27/2010 issued by the National Bank of Romania for the approval of accounting regulations in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, with subsequent amendments ("NBR Order no. 27/2010").

In short, the most important economic and financial ratios as at 31.12.2025 compared with 31.12.2024 are as follows (RON Thousand):

Evolution of key indicators (individual)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Total assets (Thousand RON)	5,299,784	4,486,158
Turnover (Thousand RON)	440,352	377,208
Net Result (Thousand RON)	50,212	32,712
Market share by assets	0.5%	0.5%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	22.27%	20.32%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio LCR)	151%	173%
RoA	1.03%	0.77%
RoE	10.96%	7.90%
Loans (gross value) / Attracted Deposits	71%	67%
Liquid Assets / Total Assets	42%	39%

Evolution of key indicators (consolidated)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Total assets (Thousand RON)	5,444,858	4,619,953
Turnover (Thousand RON)	475,763	415,556
Net Result (Thousand RON)	51,482	38,168
Capital Adequacy Ratio	22.00%	19.84%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio LCR)	154%	177%
RoA	1.02%	0.87%
RoE	11.39%	9.47%
Loans (gross value) / Attracted Deposits	77%	73%
Liquid Assets / Total Assets	41%	38%



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Assessment of the technical level

As of 31.12.2025 Patria Bank SA operates through its own network of 45 branches, distributed throughout Romania. The bank also operates through the head office located in Bucharest and the two operational centers in Sibiu and Targu Mures.

At the end of 2025, the Bank owned 1 ATM in operation, 48 Euronet MFMs, 7 Euronet ATMs out of which 4 in strategic locations and 2,047 installed POS.

Description of main customer segments, products and/or services provided, operations and activities carried out

The products and services provided by the Bank focused both on the retail and the corporate segment, integrating technology to streamline customer access to performing financial services. Patria Bank continues to be a solid and trustworthy partner for small and medium-sized Romanian companies, contributing to the development of local entrepreneurship environment.

The commercial strategy of the Bank aims at consolidating and differentiating through the legal entities business segments (Microfinance, SME, Corporate and Agro&Food) and individuals (retail), by offering banking products addressed to each business segment, by expanding lending into new environments, consolidating products with real estate guarantees, but also by maintaining a solid and trustworthy relationship with depositors, the essential objectives being financial performance and profitability in the coming years.

As part of its strategy, Patria Bank aims to:

- diversify products and improve banking services through a faster response to changes in society, by adopting and implementing tools and methods that can help the organization become more efficient for both internal and external customers
- develop and implement alternative / digital remote service flows and channels for customers, both in the lending area and in the non-lending area (individuals and legal entities), amid the increased appetite of consumers who work mainly from home and who will choose to work with banks that offer such services (without the need for physical presence in a branch).

To this end, the Bank addresses the following customer segments:

I. Retail segment

The Bank serves the retail segment, taking into account the active base of clients but also by attracting new clients both through the traditional channel (local branches) as well as through "Patria de Oriunde" online channel.

Lending in the Retail segment (individuals) had an accelerated pace in 2025, reflected both in the volume of new loans financed and in the balance recorded at the end of the year.

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The focus in the coming period will consist of adjusting existing products and implementing competitive campaigns in line with market conditions, as well as paying special attention to credit risk control and in the area of customer services, including in the digital area.

The directions of action in the retail area in 2025 were oriented towards:

- Increasing the number of customers accessing the digital solutions offered by the Bank through the Patria de Oriunde platform (opening a relationship, contracting loans, opening deposits)
- Implementing the possibility of granting a Credit Card through the Online flow - Patria de Oriunde, to new and existing customers
- Increasing the cross-sell rate on the existing customer stock by developing targeted commercial campaigns (lending and non-lending)
- Actively promoting the Bank's products within salary conventions
- Developing and accessing the broker and lead provider channel as an alternative channel for acquiring credit products with and without collateral
- Increasing the bank's notoriety in the area of savings products through a competitive offer and careful management of the portfolio of customers with such holdings
- Careful management of the portfolio of active individual customers and increasing the retention rate
- Implementing a complete security solution through which the Bank manages, controls and monitors the installations of Mobile Banking applications on customers' devices, in order to reduce the risk of fraud.
- Implementation of a new facility within Mobile Banking for Individuals through which customers can generate and download account statements, can download payment confirmations directly from mobile applications. Also, both within Internet Banking and within Mobile Banking, a series of useful functionalities have been implemented through which customers can consult reports related to deposit products (list of deposits held, interest collected in the previous year).

II. Microenterprise segment

- This segment serves **agro and non-agro businesses from various fields of activity, regardless their legal status** such us commercial companies (limited liability company and joint stock company), agriculture companies (Sagri), authorized natural persons (PFA), family associations (AF), family enterprises (IF), individual enterprises (II), individual agricultural producers (PAI) with annual turnover up to RON 5,000,000.
- This business segment had a positive trend in 2025, despite the challenging economic context, confirming consistently good results over the past few years, in terms of very good profitability and a reasonable level of credit risk, constantly adapting to market fluctuations
- Financing and servicing this subsegment of clientele, dedicated sales force, developed lending technology adapted to the type of client, as well as the continuous adjustment of flows and services offered, represent competitive advantages for the Bank
- The Bank is constantly concerned with the development of flows and products intended for this segment (adapted to each business subsegment: very small non-agri businesses, small non-agri businesses, small agri businesses), and in the current year solutions are being developed and adapted in order to reduce the time for approval and granting loans

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- In the area of technology and remote access for performing operations, in the area of services offered to the Micro segment, the Bank is constantly concerned with the development of platforms intended for legal entities and is constantly welcoming customers by implementing solutions designed to streamline the interaction between the customer and the bank depending on the specifics of the activity (with tools under development)
- The process of developing and consolidating the Internet Banking platform is continuous, by integrating new functionalities that offer customers speed and efficiency in use (solutions that aimed to increase the degree of use, efficiency and satisfaction among customers)
- Furthermore, in the next time horizon, one of the major objectives in the digital area for corporate customers (and implicitly for Micro segment customers) is to continue improving the online platform and implementing the Mobile Banking service
- A series of additional benefits in the technology area for this segment (as well as for the other segments of the bank) have already been integrated through the Instant Payments facility within Internet Banking, through the new service made available to them – PATRIA SMART API, a service through which the bank provides customers with information about the transactions executed in their accounts through an automated service, callable through a web API service.

III. Agro&Food segment

- It addresses **economic entities with agriculture and food industry as field of activity,** such as: commercial companies (limited liability company and joint stock company), agriculture companies (Sagri), authorized natural persons (PFA), family associations (AF), family enterprises (IF), individual enterprises (II), individual agricultural producers (PAI)
- The business segment provides credit facilities for:
  - the acquisition of specific goods (vehicles, equipment, machinery etc.) used in the agricultural activity, as well as specific real estate investments (agricultural land, acquisition of buildings / farms, construction / renovation of buildings / farms etc.), used for the purpose of carrying out agricultural activity, acquisition of agricultural land and others
  - refinancing investment loans from other financial institutions or refinancing investments made from own sources
  - other investments specific to the agricultural activity, aiming to support the development and consolidation of farms and the integration of the food chain
  - financing current working capital, acquisition of *inputs*
  - APIA subsidies financing
  - co-financing of European Funds projects
  - financing sustainable agriculture through loans for irrigation and renewable energy objective support for the development and consolidation of farms and the integration of the food chain
  - working capital financing for food industry companies
- This business segment has continuously developed through proactive commercial actions, with personnel with expertise in the fields of activity related to agriculture, using fast flows that can easily target customers both in areas with the bank's traditional presence and in areas where market penetration is actively desired

- In the area of technology and remote access for performing operations, in the area of services offered to the Agro segment, the Bank is particularly considering increasing the use of the Internet Banking channel and implementing mobile banking
- In order to consolidate the portfolio and mitigate risk, the financing area was expanded so that, starting with 2025, Patria Bank also included the food industry sector as an integrated part of the agribusiness value chain
- The diversification of the financing area generated strategic benefits by reducing seasonality, ensuring cash flow, reducing concentration on a single sector and creating cross-sell opportunities.

IV. SME and Corporate segments

- The Bank continued to focus in 2025 on developing the SME & Corporate customer base. This business segment addresses SME, Mid Market, Corporate customers with the aim of offering personalized products based on the business model
- In the area of technology and remote access for performing operations and accessing products, in the area of services offered to the SME & Corporate segments, the Bank is constantly concerned with integrating developments in the Internet Banking platform used predominantly by these categories of customers and meets them by implementing solutions designed to streamline the interaction between the customer and the bank depending on the specifics of the activity.

A. The main types of credit products

a) for legal entities:

- working capital credit line
- VAT financing credit line
- general expenses /mixed destination loans (for Micro, Agro&Food, SME & Corporate segments)
- investment loans (including Real estate loans)
- general expenses loans
- loans with local guarantee schemes (e.g. FNGCIMM, FGCR etc.) or with an international guarantee issued by European Investment Fund (Microfinance InvestEU, Competitiveness)
- bank letter of guarantee
- internal factoring with appeal
- lending products for prefinancing APIA subsidies

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b) for individuals:

- consumer loan without real estate guarantee:
  - PLUS loan with/without life insurance included, with variable or fixed interest
  - PLUS loan intended exclusively for financing
- mortgage loans:
  - real estate loan (acquisition / refinancing)
  - consumer loan with real estate mortgage (acquisition / refinancing)
  - consumer loan with real estate mortgage, intended exclusively for refinancing

- consumer loan secured by collateral deposit: ECONOM consumer loan
- consumer loan secured by collateral deposit, intended exclusively for refinancing
- revolving credit facilities: Overdraft and credit card

B. The main savings products

a) for legal entities:

- term deposits
- overnight deposits
- accumulation account (savings account for legal entities)
- escrow deposit
- account for protecting funds (intended exclusively for companies that are authorized as payment institution)
- collateral deposits (to guarantee credit facilities, good execution, a letter of credit, for management guarantees etc.)
- mixed saving and investment Patria Invest product which includes term deposit and fund units at funds managed by Patria Asset Management (Patria Global fund for the RON)

b) for individuals:

- term deposits with different maturities (Clasic, Plus, Senior Plus)
- mixed saving and investment Patria Invest product which includes term deposit and units in funds managed by Patria Asset Management (Patria Global fund for the RON)
- savings account

C. Transactional purpose products for individuals and legal entitites:

- packages of banking products and services for individuals (Patria Start, Patria Senior, Patria Avantaj, Patria Premium, Patria Premium Plus)
- packages of banking products and services for legal entitities, Micro and Agro segments
- customized operational offers for SME & Corporate segment
- current account in various currencies (RON/EUR/USD etc)
- other special purpose accounts
- debit cards (RON/EUR)
- POS (legal entities), including "Bank at the market" Program



D. Services for individuals and legal entities:

- Internet&Mobile Banking
- Patria SMS Alert

- Patria de Oriunde (individuals), for granting, 100% online, non-credit financial products (eg: current account and current account Packages, cards and Internet & Mobile banking, deposits etc.), as well as for granting consumer loans without real estate collateral
- Card online services
- Patria SecurePay
- Patria Smart API
- Online update of personal data for individuals

As far as **saving products** are concerned, the Bank continued to offer traditional products: saving accounts for legal entitities, term and sight deposits etc. in a mix of products, currencies and lines of activity that have given the Bank a funding position correlated with the asset structure of the balance sheet.

One of the strategic directions of the Bank was the **expansion of the distribution channels of the products and services** in the portfolio for individual and legal persons. Thus, lending products can be offered to clients both through our own distribution network and through alternative channels (consisting of a network of lead providers and brokers) but also through online channels (Patria de Oriunde - for consumer loans granted to natural persons). Non-credit financial products are offered to clients through territorial units as well as through the online channel "Patria de Oriunde", in case of individuals.

Assessment of the competitive environment in the financial-banking sector

Patria Bank SA operates in a competitive environment in which banks have developed and adapted their offers according to market requirements, the impact of exogenous factors on the real economy, as well as the ever-increasing pressure of competition on the financial and banking market. Thus, the evolution of the banking system has resulted in the development and diversification of banking products and services, in speeding up and diversification of settlement instruments, but also in increasing the degree of technology.

Assessment of any significant dependence on a single customer or on a group of customers whose loss would have a negative impact on the issuer's income

Not applicable.

Assessment of the technical - material supply

This issue is not significant for the Bank.

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Assessment of the selling activity

As detailed in Chapter 6.

Assessment of the Bank's employees /human resources issues

As detailed in Chapter 5.

Assessment of issues related to the impact of the core activity on the environment

As detailed in the Statement on Sustainability (Annex 8).

Assessment of the research and development activity

The research activity is not significant for the Bank.

The market of the securities issued by the Bank

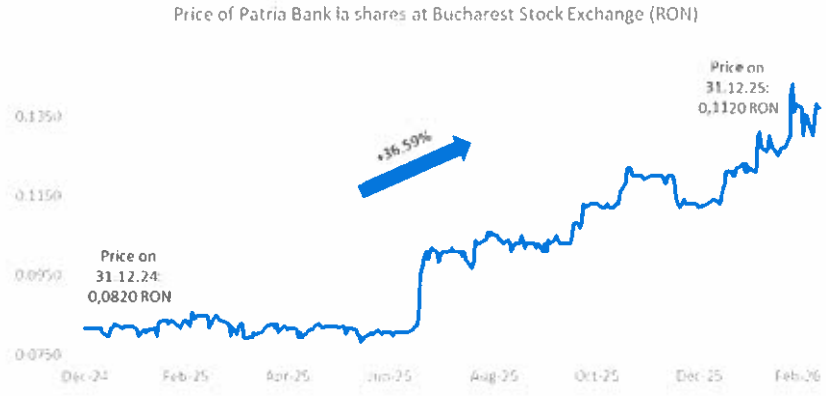
Shares and bonds

Patria Bank has three issues of financial instruments listed on the regulated market of the Bucharest Stock Exchange: the Bank's shares and two issues of subordinated bonds.

PBK Shares

The Bank's shares trade on the regulated market managed by the Bucharest Stock Exchange (the Premium category) with the PBK ticker symbol. The issue's ISIN code is ROBACRACNOR6.

After a relatively stable performance recorded in recent years, the Bank's stock price increased in 2025, following the publication of a notification by the major shareholder stating that they are exploring strategic options regarding their stake in Patria Bank. The closing price of PBK shares at 31.12.2025 was RON 0,1120/share, an increase of 36.6% compared to the price as at end of 2024 of RON 0.0820/share.





Each share gives equal rights, any share conferring the right to vote in the Bank's General Shareholders Meeting, the right to elect and to be elected in the Bank's governing bodies, the right to participate in the distribution of profits (the right to dividends), as well as other rights (such as right of preference, right to information, right of withdrawal, etc), as described in the General Meeting of Shareholders ("AGA") procedures, published on the Bank's website at the web address https://www.patriabank.ro/d/616 , and in the Corporate Governance Code of the Bank

published on the Bank's website at the web address https://en.patriabank.ro/investors/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-code-and-reports .

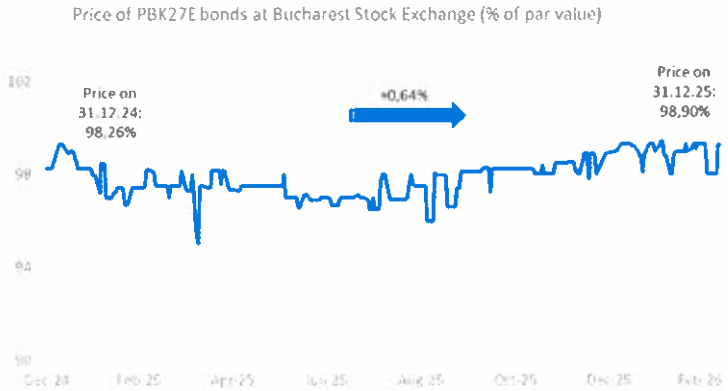
Regarding the right to secure mechanisms for registration and confirmation of ownership of shares issued by the Bank, the register of shareholders of the Bank is maintained by an independent company - the Central Depository, authorized and supervised by the Financial Supervisory Authority, to ensure transparency, smooth operation of activity and investor protection.

Dividends

Dividends may only be distributed if the company records profit as reported in the annual financial statements approved by the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting and only if the Ordinary General Shareholders Meeting decides in this respect. The Bank has published information on the principles and rules for dividends at the web address https://www.patriabank.ro/d/615/politica-de-dividende.pdf .

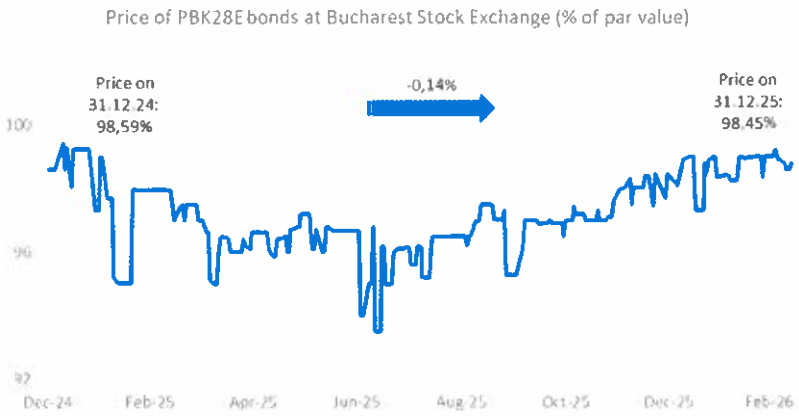
Subordinated bonds

Patria Bank's subordinated bond issue issued in Euro on 20.09.2019, with a total value of EUR 5.0 million, a fixed interest rate of 6.50%/year and maturity on 20.09.2027, trades on the regulated market managed by the Bucharest Stock Exchange with the symbol PBK27E. The ISIN code of the issue is ROZN0PQQARR5. The closing price of PBK27E bonds at the end of 2025 as a percentage of the 500 Euro par value was 98.90% compared to 98.26% at the end of 2024.





Patria Bank's subordinated bond issue issued in Euro of 05.10.2020, with a total value of EUR 8.2 million, a fixed interest rate of 6.50%/year and maturity on 05.10.2028, trades on the regulated market managed by the Bucharest Stock Exchange with the symbol PBK28E. The ISIN code of the issue is ROWRHZRZD4L3. The closing price of PBK28E bonds at the end of 2025 as a percentage of the 500 Euro par value was 98.45% compared to 98.59% at the end of 2024.





4. Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance is the set of principles underlying the management and control framework of the Bank's and the Group's business. Patria Bank SA applies the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code made available to interested parties on the Bank's website at the web address https://en.patriabank.ro/investors/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-code-and-reports and drafted in accordance with the principles of the Corporate Governance Code of the Bucharest Stock Exchange (BSE) and reports annually the compliance with its provisions. The Statement of Compliance with the Principles of the Corporate Governance Code of the BSE on 31.12.2025 is presented in Appendix 1 to this report.

Patria Bank SA is managed in a one-tier management system, observing the objectives of corporate governance, the transparency of relevant corporate information, the protection of the interests of various categories of participants and the principles of an efficient functioning on the banking market.

4.1 Corporate Governance structures

The General Shareholders Meeting (GSM) is the Bank's highest decision-making body that establishes economic and commercial policy and decides on its activity. The Bank has established rules and procedures regarding the General Meeting of Shareholders available on the Bank's website at the address https://en.patriabank.ro/about-patria-bank/investors/annual-general-meetings/agm-rules-and-procedures, which seeks to ensure the fair treatment of shareholders, facilitate and encourage the participation of shareholders in the proceedings of GMS meetings and their dialogue with the management and executive bodies, as well as the exercise of their rights, in compliance with the legal provisions specific to the capital market and issuers.

The general meetings are ordinary and extraordinary. The Ordinary General Meeting meets at least once a year, within 4 months after the end of the financial year, and the Extraordinary General Meeting meets as often as necessary.

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During 2025, the Board of Directors convened 1 (one) Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders and one Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, both on 28.04.2025. The convening was made at least 30 days before the scheduled date, in compliance with the legal provisions on advertising and notification of the FSA - the Financial Instruments and Investments Sector and the Bucharest Stock Exchange (BSE).

The Bank provides shareholders with all relevant information regarding the General Meetings of Shareholders and the decisions adopted, both through the media (Official Gazette, national spread newspaper) and in the special section opened on its website at the address https://en.patriabank.ro/about-patria-bank/investors/annual-general-meetings . Shareholders may personally participate in the General Meeting's works, through a representative or vote by correspondence, the forms of proxy and voting by correspondence being made available to shareholders in the above-mentioned section. The procedures for conducting GSM works are available to shareholders and other interested parties on the Bank's website at the address https://en.patriabank.ro/about-patria-bank/investors/annual-general-meetings/agm-rules-and-procedures . In the General Meetings of Shareholders, the dialogue between shareholders and members of the Board of Directors and / or executive management is permitted and encouraged. Each shareholder may ask the management questions about the bank's activity.

In accordance with the size, nature and complexity of the Bank's business and observing corporate governance objectives, the Bank's Management Body is represented by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.

On 31.12.2025, the Board of Directors consisted of five members appointed by the General Shareholders Meeting for a four-year term.
The Board of Directors delegates the operational management and the coordination of the Bank's day-to-day business to several managers, appointing a General Manager, the rest being Deputy General Managers, these forming the Executive Committee. On 31.12.2025, the Executive Committee was made up of 4 members (which exercise their responsibilities as managers and members of the Board of Directors, being approved by the NBR, in accordance with the provisions of GEO no. 99/2006 on credit institutions and capital adequacy).

The management body of the bank (the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee) performs its activity on the basis of rules of organization and functioning regulated by the Articles of Incorporation, through the Regulations for the organization and functioning of each, as well as by the Regulation for the organization and functioning of the Bank. The management body promotes high ethical and professional standards and a solid culture of internal control.

The Board of Directors

The management body with supervisory function is the Board of Directors, consisting of 5 members appointed by the ordinary general shareholders meeting and approved by the NBR. Two members of the Board of Directors are independent.

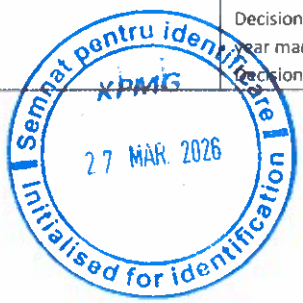
The Board of Directors oversees and is responsible for implementing an activity management framework to ensure effective and prudent management of the Bank, including the separation of responsibilities within the Bank and the prevention of conflicts of interest. The organization and functioning is performed on the basis of the Constitutive Act, the applicable laws and its own regulation of organization and functioning.

There are no agreements, understandings or family relationships between administrators and other persons due to which members of the Board of Directors to be appointed administrators.

Board of Directors as of 31.12.2025

As of 31.12.2025, there are no vacant positions on the Board of Directors.

Name	Position held in the BoD	Approved by	Mandate term
Dragos Horia Manda	Chairman	GSM Decision from 02.04.2016 Prior NBR approval (April 2016) respectively NBR prior approval of the merger (November 2016) A new 4 years mandate, approved by OGSM Decision from 10.04.2020, starting with 26.04.2020 A new 4 years mandate, approved by OGSM Decision from 25.04.2025, starting with 27.04.2024.	4 years, 26.04.2016 - 26.04.2020; 4 years, 26.04.2020 - 26.04.2024 4 years, 27.04.2024 – 27.04.2028
Daniela Elena Iliescu	Non-executive member until 01.04.2019, Executive member starting with 01.04.2019 until 31.12.2021; non-executive member starting with 01.01.2022		4 years, 26.04.2016 - 26.04.2020, 4 years 26.04.2020 - 26.04.2024 4 years, 27.04.2024- 27.04.2028
Bogdan Merfea	Executive member during 30.04.2017 - 01.04.2019, Non-executive member during 26.04.2016 – 30.04.2017 and starting with 01.04.2019 up to now		4 years, 26.04.2016 – 26.04.2020; 4 years, 26.04.2020 – 26.04.2024 4 years, 27.04.2024 - 27.04.2028
Nicolae Surdu	Independent member	GSM Decision from 27.04.2017 Prior NBR approval of the merger (November 2016) GSM Decision from 02.05.2019 (independent member). New 4-year mandate starting with 27.04.2021, approved by OGSM Decision from 26.04.2021. New 4-year mandate, approved by OGSM Decision from 28.04.2025	4 years, 01.05.2017 - 27.04.2021 4 years, 27.04.2021 - 27.04.2025 4 years, 28.04.2025 - 28.04.2029
Vasile Iuga	Independent member	GSM Decision from 27.04.2017 GSM Decision from 28.07.2017 (independent member) Prior NBR approval (December 2017) New 4-year mandate starting with 27.04.2021, approved by OGSM Decision from 26.04.2021. New 4-year mandate, approved by OGSM Decision from 28.04.2025	4 years, 06.12.2017 - 27.04.2021 4 years, 27.04.2021 - 27.04.2025 4 years, 28.04.2025 – 28.04.2029



Information on the directors

Dragos Horia Manda

Chairman of the Board of Directors

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Mr. Manda graduated the Bucharest University, Faculty of Physics, with a doctorate in mathematics from the University – VII of Paris France (1993), an MBA (summa cum laude) through the Romanian-Canadian MBA Program (McGill, Quebec University - Montreal, Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest, 1996) and an M.Sc. in theoretical Physics from University of Bucharest (1984). With an experience of more than 26 years in private equity investments in South-East Europe, he has built a successful career in the management and administration, as Chairman or Manager of the Board of Directors, of many companies from the investment funds' portfolio such as Romanian-American Enterprise Fund ("RAEF"), Balkan Accession Fund ("BAF") and Eastern Europe Accession Fund ("EEAF"), with a special emphasis on the financial services sector.

Throughout his career, Mr. Manda personally supervised capital investments of more than EUR 200 million, with successful projects in various industries such as financial services, IT, retail, energy and production.

Mr. Manda is Director and General Manager of Axxess Capital Partners S.A., investment consultant of RAEF, BAF and EEAF and Chairman of the Investment Committee of EEAF.

Also, he has filled positions such as: Chairman of the Board of Directors of former Patria Bank SA (July 2014 -April 2017), Chairman (non-executive) of the Board of Directors of Patria Credit IFN S.A. (2008 – December 2015), Chairman (non-executive) of the Board of Directors of Emerging Europe Leasing and Finance (EELF) B.V., holding incorporated by BAF, specialised in leasing activity, holding majority package of shares in the companies: BM Leasing Bulgaria, Total Leasing Moldova and Landeslease Albania (2006 – June 2014).

Also, he filled positions such as investment officer (1996-1997), vice-president and senior investment officer (1997 – 2002) and prime vice-president and investment manager (2002 – 2015) within RAEF, non-executive member in the Board of Directors of Banca Romaneasca (1999-2003), non-executive chairman of the Board of Directors of Motoractive S.A. (leasing) (2003-2006), non-executive chairman of the Board of Directors of Domenia Credit S.A. (mortgage loan) (2003-2006), Chairman of BoD ONE United Properties (2019-2021) and subsequently BoD Director.

Between 1986 and 1996 he acted as a researcher in several institutes, such as: the Institute of Mathematics of the Romanian Academy, the National Center of Scientific Research - Paris, the Institute of Atomic Physics of Bucharest.

Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of certain companies and non-profit institutions on 31.12.2025 (entities in operation):

Name	Position in the Bank	Company	Position in the company
Dragos Horia Manda	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Axxess Capital Partners SA	General Manager and Director
		BitDefender Holding BV	Board of Directors member
		One United Properties SA	Board of Directors member
		Patria Bank SA	Chairman of the BoD
		Seacorn LLP	Managing Partner
		Patria Credit Foundation	Member of Executive Committee
		Managero - Recrutare Online SRL	Associate
		Brio Teste Educationale SRL	Associate
		Vintruvian Estates SRL	Associate and Member of the BoD

PATRIA BANK



Daniela Elena Iliescu

Member of the Board of Directors

Chairman of the Risk Management Committee

Mrs. Iliescu graduated the Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest, she is a certified member of ACCA, CAFR and CECCAR, graduated the Executive MBA courses of the University of Economics of Wien and of the Business & Carlson Business School - USA and was awarded the Diploma in MA Board Practice and Directorship offered by Henley Business Scholl & Envisia.

Mrs. Iliescu was a member of the Board of Directors of former Patria Bank SA (2014 - up to now) and is a member of the Board of Directors of Patria Credit IFN (February – June 2009, December 2009 – December 2015 and April 2018 – up to now) and also is a member of the Board of Directors of SAI Patria Asset Management (since June 2020 up to now).

Starting from November 23, 2023, until November 22, 2025, and subsequently from November 24, 2025 up to now, Mrs. Iliescu has been an independent member of the Supervisory Board of the Banca de Investitii si Dezvoltare ("BID").

With a vast experience in finance (financial management, reporting and budgeting), Mrs. Iliescu is very actively involved in monitoring the investments of the EEAF Coop UA fund in the financial services sector, the most relevant being the investment in Patria Bank.

Starting with September 2022, Mrs. Iliescu has held the position of Executive Manager of The Romanian Private Equity Association (ROPEA).

During the period 2000-2007 she worked at PWC Romania, where she was responsible with coordinating the audit and financial consulting services for important customers from the banking sector, leasing, credit companies and asset management companies.

Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of companies and non-profit institutions on 31.12.2025 (entities in operation):

Name	Position in the Bank	Company	Position in the Company
Daniela Elena Iliescu	Director	Patria Bank SA	Director
		Patria Credit IFN SA	Director
		SAI Patria Asset Management SA	Director
		Banca de Investitii si Dezvoltare	Independent member in Supervisory Board
		ROPEA (Romanian Private Equity Association)	Executive Manager
		PFI Iliescu V Daniela Elena	PFI

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Bogdan Merfea

Member of the Board of Directors starting with May 2016 (non-executive member of the Board of Directors starting with April 2019)

Member of the Audit Committee starting with 01.04.2019

Mr. Merfea graduated the Transilvania University of Brasov – Faculty of Machine Manufacturing Technology, he is a doctor of Mechanic Engineering, has graduated a Master in Business Management and had attended courses at the prestigious school INSEAD, IMD Laussane, Harvard, Wharton University.

Being trained as an engineer, Mr. Merfea has academic experience, having worked as a university professor, lecturer and head of works, assistant professor and researcher in the Machine Manufacturing Technology department between 1984 and 1999.

He created and coordinated the Foundation for the Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, Brasov and as Executive Manager between November 1994 - March 1999 he coordinated regional development projects, training programs dedicated to SMEs, he coordinated consulting activities dedicated to micro companies in collaboration with USAID.

Starting with April 1999, he began his banking activity as manager of the branch of Demir Bank in Brasov, until 2001. Between November 2001 and June 2008, Mr. Merfea filled various management positions within Raiffeisen Bank Romania. Also, Mr. Merfea filled management positions such as the Executive Chairman of Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo and Raiffeisen Leasing Kosovo SA between 2008 and 2009, as well as the position of Sales and Distribution Executive Manager - Retail Division of Raiffeisen Bank between April 2006 - 2008 and Branch Network Management Executive Manager between 2005 and 2006. Also, in 2008, Mr. Merfea was a member of the Board of Directors of Raiffeisen Leasing Romania and between 2007 and 2008 he was a member of the Board of Directors of Raiffeisen Asset Management Romania.

Mr. Merfea has a vast experience in the micro-financing activity, filling management positions such as that of General Manager (between 2009 and 2015) and that of member of the Board of Directors (January 2021 – December 2015) and Chairman of the Board of Directors (January 2016 up to now) of Patria Credit IFN SA. Also, between June 2013 and June 2016, Mr. Merfea has been a member of the Board of Directors of European Microfinance Network.

Mr. Bogdan Merfea has been a member of the Board of Directors of former Patria Bank SA and he is currently member of the Board of Directors of Patria Bank SA (May 2016 up to now) and was General Manager of Patria Bank SA (May 2017 -April 2019). Currently, Mr. Merfea is Executive Manager of Roma Entrepreneurship Development Initiative Luxembourg (position held since September 2020).

Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of companies and non-profit institutions on 31.12.2025 (entities in operation):

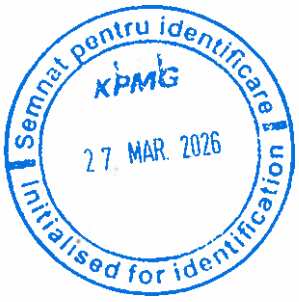
Name	Position in the Bank	Company	Position in the Company
Bogdan Merfea	Director	Merfea Advising SRL	Director
		Patria Bank SA	Director
		Patria Credit IFN	Chairman of Board of Directors
		Roma Entrepreneurship Development Initiative Luxembourg	Executive Director Board Member
		Social Finance Association Romania	Chairman
		Patria Credit Foundation	Member in Executive Committee
		AFIN IFN SA	BoD Chairman

Nicolae Surdu

Independent Member of the Board of Directors

Member of the Risk Management Committee

Member of the Audit Committee



Mr. Surdu is an experienced banker with over 30 years of experience in the Romanian banking sector, having an exposure in a number of international and local banks and having expertise both in general banking management and in reorganization, restructuring and organizational recovery (former Banca Comerciala Carpatica and former Tiriac Bank), as well as start-up banks, Corporate Banking, SME & Retail Banking, risk management.

Mr. Surdu held the position of member of the Board of Directors of the former Patria Bank SA (2014 - April 2017), since May 2017 member of the Board of Directors of Patria Bank SA and during 2009 - 2012 Mr. Surdu held the position of General Manager and Directorate Chairman of the former Banca Comerciala Carpatica. In 2009, Mr. Surdu was managing partner at First Capital Consulting Partners, and during 2007-2009 he held the position of General Director at Fortis Bank Romania. In the period 2004-2007, Mr. Surdu was vice-president of former Finansbank Romania and between 2001 - 2004 he held the position of Corporate and SME operations Manager at Tiriac Bank. In 2000, Mr. Surdu was Deputy General Manager of Piraeus Bank Romania, in 1998-1999 he was Deputy General Manager at Pater Banca de Credit and between 1996-1998 he held the position of Credit Manager at the same institution. Between 1993 - 1996 Mr. Surdu has worked at the Banca Comerciala Romana SA. Mr. Surdu is a graduate of the Faculty of Commerce at ASE Bucharest, holding an MBA - Indiana Wesleyan University, USA.

Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of companies and non-profit institutions on 31.12.2025 (entities in operation):

Name	Position in the Bank	Company	Position in the Company
Nicolae Surdu	Director	Patria Bank SA	Independent Director

PATRIA BANK



Vasile Iuga

Independent member of the Board of Directors

Chairman of the Audit Committee

Member of the Risk Management Committee

Since 1991, Mr. Iuga joined PriceWaterhouseCoopers Romania (PwC), becoming a partner in 1997, and between 2004 and 2015 he was Country Managing Partner for Romania, leading more than 600 employees in five regional offices. Between 2008 and 2016, he was PwC Managing Partner for South East Europe, coordinating the company's activity in eleven countries and between 2004 and 2016 he was member of Executive Commites of PwC for Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Iuga was for several years the Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Romania (AMCHAM).

Financial auditor and consultant, with over 30 years experience in the field, Mr. Iuga is a member of several professional organizations: the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) in UK as Fellow, the Chamber of Financial Auditors of Romania (CAFR), as financial auditor, the National Association of Evaluators in Romania (ANEVAR), as an accredited member; He was also a member of the CAFR Council and CSPAAS.

Financial auditor authorized by NBR and FSA (for banks, insurance companies and listed companies), financial consultant with a complex experience of over 30 years in the field of implementation of international financial reporting standards of financial audit, Mr. Iuga has participated in various business appraisal and restructuring projects in takeovers, mergers, business acquisitions, privatizations and strategic consultancy.

In the field of Capital Markets, Mr. Iuga was a partner on the audit of the Bucharest Stock Exchange and contributed to the improvement of the legislation in the field of capital market, coordinated the evaluation team of Fondul Proprietatea participations, led audit and consulting projects for pension funds, including for the Supervisory Commission of the Private Pension System and coordinated the restructuring project of FSA.

In the banking field, he was the local coordinator of the operational audit project of the National Bank of Romania, he coordinated the local teams in the Asset Quality Review projects for BCR and Volksbank, he participated and led the audit of BCR, ABN AMRO, CEC Bank, BCIT, Banca Transilvania, ING, Citibank, BRD, Alpha Bank, Bancpost, Piraeus Bank, Eximbank, Emporiki, Daewoo Bank, Dexia Bank, San Paolo IMI, Italo-Romena Bank, Demirbank, Marfin Bank, ATE Bank, Procredit, Fortis, Moldova-Agrodinbank , Credisson BNP etc., coordinated a wide range of diagnostic analysis missions within banking companies, coordinated projects for the establishment, transformation and authorization of new banks such as the merger between Garanti and GE Money and was a member of the coordination team of the projects for the sale of non-performing loan packages in Romania (BCR, Volksbank).

In the insurance field, Mr. Iuga was an audit partner for Vienna Insurance Group (Asirom, Omniasig), BCR Asigurari, Groupama (Asiban, BT Asigurari, OTP Garancia), AIG Life Romania, AIG Romania, Allianz-Tiriac Asigurari, EFG Eurolife, Ardaf , Generali Asigurari, KD Life etc., coordinated the Balance Sheet Review project initiated by FSA-EIOPIA for two insurance companies in Romania and led consulting projects in takeovers, mergers and acquisitions,

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financial and fiscal diagnosis analysis and evaluation missions in the insurance sector. He also led the project for the authorization of the Societe Generale Romanian branch in the insurance field.

Mr. Iuga is also Professor Honoris Causa - a distinction awarded by Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj-Napoca at the proposal of the Faculty of Business.

Mr. Iuga is a graduate of the Faculty of Aeronautics of the Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest. He graduated from Harvard Business School, London Business School, Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires/Institute of Business Administration (INSEAD, Fontainebleau, Paris) and the International Institute for Management Development (IMD, Lausanne).

Until September 30, 2025, Mr. Iuga was an Observer in the Audit Committee of the European Investment Bank, and until September 15, 2025, an independent member of the Board of Directors of MAS REI Malta.

Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of companies and non-profit institutions on 31.12.2025 (entities in operation):

Name	Position in the Bank	Company	Position in the Company
Vasile Iuga	Director	Alro SA	Director
		Aspen Institute Romania	Treasurer
		European Investment Bank	Observer within the Audit Committee (until 30.09.2025)
		MAS REI Malta	Independent Director (until 15.09.2025)
		MICB Republic of Moldova	Independent Director
		Patria Bank SA	Director

The activity of the Board of Directors

Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The main responsibilities of the Board of Directors, including those that cannot be delegated to the members of the executive management, are laid down by the law, the Constitutive Act, the Rules of Organization and Functioning of the Bank, and by the Regulation for the Organization and Functioning of the Board of Directors. In cases permitted by law, the General Meeting of Shareholders may delegate other attributions to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has as main responsibilities the establishment of the Bank's main business and development directions, the establishment of accounting policies and the financial control system, as well as the approval of financial planning, the appointment and dismissal of directors and their remuneration, the supervision of directors' activity, the organization of the general shareholders meeting and the implementation of its decisions and the establishment of the reference date for the shareholders entitled to participate and vote in the general shareholders meeting, the attributions received by the Board of Directors from the Bank's General Shareholders Meeting, the representation of the Bank in relation to the directors, other attributions and responsibilities established by legal provisions and which cannot be delegated to directors, establishment of advisory committees.

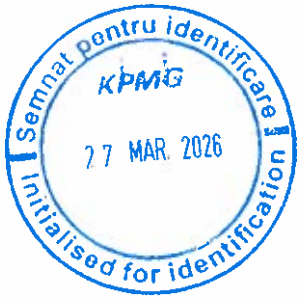
Board of Directors meetings

The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at least once every month or whenever necessary at the request of the Chairman of the Board of Directors at the motivated request of at least two members of the Board of Directors or the General Manager.

The convocations for the meetings of the Board of Directors in 2025 included the venue where the meeting was held, the date and the meeting agenda. The meetings of the Board were usually held through modern means of communication, in order to streamline the decision-making process (Teams platform, e-mail, operative meetings with electronic voting).

At each meeting a minute was drawn up, which included the names of the participants, the order of the deliberations, the discussions, the decisions taken, the number of votes, the abstentions and the separate opinions.

During 2025, the Board of Directors met in 45 meetings and 328 decisions were adopted, the decisions of the Board being taken, mainly, with unanimity of votes. At the Board meetings, members of the Executive Committee as well as representatives of the structures within the Bank participated as guests.



The presence of the Board members at its meetings was the following:

- Dragos Horia Manda - 44 sessions
- Daniela Iliescu - 45 sessions
- Bogdan Merfea - 45 sessions
- Nicolae Surdu - 45 Sessions
- Vasile Iuga - 45 sessions

The members of the Board of Directors have continuously pursued the continuity of the Bank's activity, implementing the measures ordered by the NBR and monitoring the implementation of the decisions of the Executive Committee.

The Board of Directors approved in 2025 changes to the Bank's risk management policies and strategies, the Policy on managing and mitigating the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing and the specific procedures for conducting the process of assessing the capital risk adequacy.

The Board of Directors approved the periodical (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual) financial reports and the risk management reports for 2025.

The Board of Directors did not receive from its members any information regarding their relations with shareholders holding directly or indirectly shares representing more than 5% of the voting rights, reports that could alter the members' position on matters decided by the Board of Directors.

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The advisory committees of the Board of Directors

In order to develop and maintain good practices in managing the activity, the Board of Directors has constituted two committees that will assist in the fulfilment of its attributions. The structure, organization and functioning rules and powers of these committees are defined in their own organization and operation regulations.

The Audit Committee

On 31.12.2025, the Audit Committee was made up of 3 non-executive directors, of which 2 are independent members, namely:

Name	Position held in the Committee	Period
Vasile Iuga	Chairman (independent)	22.11.2017 – up to now
Bogdan Merfea	Member (non-executive)	01-04-2019 – up to now
Nicolae Surdu	Member (independent)	22.06.2017 – up to now

The Audit Committee has an advisory role. It is made up of members of the Board of Directors, with the appropriate expertise in the specific tasks assigned to them within the Committee. The Audit Committee meets on a quarterly basis and whenever appropriate, with the role of assisting the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities for internal control, risk management and internal audit. The Audit Committee's responsibilities are presented in the Corporate Governance Code of the Bank, made available to interested parties on the Bank's website at the address: https://en.patriabank.ro/investors/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-code-and-reports . The Audit Committee of Patria Bank S.A. is responsible for submitting an activity report to the Board of Directors with annual frequency. In 2025, the Audit Committee met in 28 sessions. Thus, the presence of the members of the Committee to its sessions in 2025 was as follows:

- Vasile Iuga – 28 sessions
- Bogdan Merfea – 28 sessions
- Nicolae Surdu – 28 sessions

The main topics concerned the evaluation of the audit activity in general, including the evaluation of the organizational independence of the audit, the evaluation of the internal control system, the monitoring of the financial reporting process, the monitoring of the statutory audit, the review of the scope and frequency of the statutory audit, the analysis and approval of the internal audit plan, the status of monitoring the recommendations and the internal audit plan, the presentation of internal audit reports including the conclusions resulting from the evaluation of independent functions, aspects regarding the bank's financial statements, aspects regarding reports issued by supervisory authorities, reports issued by the control functions.

Risk Management Committee

On 31.12.2025, the Risk Management Committee was made up of 3 non-executive directors, out of which 2 are independent members, namely:

Name	Position held in the Committee	Period
Nicolae Surdu	Member (Independent)	06.12.2017 – up to now
Daniela Iliescu	Chairman	01.01.2022 – up tp now
Vasile Iuga	Member (Independent)	06.12.2017 – up to now

The Risk Management Committee has an advisory role. It is made up of members of the Board of Directors, with the appropriate expertise in the specific tasks assigned to them within the Committee. The Risk Management Committee meets monthly or whenever necessary to assist the Board of Directors with regard to risk appetite and global strategy for managing the current and future risks of the Bank and to assist the Board of Directors in overseeing implementation strategy. It also assists the Board members in matters related to the development of a sustainability framework that ensures the efficient measurement, management and reporting of ESG performance, respectively to ensure the implementation of all internal regulations and procedures for the efficient management of ESG impacts, risks and opportunities. within the Board of Directors.

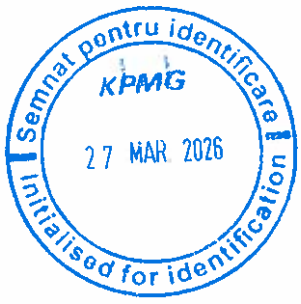
The responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee are set out in the Corporate Governance Code of the Bank made available to interested parties on the Bank's website at the address: https://en.patriabank.ro/investors/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-code-and-reports . Convocations for meetings of the Risk Management Committee in 2025 covered the meeting place, date and draft agenda. The Committee's sessions were held through modern means of communication (Teams platform or e-mail).

At each meeting minutes were drawn up, which included the names of the participants, the order of the deliberations, the discussions on the topics of the agenda (including the requests and correspondence via e-mail), the decisions taken, the number of votes, the abstentions and the separate opinions.

In 2025, the Risk Management Committee met in 26 sessions, each of them was attended by all members of the Committee. A number of 106 decisions were passed, the Committee's decisions being taken by unanimity of votes. The members of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, as well as representatives of the Bank's Central structures attended the Committee meetings as guests.

Thus, the presence of the members of the Committee at its meetings in 2026 was the following:

- Nicolae Surdu – 26 meetings
- Daniela Iliescu – 26 meetings
- Vasile Iuga – 25 meetings



The main topics discussed were mainly:

- Risk Management Strategy endorsement;
- Risk management policies analysis and endorsement;
- Analysis and endorsement of Remuneration policies;
- Analysis and endorsement of product records;
- Annual reports on compliance/risk activity.

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- Monthly general reports on risk management, audit reports, compliance control reports and other specific reports;
- Reports on the results of the internal individual and consolidated capital adequacy risk assessment process and ILAAP reports;

Senior Management Body

The Executive Committee represents the senior management body, ensuring the Bank's operational management. Its competencies and attributions have been regulated by the Articles of Incorporation, by its own Statute and by the Bank's Rules of Organization and Operation.

On 31.12.2025 the operational management and coordination of the daily activity of the Bank was delegated by the Board of Directors to several managers who together formed the Executive Committee.

There are no agreements, understandings or family relationships between executive managers and other persons due to which members of the Board of Directors to be appointed members of the executive management body.

The Executive Committee consists of

Name	Position held in the Executive Committee	Position held in the Bank	Period
Valentin Grigore Vancea	Member Member	Deputy General Manager, Operations and IT Division General Manager	04.07.2016 –04.07.2020 05.07.2020 – 05.07.2024 18.03.2024- 18.03.2028
Georgiana Mihaela Stanciulescu	Member	Deputy General Manager, Financial Division	01.01.2022 – 01.01.2026 01.01.2026 – 01.01.2028
Razvan Vasile Prodea	Member	Deputy General Manager, Risk Division	01.10.2022 -01.10.2026 01.10.2026 – 01.10.2028
Dragos Alexandru Calin	Member	Deputy General Manager, Commercial Division	01.12.2023 – 01.12.2027 *
Cristian Alexandru Nae	Member	Deputy General Manager, Commercial Division	11.08.2025 – 10.08.2029 **

* In the meeting of 26.02.2025, the Board of Directors approved the termination of the mandate of Deputy General Manager of the Commercial Division of Mr. Dragos Alexandru Calin, starting with 01.04.2025.

** In the meeting of 10.07.2025, the Board of Directors approved the appointment of Mr. Cristian-Alexandru Nae as Deputy General Manager, Commercial Division, starting from 11.08.2025 until 10.08.2029, the exercise of responsibilities starting from the date of approval by the National Bank of Romania (respectively 24.12.2025).

Information about Executives

Executive management members have relevant experience in the banking sector, as well as extensive technical expertise in the financial services sector, both in credit institutions and non-bank financial institutions, as follows:

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Valentin Grigore Vancea

Deputy General Manager, Operation and IT Division until 17.03.2024

General Manager starting with 18.03.2024

Chairman of the Executive Committee

Member of Asset and Liability Management Committee

Chairman of the Committee on Safety and Health at Work

Member of the Assets Recovery Committee

Chairman of the Projects Committee



Mr. Vancea graduated from the Faculty of International Economic Relations of the Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies, holding an MBA from City University of Washington in Financial Management. Between 1999 and 2000, Mr. Vancea was an auditor at KPMG Romania and during the period 2000-2003, he worked in the audit area within HVB Romania. In 2003-2007, Mr. Vancea has held the position of internal audit director at HVB Bank. During this period he coordinated the implementation of the merger projects between HVB Bank Romania S.A. and Banca Comerciala Ion Tiriac S.A, respectively Unicredit Bank.

During 2008-2011, Mr. Vancea held the position of Vice President at Volksbank Romania as Chief Operations Officer. Being specialized in Operations, IT and Information Security, he has held leadership positions within ANSSI - National Association for Information Security between 2012 -2017 and the position of Vicepresident of Cloud Security Alliance, Romania Chapter since 2014 and up to now. He also coordinated the business development and strategy segment of Star Storage during 2014-2015, from the Executive Manager position. During 2015-2016, Mr. Vancea served as Executive Manager on Operations and IT, a member of the Executive Committee within former Patria Bank SA and from 04.07.2016 until the date of the merger, he held the position of Executive Director of Banca Comerciala Carpatica SA, leading the Operations and IT area, member of the Board of Directors. After the merger with former Patria Bank SA, Mr. Vancea held the position of Deputy General Manager within Patria Bank SA, coordinating the operations and IT area. On 12.03.2024, the Board fo Directors approved the appointment of Mr. Vancea as General Manager for a 4-year term, starting from the date of communication of the approval by the National Bank of Romania. On 18.03.2024, the National Bank of Romania notified the Bank of the approval of the appointment of Mr. Grigore-Valentin Vancea as General Manager (CEO), member of the Board of Directors within Patria Bank SA.

Mr. Valentin Vancea's mandate aims to continue the Bank's development strategy in supporting local entrepreneurship and individual clients, as well as improving the customer experience and developing digital processes.

Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of companies and non-profit institutions on 31.12.2025 (entities in operation):

Name	Position in the Bank	Company	Position in the Company
Valentin Grigore Vancea	General Manager	Patria Bank SA	General Manager starting with 18.03.2024
		SAI Patria Asset Management	Director

Georgiana Mihaela Stanciulescu

Deputy General Manager, Financial Division

Member of the Executive Committee

Chairman of the Asset and Liabilities Management Committee

Member of the Asset and Liabilities Capitalisation Committee

Member of the Projects Committee

Mrs. Stanciulescu has been part of the Patria Bank team for over 11 years, holding various management positions in the financial area, as follows: during the period 01.08.2014-01.05.2016 Director of the Accounting and Reporting Department, during the period 01.05.2016-01.05.2017 Deputy General Manager of the Financial Area and during the period 01.05.2017 - 31.12.2021 Director of the Financial Accounting Department.

With over 20 years of experience in the banking industry working in Credit Agricole, Emporiki Bank and Piraeus Bank and expertise in coordinating the complex area of financial management - budgeting, planning, controlling and reporting - Mrs. Stanciulescu is one of the key leaders who contributed to the development of Patria Bank, having a decisive role in important projects such as the merger, the acquisition of two business lines, the transition to IFRS 9 and the implementation of Fund Transfer Pricing in order to develop profitability analyses.

Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of companies and non-profit institutions on 31.12.2025 (entities in operation):

Name	Position in the Bank	Company	Position in the Company
Georgiana Mihaela Stanciulescu	Deputy General Manager Financial Division	Patria Bank SA	Deputy General Manager Financial Division

Razvan Vasile Prodea

Deputy General Manager, Risk Division

Member of the Executive Committee

Chairman of the Corporate/Retail Credit Committee

Chairman of the Workout and Recovery Committee

Member of the Asset and Liabilities Management Committee

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Member of the Projects Committee

Chairman of the Legal Entities Customers Monitoring Committee

Mr. Razvan Prodea has a long experience in risk management. He started his career in 2003 at the Banca Comerciala Carpatica S.A., working as an economist initially, as an internal auditor in the period 2004 -2010. During 2010-2013, Mr. Prodea served as Head of the Risk Management Department and during 2013-2024 as Deputy Director of the Credit Products Management Department. During 18.08.2014 – 30.04.2017, Mr. Prodea joined the Risk Department, serving as Director of the Risk Department and, subsequently, during 01.05.2017 -01.10.2022, he held the position of Director of the Risk Management Department.

Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of companies and non-profit institutions on 31.12.2025 (entities in operation):

Name	Position in the Bank	Company	Position in the Company
Razvan Vasile Prodea	Deputy General Manager Risk Division	Patria Bank SA	Deputy General Manager Risk Division

Dragos Alexandru Calin

Deputy General Manager, Commercial Division

Member of the Executive Committee

Member of the Corporate Credit Committee

Membru of the Retail Credit Committee



Mr. Dragos Alexandru Calin has a long experience in the financial and banking sector, starting his career in 2001 within FinansBank SA Romania where he held the position of Corporate Client Relations Manager.

Since 2009 he has held the position of Micro Segment Director within Raiffeisen Bank SA, between 2013 and 2014,Mr. Calin held the position of Retail Director (Bucharest), between November 2014 and September 2018, Mr. Calin held the position of Executive Director Small Business Banking within Banc Post SA Romania, managing a loan portfolio worth over EUR 240 million and achieving a 40% increase in new lending activity compared to the previous period.

Between October 2018 and February 2021, Mr. Calin held the position of National Sales Manager within First Bank SA, managing a loan portfolio worth over EUR 500 million, having 500 employees under coordination and participating in large-scale strategic projects carried out by the bank, namely: commercial integration of Leumi Bank with First Bank and defining the first steps of the bank's digitalization strategy. Between March 2021 and November 2023, Mr. Calin held the position of Deputy General Manager, Commercial Division within BRCI SA.

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Relatively permanent engagements and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions in the board of companies and non-profit institutions, from the appointment date till the date of ceasing the mandate, respectively 31.03.2025 (entities in operation):

Nume si Prenume	Functia in banca	Companie	Calitate
Dragos Alexandru Calin	Deputy General Manager Commercial Division	Patria Bank SA	Deputy General Manager Commercial Division

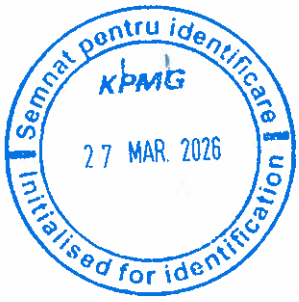
Mr. Cristian-Alexandru Nae

Deputy General Manager, Commercial Division

Member of the Board of Directors

Member of the Corporate Credit Committee

Member of the Retail Credit Committee



Mr. Cristian-Alexandru Nae has over 27 years of varied experience in the financial area, occupying 20 years of management positions in various banks and in key areas such as product management and sales management. In the last 5 years he has worked at C-Level, having a significant contribution to the relaunch and development of competitive organizations.

Relatively permanent professional commitments and obligations, including executive and non-executive positions on the Board of some non-profit companies and institutions, from the date of appointment until 31.12.2025 (existing entities):

Nume si Prenume	Functia in banca	Companie	Calitate
Cristian Alexandru Nae	Deputy General Manager Commercial Division	Patria Bank SA	Deputy General Manager Commercial Division

Executive Committee activity

The Executive Managers are responsible for taking all measures related to the management of the Bank within the limits of the object of activity and respecting the competencies that the law or the constitutive act reserves to the Board of Directors and the General Shareholders Meeting. The managers are invested with powers to act on behalf of the Bank and to represent it in the relations with third parties in the activities they coordinate, in compliance with the legal provisions, the constitutive act and their own statute of organization and functioning.

The meetings of the Executive Committee are held on a weekly basis or whenever the Bank's activity requires it.

The convocations for the meetings of the Executive Committee in 2025 covered the meeting place, the date and the draft agenda. The Committee's sessions were held through modern means of communication (Teams platform,

electronic correspondence) but also at the social headquarters of the Bank. At each meeting minutes were drawn up, which included the names of the participants and the guests (where applicable), the order of the materials proposed for approval / endorsement / information, the discussions, the decisions taken, the number of votes, the abstentions and the separate opinions (where applicable).

During the year 2025, **187 meetings of the Executive Committee** were held and **1189 decisions** were adopted, the Committee's decisions being taken generally by unanimity of votes. At the meetings of the Executive Committee, besides the members of the Committee the representatives of the Bank's central structures participated as guests.

The presence of the members of the Committee at its meetings was as follows:



- Mr. Valentin Vancea – 174 meetings
- Mr. Razvan Prodea – 176 meetings
- Mrs. Georgiana Stanciulescu – 186 meetings
- Mr. Dragos Alexandru Calin – 44 meetings (until 31.03.2025 – date fo ceasing the mandate)

The main areas of action of the Executive Committee were:

- Endorsed the Organization and Functioning Regulation of Patria Bank SA and reviewing the Bank's risk management policies and strategies
- Proposed and implemented measures established to remedy the shortcomings found in the NBR oversight missions, within the internal audit missions or the external auditor's
- Analyzed and closely monitored the financial ratios of the bank, the degree of implementation of the approved budget, as part of a continuous process of cost reduction and efficiency of the Bank's activity.

The Executive Committee has regularly and comprehensively provided the Board of Directors with detailed information on all important aspects of the Bank's activities, including those relating to risk management, potential risk assessment and compliance issues, implemented and recommended measures, irregularities identified in fulfilling its duties.

Any event of major importance is immediately communicated to the Board of Directors.

Committees supporting the Executive Committee

The Committees set up in support of the Executive Committee assist the latter in fulfilling the tasks assigned to its various lines of activity, especially with regard to the Bank's operational activity. These Committees include members of the Executive Committee and representatives of the management of the involved structures. The responsibilities and competencies of each committee are set by its own rules.

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Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO)

The Asset and Liability Management Committee is a permanent committee that assists the Executive Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities for managing the structure of assets and liabilities, the management of liquidity and funding sources in order to ensure the balance of the financial risks assumed by the Bank to meet its goals.

During 2025, the Asset and Liability Management Committee met in a series of sessions in order to optimise the Bank's balance sheet.

Corporate Credit Committee and Retail Credit Committee

The Bank has a Corporate Credit Committee and a Retail Credit Committee. Credit committees also operate through credit sub-committees. The Bank's Credit Committees are organized and operate in accordance with the provisions of their own organizational and operational regulations. Credit Committees are permanent committees consisting of 4 members, including the Chairman of the Credit Committee and non-voting guests. Through their activity, according to the established responsibilities and competencies, the Credit Committees ensure the implementation of the Bank's Lending Policy. The approval powers of the credit committees are established within the following regulations: those of the Corporate Credit Committee - in accordance with the Regulation on the approval powers of Legal Entities (clients under non-Workout management), while the powers of the Retail Credits Committee - according to the Regulation regarding the approval powers of Retail credits - individuals. The Credit Committees support the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee in all aspects of credit risk management. The Credit Committees are responsible for operational and methodological tasks. They have a decision-making role and/or make recommendations depending on their area of responsibility.

The Retail Credit Committee has the following competencies and responsibilities:

- approve the credit exposures (and related changes) according to the provisions of the Regulation on the approval powers of credits individuals and issues opinions related to loans within the competence of the Executive Committee/Board of Directors
- adopt all other operational and methodological decisions related to credit risks, the importance of which does not require a decision at the level of the Executive Committee or of the Board of Directors, within the regulatory framework
- approves the list of Retail credit analysts who will be part of the Retail Credit Subcommittees - individuals as members
- approves the establishment of the action plan, following the presentation by the MRD (Monitoring and Regulation Department) of the list of clients with early warning signals, respectively for whom a significant increase in credit risk or an occurrence of improbability of payment was noted.

The Retal Credit Committee meets whenever deemed necessary. Within the Retail Credit Committee, decisions are taken by 50%+1 of the number of members present (the exercise of the "ABSTAIN" vote is not quantified within the 50%+1 decision), with an open vote, conditioned by the existence of at least one member from the Risk area (Deputy General Manager or Director of the Retail Credit Risk Assessment Department). In case of equality of votes, the vote of the President is decisive. In order to make properly substantiated decisions, other specialists from various

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departments of the Bank or independent experts who have adequate knowledge regarding certain details that may arise during the debate of the items on the agenda may be invited to the meetings.

In 2025, the Retail Credit Committee met in 140 meetings. The following cases were analyzed: 128 requests related to individuals and 11 materials submitted by the Monitoring and Regulation Department aimed at the monthly monitoring of individual clients beneficiaries of loans and one request including one material submitted by the Monitoring and Regulation Department regarding the monthly monitoring of individual clients who are beneficiaries of loans as well as one approval of the individual request. A total of 111 approval decisions, 27 advising decisions, one decision comprising of an approval and an advice and one decision comprising of an approval and a monitoring were issued.

The Corporate Credit Committee has the following powers and responsibilities:

- approves credit proposals and the assumption of commitments according to the limits provided by the rules regarding the PJ Credit Approval Powers and approves the credits under the competence of the Board of Directors/Board of Directors
- takes all other operational and methodological decisions regarding credit risks whose importance does not require a decision at the level of the Board of Directors or the Board of Directors
- The approval powers related to the corporate segment are valid for the lending activity, but also for operations replacing existing exposures such as restructurings managed within the SME Micro Department and the Agro&Food Department, but also for modifications to individual credits that require approval, according to internal regulations.

Regular meetings of the Corporate Credit Committee take place 3 times a week, on the date, time and place/method specified in the invitation. The Credit Subcommittees will meet whenever necessary and will be subordinated to the Credit Committees. The Chairman of the Corporate Credit Committee may convene ordinary or extraordinary meetings, respectively postpone the CC meeting and has the authority to establish the items on the meeting agenda.

In 2025, the Corporate Credit Committee met in 201 meetings. A total of 664 decisions were issued, of which 38 were rejection decisions; of the total decisions issued, 122 were related to the Agro&Food Sales Department, 220 related to the Micro Sales Department, 316 related to the SME & Corporate Sales Department.

Credit Restructuring and Workout Committee

The Credit Restructuring and Workout Committee (CRWC) is a committee that has approval powers delegated by the Executive Committee, ensuring an adequate exposures portfolio management managed by the workout Business Department and Restructuring and Workout Retail Department.

The main function of the CRWC consists in analyzing and deciding on (i) the restructuring of loans granted to legal entities and individuals proposed and submitted by the Workout Business Department – Restructuring Team and (ii) the non-performing exposures recovery operations managed by the Workout Business Division and Retail Collection and Workout Department. The Credit Restructuring and Workout Committee meets whenever necessary, to discuss issues that are within its competence.

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During 2025, the Credit Restructuring and Workout Committee met in physical and online sessions. A total of 30 requests were analysed and 30 decisions were issued (all of them being implemented). Additionally, a number of 151 lower-level Workout Committees were organized, all 151 approvals being implemented.

Assets Capitalisation Committee

At the level of the Bank, there is an Asset Recovery Committee whose role is to:

- approve the transactions regarding the sale of the assets owned by the Bank and those of capitalization of the bank's assets by lease, within the limits of competence established according to the internal procedures in force
- endorse the transactions regarding the sale of the assets owned by the Bank and those regarding the capitalization by lease of the assets owned by the Bank, which are within the competence of the approval of the Board of Directors of the Bank
- approve the execution of debtors for whom there are receivables arising from leases and monitors the activity

During 2025, the Asset Capitalisation Committee met in 8 meetings. 18 issues were analyzed for approval.

Other committees

The Committee on Safety and Health at Work, which operates in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 319/2006 of the Methodological Norms for Law Enforcement, approved by GD no. 1425/2006, as well as of the provisions of its own regulation.

4.2 Recruitment and diversity policy

The appointment and evaluation of the suitability of the members of the management body is based on a rigorously defined process in the "Appointment and succession policy of the members of the management body and of the key persons" and in the "Appraisal policy of the members of the management body and of the persons holding key positions", which answer the provisions of the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions (Articles 15 and 16) and the principles of the Corporate Governance Code of the BSE.

The main objective of the selection process is to ensure the right candidates for the vacant positions or to ensure the succession of the existing members. The selection of candidates excludes any discrimination regarding gender, age, ethnicity and any other type of discrimination, in accordance with the legal provisions.

The members of the management body meet the eligibility conditions and criteria necessary for the efficient management of the Bank's activity:

- Have a good reputation and expertise to exercise their responsibilities in accordance with the rules of a prudent and healthy banking practice

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- Have professional experience that requires theoretical and practical knowledge appropriate to the nature, size and complexity of the bank's activity and the responsibilities entrusted to it, as well as experience in management positions
- Ensures the conditions of the collective authority of the Management Body for an efficient management and performance of the Bank's activity
- Allocate sufficient time to exercise the responsibilities of the law and the statutory bodies
- Demonstrate involvement and commitment to the exercise of the responsibilities of the law and the statutory bodies.

Candidates for membership in the management body are nominated by shareholders or existing members of the Board of Directors and may only be natural persons who must have a good reputation, knowledge, skills and experience appropriate to the nature, extent and complexity the Bank's activities and the responsibilities entrusted to it, in order to ensure a prudent and healthy management of the Bank.

The selection of independent directors is subject to compliance with the requirements of Law no. 31/1990 on companies, NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions (Article 7 paragraph 4) and the Corporate Governance Code of BVB.

The responsibilities are exercised by the members of the Management body subject to the prior approval of the NBR.

In order to encourage independent opinions and criticism, it is intended to ensure a sufficiently diversified structure of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee in terms of age, gender, education and professional experience. The bank ensures that there is a balance of knowledge, competence, diversity and experience within the management body. Diversity within the Board of Directors and Executive Committee is ensured by the Bank through the selection process in terms of: age, the type of candidates, their studies and their professional experience.

The proposed goals for achieving diversity are as follows:

- selecting people of both genres (female and male);
- selecting people whose higher education covers different areas (financial, management, marketing, technical etc.);
- selecting people whose experience covers different areas of activity (commercial, financial, audit, risk, IT etc.) and different levels of management (the highest level being the previous experience in a position at the management body level in a credit institution).

With regards to 2024, the way in which diversity goals have been achieved is detailed below:

- Both in the Board of Directors and in the Executive Committee there is a female gender person;
- Both the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee have members with various education backgrounds (economics, technical, mathematics etc.);

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- Both the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee members have experience in various areas (business, audit, IT, financial, risk);
- Both the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee have at least 3 experienced people at different levels of management (in a management position in a credit institution)

4.3 Assessing the suitability of the members of the management body

The Bank has a policy of assessing the suitability of the management body's members and key personnel by establishing the criteria and processes that the Bank observes in assessing the suitability of the proposed and appointed members of the management body and the persons holding key functions.

The assessment of the suitability of the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and of the key personnel implies their inclusion in the evaluation criteria set out in the Policy for Assessing the Suitability of the Members of the Management Body and the persons holding key functions and in the Policy on appointment and succession of the members of the management body and of the persons holding key positions and it is made in the following situations:

- prior to the appointment / hiring of the person on the respective position
- annually or with shorter frequency, if there are requests from authorities in this regard
- whenever necessary, or when events that determine the need for re-evaluation occur, to check the continued suitability of the person.

At the beginning of 2025, following the selection process carried out to identify candidates for the position of independent directors of the bank, considering that no candidates from the underrepresented gender category were identified and also analyzing the other specific eligibility criteria provided in external and internal regulations, the General Meeting of Shareholders approved the renewal of the mandates of independent directors for the persons who previously held this position, namely Mr. Vasile Iuga and Mr. Surdu Nicolae.

Taking into account the provisions of Law 11 of March 30, 2025, for the amendment and completion of Law 24/2017 regarding issuers of financial instruments and market operations, which includes, among other things, requirements regarding the strengthening of gender balance among the directors of companies traded on a regulated market, in the application of the provisions of this law, the Bank has published on its website, in detail, information regarding this aspect through the document entitled: "Information regarding gender representation in the management bodies of Patria Bank" (https://www.patriabank.ro/informatii-utile/conformitate/obligatii-legea-112025). It has also revised and published the Nomination and Succession Policy for members of the management body and key function holders, in accordance with the requirements of the aforementioned law.

4.4 Remuneration of the members of the management body

The Bank's General Shareholders Meeting approves the amount and the conditions for granting the indemnities due to members of the Board of Directors. The remuneration of members of the Executive Committee is determined by the Board of Directors. The remuneration of the members of the management bodies (Board of Directors / Executive Committee) - gross remuneration in 2025 is as follows:

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2025 (gross RON), out of which:		Patria Bank SA	Patria Credit IFN SA
Total, out of which:	**6,901,674**	5,448,148	1,452,775
- fixed remuneration (gross RON)	**6,266,289**	5,055,449	1,210,840
- variable remuneration (gross RON), out of which:	**635,385**	393,450	241,935
- cash	**635,385**	393,450	241,935
- shares	**0**	0	0
- other securities	**0**	0	0

In addition to the amounts above, for the members of the Executive Committee, based on the Stock Option Plan and retention program, approved in 2025, provisions were established in 2025, according to the table below:

2025 (gross RON) – provisioned amounts on the basis of the Stock Option Plan Program (Executive Committee members)	Total, din care:	Patria Bank S.A	Patria Credit IFN S.A.
Provisioned variable remuneration (gross RON)	**1,766,675**	1,691,255	75,420
- Cash	**413,102**	413,102	0
- Shares	**1,353,573**	1,278,153	75,420

	2025 (gross RON) provisioned amounts based on the Stock Option Plan Program, total out of which:	Patria Bank	Patria Credit IFN
Provisioned variable remuneration (gross RON), out of which:	**1,766,675**	**1,418,116**	**75,420**
For 2024 - SOP Performance	**273,139**	273,139	0
For 2025 - SOP Performance	**780,517**	705,097	75,420
SOP Retention	**713,019**	713,019	0

4.5 Participation of the members of the management body in the share capital

On 31.12.2025 the members of the management body (the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee) did not hold any participations in the share capital of Patria Bank SA.

4.6 Transparency and communication with shareholders and investors

The Bank has on its own website (www.patriabank.ro), a section dedicated to its investors, where documents related to the GSM, the periodical and annual financial statements prepared according to the legislation in force, as well as all the Bank's communications according to the capital market legislation can be accessed and downloaded. The Bank also complies with all disclosure requirements under bank and capital market legislation.

To this end, the Bank has established and maintains a structure dedicated to the relationship with shareholders, investors in the bonds issued by the Bank and other interested parties within the Capital Markets and Investor Relations Division. The shareholders / investors may address their requests to the Bank, both by e-mail and by telephone, to the contact details displayed on the Bank's website E-mail contact address is: capital@patriabank.ro.

Financial calendar and communication with shareholders and investors

In order to inform shareholders and investors, the Bank sets out at the beginning of the year a financial reporting schedule and sends it to the BSE and the FSA.

The updated financial reporting timetable communicated by the Bank for the year 2025 was as follows:

- Presentation of preliminary annual financial results as at 31.12.2024 - 28 February 2025
- Tele-conference with investors and analysts – 8 April 2025
- GSM for approving the annual financial results 2024 - 28 April 2025
- Presentation of annual financial results as at 31 December 2024 – 29 April 2025
- Presentation of quarterly financial results as at 31 March 2025 - 15 May 2025
- Presentation of half-year financial results as at 30 June 2025 - 29 August 2025
- Meeting/Tele-conference with investors and analysts – 9 September 2025
- Presentation of quarterly financial results as at 30 September 2025 - 17 November 2025

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4.7 Other corporate governance issues

Transactions with affiliated parties

The Bank has procedures for identifying and dealing with the Bank's affiliated parties and their transactions. The competence of approving the credits granted to the persons affiliated to the Bank is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Members of the Board of Directors in conflict of interest are excluded from the approval process. No shareholder may be granted preferential treatment over other shareholders in relation to transactions and agreements entered into by the company with shareholders and their affiliates.

The affiliated party category represents the client category that includes at least:

a) any entity over which the Bank exercises contro, including special purpose vehicles;
b) any entity in which the Bank holds participations, including special purpose vehicles;
c) entities exercising control over the Bank;
d) any entity in which the entities referred to in point c) above exercise control or hold participations, excluding the cases where the respective entity is state owned;
e) shareholders having qualifying holdings in the Bank's capital;
f) any entity in which the shareholders referred to in point e) above exercise control or hold participations, excluding the cases where the respective entity is state owned;
g) members of the management body, as well as those holding key positions, together with:
   (i) the entities in which they have direct or indirect interests; and

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(ii) close members of their families who are expected to influence or be influenced by them in relation to the credit institution; they may include: the life partner and the children of the respective person; the children of the person's life partner; dependents of the person or his / her life partner.

h) members of the management body and persons holding key positions or, as the case may be, positions similar to key positions in the entities from points a) - f), together with the entities and related persons provided at point g) para (i) and (ii).

Affiliated party transactions include on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit exposures, as well as relationships such as service contracts, asset purchases and sales, construction contracts, leases, derivative transactions, loans, and off-balance sheet operations. The term transaction must be interpreted broadly to include not only transactions that are concluded with affiliated parties, but also situations in which a person with whom the credit institution is not in such a relationship (to whom the credit institution has an exposure) later becomes an affiliate.

The National Bank of Romania may establish that a particular person and / or entity is an affiliate of the bank.

Thus, on 31.12.2025 the parties affiliated to the Bank are:

- Majority shareholder EEAF Financial Services BV;
- Bank's subsidiaries: Patria Credit IFN SA, SAI Patria Asset Management SA (with the five managed funds: Patria Obligatiuni, Patria Euro Obligatiuni, Patria Global, Patria Stock, ETF BET Tradeville), Carpatica Invest SA;
- The members of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee and the companies in which the management has a significant influence;
- The key management personnel;
- The qualified shareholders (over 10%):

All transactions with related parties have been concluded in similar terms to transactions with unrelated parties, taking into account interest rates and related guarantees. Transactions with affiliated parties are disclosed in a separate note to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 and also for comparative periods.

The list of parties affiliated to the Bank is presented in Appendix 2 to this report.

Insider transactions

Through internal procedures of the Bank, persons exercising management responsibilities as well as persons having a close relationship with them have the obligation to notify the Bank / FSA of any transaction performed on their behalf in connection with the Bank's shares or debt securities or derivative financial instruments or other related financial instruments, in respect of the Bank.

On the other hand, through the internal procedure for insiders and market abuse, the Bank informs the insiders about their obligations regarding the regime of privileged information in case of transactions with shares issued by

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the Bank. Thus, there are specific provisions regarding the periods during which the Bank's securities are traded by insiders or employees of the Bank, the blackout periods being closely linked to the financial reporting periods.

In 2025 no cases were found out that would be contrary to the interests of the Bank as regards the initiated persons. According to the information available to the Bank, the persons exercising management responsibilities, as well as the persons who have a close connection with them that did not make in 2025 transactions on their behalf in connection with the Bank's shares or debt securities or derivative financial instruments or other financial instruments related thereto, in respect of the Bank. The transactions performed by these persons with the bonds issued by Patria Bank were reported to and published by the Bucharest Stock Exchange according to the applicable regulations.

Conflict of interests

In order to prevent conflict of interest, employees must avoid and abstain from any activity that is contrary to the interests of Patria Bank and / or its clients, having the obligation to report any situation of the nature of the conflict of interest and to collaborate with the organizational structures responsible, in order to solve and manage effectively any such situation.
Among the responsibilities of the members of the Bank's Management Bodies (members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee) in order to prevent conflict of interests are:

- the obligation to notify the other members of the Board of Directors, respectively of the Executive Committee regarding any conflict of interest situations the are found
- the obligation to abstain when decisions are taken regarding transactions that can determine a potential conflict of interests
- the obligation not to request or initiate the performance / approval of the transactions prohibited by the Law of companies no. 31/1990.

During 2024, situations of conflict of interest between some members of the Management Bodies and the interests of the Bank were identified, which is why immediate measures were taken to prevent and mitigate the related risks, such as the abstaining of those members of the Management Bodies to take decisions during the course of achievement of their current attributions, thus leading to maintaining the quality of the management framework.

Litigations of the Bank with the shareholders

In 2023, Mr. Carabulea Ilie filed a request for summons, which is the subject of the file no. 8937/3/2023, pending before the Bucharest Tribunal, requesting that Patria Bank SA be ordered to obtain the approval of the National Bank of Romania to carry out the buyback operation of all the shares held (406,669,498 shares), at the established value (RON 36,437,587) within the merger by absorption, approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders of Banca Carpatica on 5.10.2016. By Decision no. 3157/20.12.2023 The Bucharest Tribunal rejected the request for summons as unfounded. The decision was appealed by Mr. Ilie Carabulea, the appeal being rejected as unfounded by the Bucharest Court of Appeal, by decision no. 1032 of 27.06.2024. Against this decision, Mr. Ilie Carabulea filed an appeal, rejected by the High Court of Cassation and Justice, through decision no.840/20.05.2025.

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Following the internal assessment of the fulfillment of prudential requirements, the Bank carried out three partial share buyback operations from shareholders who submitted withdrawal requests following the merger process between the former Patria Bank S.A. and Banca Comerciala Carpatica S.A., operations in which a number of 101,075,360 shares were bought back, for a total value of RON 15,001,840.86, the number of shares remaining to be bought back being 144,976,028, with a value of RON 21,517,821.28.

5. Human Resources

As at December 31, 2025, at consolidated level (Patria Bank and Patria Credit IFN) there was a number of 698 active employees, the number of employees of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 being 593 (December 31, 2024: 569 employees). The total number of employees, at the consolidated level (Patria Bank and Patria Credit IFN), including employees whose labour contracts have been suspended and respectively the members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors, was 738, of which 625 were employees of the Bank.

Relationships between employees and managers are characterized by respecting appropriate activities and attributions, based on the principle of good faith. The Human Resources Division manages any request-issue that concerns the relations between the employees and / or the employee / employer.

The main activity of the Human Resources Division in the year 2025 consisted in:

- Ensuring resources at the level of the Bank's structures in order to fulfill the activity plan through personnel recruitment and selection actions
- Conducting employee satisfaction survey actions and implementing the recommendations resulting from the workshops held with the bank's employees in order to resolve the detected situations
- Supervising the recruitment and selection processes, performance Assessment, loyalty and rewarding of employees
- Continuing professional development and training programs and increasing motivation and commitment of employees with the help of specific programs, especially programs for retention and development of promising employees
- Performing specific fraud prevention and control activities in the field of activity developed in accordance with the provisions of the Anti-Fraud Policy of the Bank.

Professional development/training programs were continued in 2025 through the "E-learning/E-testing" system and online on Teams on Zoom applications, and live in-classroom or hybrid delivery training courses sessions have resumed. Thus, important benefits have been reached: organization-wide addressability and cost-effectiveness. Training sessions were delivered in Bucharest - the bank's Head Office or in external locations in the country and in Cisnadioara – Patria Bank Training Center.

The **e-learning/e-testing** programs aimed at transmitting and checking information on compliance, information security, operational risk, professional ethics, money laundering and terrorism financing risk management and control, anti-fraud as well as modules dedicated to Bank's products and services, updated regulations and lending policies and MIFID II legislation or mandatory certifications for Bank Assurance products.

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In addition, internal **online / Team training sessions** were organized for improving knowledge of Microsoft Excel, of Ghepard application or of Patria Bank portfolio products from the individual and corporate business segments, legal aspects specific to mortgage lending, European Funds and Investment Funds, Western Union. These sessions were completed by a large number of employees from the commercial area of the Bank and customized on point in the areas of interest according to the addressed Business segment.

A special project, dedicated to Patria Bank clients - from the portfolio of Micro and Agro business segments - represented the series of information sessions & debates brought together under the ***"Patria Academy"*** concept. Within this, partners / clients of PBK participated in virtual meetings – online, Zoom - in which topics of interest for an entrepreneur were addressed - the area of branding & marketing, inflation impact and good management tools & techniques, plus presentation of products adapted to the specificity of business of the participants.

Within the ***Induction*** program, for the new entry employees, carried out online/Teams in a more sustained rhythm, the following topics were addressed: retail products and services, Western Union products, mortgage loans, credit products to individuals and companies, Treasury products, Internet Banking but also health and safety at work, information security, GDPR, anti-fraud, operational risk, emergency situations, issues from the real estate evaluation area, European funds and Investment Funds and *Customer Service*.

In addition, induction/onboarding sessions were organized exclusively for the position of Branch Manager, structured according to the specifics of the current activity in the unit both operationally and in the area of promotion/sales of Bank products. At the same time, on-the-job training sessions (5-day program) were organized/delivered dedicated only to new entry colleagues with the position of Account Administrator, to familiarize them with the activity/applications and services in the territorial units. A significant number of colleagues participated in online and live training programs – held in-house – organized by the Bank in collaboration with other institutions (such as IBR, ARB), partner trainers, and external resources, which aimed at developing general competencies – hard skills and soft skills – useful for fulfilling the responsibilities of current banking activities. Thus, in 2025, the following programs were completed:

- 7 onboarding induction sessions on Teams – 147 participants (new entry employees)
- 12 onboarding sessions for Branch Manager – 18 participants
- 7 on-the-job training sessions for 7 colleagues, new entry Account Administrator
- 4 internal and external soft skills programs/projects: Consultative Sales Techniques for individuals; Microfinance Sales, Customer Service, PCM model Communication & Individual Coaching, Master of Performance (with concepts of Growth Mindset, Self Branding) – 299 participants
- 11 internal hard skills/business concepts, rules, processes, and regulations programs/projects and applications – 503 participants (multiple programs per employee)
- 19 programs – external facilitation – (IBR & ARB; CFA; ACCA; TRILEX; KPMG; PWC; IFC Climalab), attended by 48 colleagues from Head Office
- 10 internal events (Conference and team meetings) for Departments and Divisions, for aligning Business strategies and team cohesion – 140 participants; in terms of assessing the professional performances of the Bank's employees, this is done annually and aims at measuring the achievement of business objectives, as well as the skills needed to fulfill the responsibilities. The evaluation process is addressed to all employees of the Bank.

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- 15 e-learning/e-testing sessions – totaling 4541 participants/tested persons (across all business areas and those mandatory, regulated by law) completed and passed by them.

Regarding the assessment of the professional performance of the Bank's employees, this is carried out annually and aims at measuring the achievement of business objectives, as well as the skills necessary to fulfill responsibilities. The evaluation process applies to all employees of the Bank.

5.1 Remuneration policy

The Bank's remuneration policy takes into account the legal requirements regarding the observance and fulfillment of legal transparency criteria on remuneration.

Remuneration policy aims to model working relationships in accordance with the organizational chart and to support them by establishing a fair balance between the outcome of the work and the model of remuneration, the employees' loyalty being a consequence of strengthening the organizational culture oriented towards individual and collective performance.

The main purpose of the remuneration policy is to create a remuneration and incentive system for all employees (including the "Personnel Identified"), in which long-term objectives are prioritized rather than short-term interests. The policy also provides for the possibility of making further adjustments for variable remuneration based on risks. The Bank's remuneration policy is accessible to all employees, and the performance assessement process is conducted in accordance with the Evaluation Procedure and it is transparent to all employees.

When establishing and applying total remuneration policies for staff categories whose professional activities have a material impact on the Bank's risk profile (the "Identified Personnel"), including the members of the Executive Committee, the staff who expose the credit institution to risks, internal control functions personnel and any employee who receives a total remuneration that leads to the same remuneration category as that of the members of the Executive Committee and the staff who expose the Bank to risks, the Bank shall observe, in a manner and to a degree appropriate to its size and its internal organization, as well as the nature, extent and complexity of the performed activities, the following principles:

1. the level of remuneration allows and promotes sound and effective risk management without encouraging risk-taking that exceeds the Bank's risk tolerance level;
2. the variable remuneration of the risk manager, compliance and internal audit coordinators shall be supervised directly by the Board of Directors;
3. if the remuneration is correlated with performance, the total amount of the remuneration is based on a combination of the individual performance and collective performance evaluation, i.e. the performance of the operational unit to which the employee belongs, as well as the overall outcome of the Bank, and the assessment of individual performance should take into account both financial and non-financial criteria (personal development, compliance with the Bank's systems and controls, involvement in the Bank's business strategies etc.);
4. the annual performance bonus is awarded on the basis of the performance evaluation, the performance of which will be assessed multi-annually in accordance with specific internal regulations, to ensure that

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the assessment process is based on long-term performance and that the effective payment of performance-based remuneration components extends over a period that takes into account the Bank's business cycle and the risks specific to its business;

5. the total variable remuneration does not limit the bank's ability to strengthen its capital base;
6. the variable remuneration guaranteed to be of an exceptional nature and to occur only when hiring personnel, limited to its first year of activity and only when the Bank has a sound and healthy capital base; the power to approve guaranteed variable remuneration rests with the Board of Directors;
7. the variable component of the total (annual) remuneration cannot exceed 100% of the fixed component related to each year. In applying this principle, the ratio between the variable and fixed remuneration is determined exclusively according to the amounts related to the year to which they refer, regardless of the year in which the actual payment takes place. Consequently, even if the actual payment can be made in different years (for example, amounts related to two consecutive years paid in a single year), compliance with the 1:1 ratio is always analyzed by reference to the annual allocation of the remuneration, and not at the time of the actual payment;
8. the performance measurement used for the calculation of variable remuneration components shall include an adjustment for current and potential risks and take into account the cost of capital and liquidity required;
9. given that Patria Bank is not a large credit institution, as defined in art. 4 para. (1) point 146 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013, the variable remuneration may be granted in the form of the immediate component, unless the approval decision provides otherwise.
10. both the immediate component and the deferred component, if there is, by the Approval Decision, a deferral scheme, will be paid only if the eligibility conditions provided for in the Procedure regarding the granting of the variable part of the total remuneration within Patria Bank are met;
11. the identified personnel shall be paid or shall be entitled to variable remuneration, including the deferred part thereof, only if the variable remuneration can be sustained in accordance with the financial situation of the Bank as a whole and if it can be justified in accordance with its performance, the structure in which the activity is carried out and the employee in question; this principle shall be included in the *malus* and *clawback* agreements concluded between the Bank and the employees eligible for the performance bonus;
12. the identified personnel shall undertake, by written declaration, not to use personal risk hedging strategies or insurance policies related to remuneration and liability to counteract the risk alignment effects provided for in this policy and in their remuneration agreements.
13. if management members are eligible for incentives linked to the performance of the Bank, the level of their remuneration must be subject to relevant and objective conditions and should not be excessively correlated with the short-term performance of the credit institution. The Board of Directors will define the framework for setting and evaluating annual and multi-annual performance targets.
14. deferred amounts may not be paid through an accelerated procedure, at the same time with the conclusion of the labor contract, unless this contract ceases due to death.
15. The ratio between the components of fixed remuneration and performance-based remuneration is defined by the Bank's management based on the functions of the operational unit in question, but without exceeding the ratio of 1:1 (variable remuneration cannot exceed 100% of the fixed part of the total remuneration) considering the year in which the variable remuneration is granted and not the date of payment.

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16. If an employee who is part of the identified personnel falls under the incentive scheme (as a result of the specifics of the position involving sales/collection/execution), considering that he cannot be eligible for both the incentive scheme and the annual performance bonus, then he will only be eligible for the bonus calculated based on the incentive scheme.

The "Identified Personnel" list is drawn up in accordance with European Regulation 604/2014 of the Human Resources Division in collaboration with the Risk Management Division and the Legal Division, it is endorsed by the Executive Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. The list is updated annually or whenever necessary.

The annual performance bonus is linked to the annual performance appraisal and can be awarded after the evaluation process has been completed, depending on the achievement of the quantitative and qualitative individual objectives, the financial result or the evolution of the financial position of the company and the budget allocated to the bonus fund.

The quantitative and qualitative annual objectives derive from the strategic objectives of the Bank and are agreed with the direct managers and directors of divisions, within the deadline provided by the procedure for the evaluation of the employees' professional performances. The annual employee assessment measures the degree of achievement of the individual objectives (which must be specific, measurable, accessible, relevant and timely framed) and the level of skills required by the job position and held by the employee. The quantitative and qualitative objectives have a 75% weight in the final score and measure the degree to which they have been reached. Thus, if the result is the same with the target set, the performance is standard and 3 points are awarded. In the final score, the share of the quantitative targets is 75% and the qualitative targets are 25%. The objectives of each employee derive from the bank's objectives, which are gradually spread from the bank's highest hierarchical level to the management and then to the execution functions. Professional competencies have a weight of 25% in the final score, these being predefined, of the most relevant for the work done by the employee and which will be subject to evaluation.

Ratings must be given fairly and impartially, without discrimination of gender, ethnic origin, age, sexual orientation or religion, and the degree of achievement of the objectives and skills demonstrated and the behaviors demonstrated during the evaluation year. The annual evaluation of professional performance is done by 2 evaluators.

Professional performance appraisal is in direct relation to the whole activity of the employees, it must be a process known and understood by them and a motivating factor for the development of the performances and professional abilities of the employees. The evaluation process is an opportunity to set up actions to maintain / improve professional performance or develop employee skills, it is a feedback on the expected performance for the job, but also an opportunity to establish career opportunities. Thus, it is possible to identify the strengths and behaviors / performance that did not meet the expected standards. The Human Resources Division, along with the hierarchical boss of the evaluated employee, will recommend in this case future action directions to improve the results.

The identified staff can receive an annual performance bonus, can not benefit from the bonus scheme depending on the sales / recovery / execution. The annual performance bonus can be awarded according to the rating received by each employee (rating at least "at the level of expectations") and the budget allocated and approved by the Board of Directors for the annual performance bonus. In 2025, at group level, variable remuneration in the form of

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performance bonuses was granted for 20 employees in the category of identified personnel, respectively 4 employees, from the category of identified personnel, received variable remuneration in the form of bonuses, based on bonus schemes.

The total bank-level budget for the annual performance bonus is approved by the Board of Directors. For members of the Board of Directors and managers of internal control functions, the budget is allocated by the Board of Directors. For the rest of the functions, the budget is allocated by the Executive Committee for each Independent Division / Department, on a yearly basis, according to:

- The annual performance bonus budget approved by the Board of Directors;
- Annual financial results of the Bank;
- Results of professional performance assessments (distribution of ratings / independent division / department in overall total vs. staff expenses independent budget / division / department in total staff budget).

By the decision of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of 28.04.2025, the initiation and implementation of the Stock Option Plan for Performance (SOP Performance) and for Retention (SOP Retention) programs was approved.

The SOP Performance program is designed as a tool for **retention, motivation and remuneration of the performance** of Key Personnel, aligning their interests with the long-term strategic objectives of the Bank and with the interests of the Bank's shareholders.

This share-based incentive plan was approved by the Board of Directors' decision no. 260 dated 30.10.2025, and approved by the Board of Directors' decision 960 dated 29.10.2025. Also, the initiation and implementation of the SOP was approved by the decision of the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of 28.04.2025.

This system is based on a combined assessment of the **individual performance of the Eligible Person, the operational unit to which he/she belongs and the performance of the Bank**. The assessment of individual performance includes both **financial and non-financial criteria**, in accordance with the principles of fairness, proportionality and sustainability, promoting prudent risk management and avoiding incentives that may lead to excessive risk-taking.

The SOP Retention Plan was designed in the context of the announcement of the majority shareholder of Patria Bank, EEAF Financial Services BV, regarding the intention to explore strategic options regarding its investment in Patria Bank, including a potential disposal of shares, for the proper functioning of the Bank and continuity in the implementation of the business plan. Thus, the Board of Directors determined that the retention of the management team and other key employees until the conclusion of a possible Transaction is essential.

This SOP Retention share-based incentive plan was approved by the Board of Directors' decision no. 292 dated 25.11.2025 and endorsed by the Board of Directors' decision no. 1046 dated 25.11.2025.

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Employees/members of the Board of Directors who are part of the "Identified Personnel" category cannot have variable remuneration higher than fixed remuneration (1:1 ratio), and its payment is made in compliance with points 9 and 10 above, under the same conditions as for the other members of the identified personnel.

The immediate component is only paid if the following conditions are met:

- To have not been under a disciplinary sanction in the year in which the immediate share of variable remuneration is paid
- To not have been initiated/conducted a disciplinary investigation procedure on the date on which the immediate share of variable remuneration is paid. If the disciplinary sanction does not apply following the prior investigation, then the variable part shall be paid on the wage payment corresponding to the month in which the disciplinary investigation was completed
- To not have a request for termination of the contract registered until the last day, inclusive, of the reference period for which the bonus is calculated (exception is made to employees who terminate their CIM with the bank, but are hired within the group, if they meet the eligibility conditions regarding the minimum period worked), provided that they have at least one day worked in the month in which the bonus is paid (employees who do not appear on the payroll of the month at the end of which variable remuneration is paid cannot receive a bonus/commission).

The deferred component is paid if there is, by Approval Decision, a deferral scheme and only if the employee meets the following conditions:

- To have not been under a disciplinary sanction in the year in which the immediate share of variable remuneration is paid;
- To not have been initiated/conducted a disciplinary investigation procedure on the date on which the immediate share of variable remuneration is paid. If the disciplinary sanction does not apply following the prior investigation, then the variable part shall be paid on the wage payment corresponding to the month in which the disciplinary investigation was completed;
- to not have a request for termination of the contract registered until the last day, inclusive, of the reference period for which the bonus is calculated (exception is made to employees who terminate the CIM with the bank, but are hired within the group, if they meet the eligibility conditions regarding the minimum period worked), provided that they have at least one day worked in the month in which the bonus is paid (employees who do not appear on the payroll of the month at the end of which variable remuneration is paid cannot receive a bonus/commission).

The centralization of the results obtained in the annual performance evaluation is done by the Human Resources Division, which centralizes the related amounts for the eligible employees according to the results obtained and the budget / allocation criteria approved by the Executive Committee. The related amounts are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors within the limits of the budget approved by the Board of Directors and the financial results of the Bank.

In the case of the members of the Executive Committee and the managers of internal control functions, the amounts are approved by the Board of Directors. If the total amount of the annual performance bonus exceeds the budget

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approved by the Board of Directors for this type of variable payment, the Bank, through the Executive Committee, respectively the Board of Directors, for the members of the Executive Committee and the managers of internal control functions reserves the right to reduce the amount of bonus mentioned above.

The annual performance bonus is calculated pro-rata, according to the office time spent - number of months worked in the bank (which must be at least 6 months to be eligible) or the time period worked following internal staff transfers. Up to 100% of the variable remuneration is subject to malus and clawback arrangements:

- Malus agreements apply both to cash and to parts of deferred payment instruments. Malus agreements operate by affecting the getting into rights process and can not work after the end of the deffered period. The agreement takes into account the risk results of the performance underlying the bank as a whole, the organizational structure and, where possible, the employee
- The clawback agreement is usually applied only in the case of detection of fraud or in the case of misleading information, serious violation of internal regulations and / or a prejudice caused to the bank and applies to both the immediate variable remuneration, as well as the deffered remuneration.

Evaluation of remuneration policies and practices is carried out by the coordinators of the independent control functions and by the Risk Management Committee, taking into account the following objectives:

- preventing the provision of incentives for excessive risk taking and other behaviors contrary to the Bank's interests;
- reviewing the principles governing remuneration policy;
- alignment of remuneration practices with the long-term objectives and strategy, the culture and the internal control environment of the Bank;
- compliance with the provisions of the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013, from the perspective of the following, but not limited to:
  - risk management;
  - a correlation of revenue with: the duties and responsibilities of the job;
  - type and complexity of the job;
  - qualification of employees, individual or collective performance;
  - types of income.

The active involvement of control functions in designing, supervising and reviewing remuneration policies in accordance with specific internal regulations and applicable legislation in the field is very important, with the remuneration policy being reviewed when changes in business strategies and risk management of the Bank occur. The control function coordinators forward the proposed modifications to the Human Resources Division (as the case may be), thus contributing to the determination of the overall remuneration strategy applicable to the Bank. The collaboration between the Managing Body (Board of Directors and the Executive Committee), the coordinators of the control functions and the Human Resources Division, has the role of establishing an efficient framework for performance management, risk adjustment and their linking to the rewarding system.

Procedures on remuneration practices must, in particular, enable risk management and compliance functions to have a significant contribution, in line with their roles, to the establishment of bonuses portfolio, performance

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criteria and awarding of remuneration where these functions concern the impact on staff conduct and the risky nature of the activity being carried out. The Bank's remuneration policy is endorsed by the Executive Committee, the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors on the basis of the proposal for revision submitted by the Human Resources Division, a proposal evaluated by the Compliance Division, the Legal Division, the Risk Management Division and the Internal Audit Division.

Patria Credit IFN's remuneration policy has taken over the principles applicable to the activity profile (both for the identified personnel and for the other categories of personnel) so as to ensure compliance with the provisions of Patria Bank's Remuneration Policy.

The quantitative information on remuneration for the financial year 2024 for members of senior management bodies and members of staff whose actions have a significant impact on the institution's risk profile, at the level of collection with the application of the requirements regarding the own funds at consolidated level (Patria Bank and Patria Credit IFN) are presented in the tables below (the total number of persons remunerated during 2025 was 43, compared with 2024, when 42 persons were remunerated and on 31.12.2025 their total number being 39:

Remuneration awarded for the financial year 2025 - RON

	MB Supervisory function (Patria Bank)	MB Management function (Patria Bank)	Other senior management (Patria Credit IFN)	Other identified staff of Patria Bank (including the members of the management body in its supervisory function of Patria Credit IFN)
Fixed remuneration - Ron				
Number of identified staff	5	4	2	28
Total fixed remuneration - RON	1,550,955	3,504,494	1,027,108	8,664,423
Of which: cash-based - RON	1,550,955	3,504,494	1,027,108	8,664,423
Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	0	0	0	0
Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	0	0	0	0
Of which: other instruments	0	0	0	0
Of which: other forms	0	0	0	0
Variable remuneration - Ron				
Number of identified staff	0	3	2	19
Total variable remuneration - RON	0	393,450	241,935	578,145
Of which: cash-based - RON	0	393,450	241,935	578,145
Of which: deferred	0	0	0	0
Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	0	0	0	0
Of which: deferred	0	0	0	0
Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	0	0	0	0
Of which: deferred	0	0	0	0
Of which: other instruments	0	0	0	0
Of which: deferred	0	0	0	0
Of which: other forms	0	0	0	0
Of which: deferred	0	0	0	0
Total remuneration - Ron	1,550,955	3,897,944	1,269,043	9,242,568

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Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile (identified staff) - year 2025 - RON

	Management body remuneration - RON			Business areas - RON						
	MB Supervisory function (Patria Bank)	MB Management function (Patria Bank)	Total MB	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	Total
Total number of identified staff										39
Of which: members of the MB	5	4	9							
Of which: other senior management				0	1	0	1	0	0	
Of which: other identified staff				5	11	0	5	3	4	
Total remuneration of identified staff - RON	1,550,955	3,897,944	5,448,899	1,293,755	4,854,967	0	2,624,727	1,083,755	654,407	
Of which: variable remuneration - RON	0	393,450	393,450	66,664	488,841	0	199,789	29,060	35,726	
Of which: fixed remuneration - RON	1,550,955	3,504,494	5,055,449	1,227,091	4,366,126	0	2,424,938	1,054,695	618,681	

In addition, beyond the amounts presented in the table above, for the members of the governing bodies with leadership functions and for the staff members whose actions have a significant impact on the institution's risk profile, at the level of collection with the enforcement of requirements regarding own funds at the consolidated level (Patria Bank and Patria Credit IFN SA), as well as for unidentified staff members, based on the Stock Option Plan and retention program approved in 2025, provisions were established in 2025, according to the table below::

2025 (gross RON) - provisioned amounts based on the Stock Option Plan (all employees)	2025 (gross RON) - provisioned amounts based on the Stock Option Plan, total out of which:	Members of the management body in its supervisory role (Patria Bank)	Members of the management body in its executive role (Patria Bank)	Other members of the management body (Patria Credit IFN)	Other members of the identified personnel within Patria Bank (including members of Patria Credit IFN Bod)	Members of the personnel that do not frame in the identified personnel category within Patria Bank
Provisioned variable remuneration (gross RON), out of which:	**3,477,918**	**0**	**1,691,255**	**75,420**	**1,238,379**	**472,864**
- cash	**1,003,444**	0	413,102	0	438,873	151,468
- shares	**2,474,474**	0	1,278,153	75,420	799,505	321,396

	2025 (gross RON) – provisioned amounts based on the Stock Option Plan Program, total out of which:	Patria Bank	Patria Credit IFN
Provisioned variable remuneration (gross RON), out of which:	**3,477,918**	**3,402,498**	**75,420**
For 2024 - SOP Performance	**789,328**	789,328	0
Pentru an 2025 - SOP Performance	**1,975,571**	1,900,151	75,420
SOP Retentie	**713,019**	713,019	0

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For the year 2025 there were no compensatory payments at the termination of the labor contract. Also, for 2025:

- at group level, there weren't any cases of variable remuneration postponed for the following years
- there were no cases of lowered deferred remuneration due to the termination of a mandate or labour contract
- there were no members of the management body or identified staff members who would benefit from a remuneration of EUR 1 million or more.

6. Patria Bank Group's activity and results in 2025

6.1 Macroeconomic and banking sector context in 2025

The year 2025 was marked by a series of significant economic and politic challenges, many of them being continuations of the trends observed in 2024. The high inflationary pressures correlated with the twin deficits, both the budget deficit and the trade deficit, continued to represent a vulnerability for the Romanian economy.

In the year 2025, the budget deficit was 7.65% of GDP (approximately RON 146.03 billion). This level was lower than that of the previous year at 8.67% of GDP, yet it remained significant and maintained pressures on public finances. In the first 10 months of 2025, general budget revenues increased by 12.3% compared to 2024, indicating an improvement in collection.

In 2025, Romania's economy recorded a moderate economic growth of 0.6%, but ended the year in a technical recession, after GDP was 1.9% lower in Q4 compared to Q4 of 2024, marking the second consecutive quarter of decline, according to data published by the National Institute of Statistics. In Q3, Romania's economy recorded a decline of 0.2% compared to the previous quarter.

According to the European Commission's forecasts, the economic growth expected for Romania in 2026 is 1.1%, as fiscal reforms will temper public and private consumption, which has also been affected by the high inflation of recent years. In 2027, GDP growth should be around 2% according to the same European Commission forecast.

Inflation by the end of 2025 rose to 9.7%, up from 6.6% in December 2024. For the entire year of 2025, the National Institute of Statistics calculated an average inflation of 7.3%, compared with 5.6% in 2024. Among the goods and services that became more expensive, it is worth mentioning: electricity prices increased by over 60% in one year, coffee by almost 25%, and fares for rail transport, air transport, and personal care services rose by up to 20–25%, according to the National Institute of Statistics. At the level of the European Union, the most recent Eurostat data show that Romania had, in 2025, the highest inflation rate.

The National Bank of Romania's forecast for inflation at the end of 2026 was revised slightly upward, to 3.9% from the previous 3.7%, and it anticipates that it will reach 2.7% by the end of 2027. According to the NBR, a sharp decline in inflation should be seen in the second half of the year, when the impact of energy price increases and the rise in

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VAT and excise duties, which contributed 4 percentage points to inflation growth, will be removed from the statistical calculation.

The National Bank of Romania maintained the key interest rate at 6.50% throughout last year. In the first part of the year, the pressure on interest rates came from the political field, namely the presidential elections, and pushed the ROBOR for all periods above 7%. In the second part of the year, high inflation followed the increase in VAT and excise duties, as well as the removal of the cap on electricity prices.

The main prudential and financial indicators of the Romanian banking sector remained at adequate levels throughout 2025. Solvency has consolidated, and the liquidity, profitability, and asset quality indicators are appropriate, although they show a downward trend. The solvency stress testing exercise indicates the banks' good capacity to withstand significant macroeconomic shocks, especially large banks. The total own funds ratio reached 23.9% in September 2025, maintaining its lead over the European average as well as over global capital requirement ratios.

Recent developments indicate a deterioration in the asset quality of the domestic banking sector, contrary to the trend observed at the European level, but the indicators remain within low-risk limits. Since the end of 2024, the non-performing loans (NPL) ratio has increased by 0.4 percentage points (to 2.9%), whereas in the EU an improvement was observed in Q2 2025 (from 0.1 p.p. up to 1.8%).

Foreign exchange and money market trends in 2026

The year 2026 continues to bring global uncertainties, with economic growth prospects remaining modest internationally in the medium and long term, fiscal deficits still high in many countries, The geopolitical context has further deteriorated amid the escalation of the conflict in Iran, which is amplifying volatility in energy markets and heightening uncertainties regarding the direction of economic policies. Therefore, the risk of sudden adjustments in financial markets remains persistent.

Regarding the Romanian market, expectations are that the NBR will maintain the reference rate in the first part of the year and resume the cycle of reducing the monetary policy interest rate only in the second part of the year, as the inflation rate follows a downward trajectory, but at a pace influenced by external energy shocks.

On the fiscal side, Romania ended 2025 with a cash deficit of 7.65% of GDP (approximately RON 146 billion), down from 2024; subsequently, the budget execution in January 2026 started with a small surplus (0.04% of GDP), mainly due to revenue dynamics and seasonality. In the external plan, the current account deficit remained a vulnerability, with the NBR reporting a deficit of around ~30 billion EUR for 2025, sensitive to changes in energy prices.

The inflation forecast of the National Bank of Romania has been slightly revised upwards, from 3.7% to 3.9%. This increase in the inflation forecast for this year is mainly explained by the prospects of larger supply shocks than initially expected, including against the backdrop of the war in Iran and also by slightly higher core inflationary pressures than the November 2025 estimate. Thus, the NBR now expects the annual core inflation rate CORE 3 to be at 4% at the end of this year, above the previously forecast level of 3.8%.

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The war in Ukraine and the Middle East (especially the conflict in Iran) and the context of a higher level of inflation generated mainly by volatility in commodity, energy, and gas prices, and disruptions in supply chains.

The global macroeconomic environment in 2025 was characterized by a gradual normalization of inflationary pressures and a moderate recovery in economic growth, after the stagnation recorded in the previous year. Although inflation continued its downward trajectory compared to the peak levels reached during 2022–2023, it remained above pre-war period averages, reflecting persistent structural pressures in energy markets, geopolitical uncertainties, and still fragile supply chains in certain sectors.

In this context, the main central banks, including the European Central Bank and the Federal Reserve, continued the process of monetary policy normalization initiated in 2024, implementing additional cautious interest rate cuts in 2025, as inflation gradually converged toward target levels. However, the monetary authorities maintained a cautious stance, emphasizing the dependence on macroeconomic data and the need for sustainable anchoring of inflation expectations, in the context of risks generated by energy shocks.

On the interbank market, in January 2026 there was a liquidity surplus of RON 42 billion, thus maintaining the trend ecorded at the end of 2025. A surplus that diminished in March as a result of the National Bank's intervention to protect the exchange rate in the context of the war in Iran.

In this context, the macroeconomic scenarios applied by the Group have been permanently modified compared to those applied previously, in order to reflect the reality of macroeconomic prospects determined by the war in Ukraine as well as international challenges related to the war in the Middle East and trade tariffs.

For the year 2026, the main identified risks are those generated by: (i) global uncertainties, in the context of the war in Ukraine and Iran; (ii) the continued deterioration of macroeconomic balances, including as a result of regional and international geopolitical developments.

Other important systemic risks are those determined by: (i) political instability; (ii) a potential increase in the risk of non-repayment of loans contracted by the non-financial sector, as a result of the continued generalized increase in prices caused by inflation, inclusively fueled by the energy shocks, in the context of an economy being in technical recession.

6.2 The Bank's main achievements in 2025

Objectives established through the Activity Plan and Budget

On December 31, 2025, Patria Bank closed the financial year with a net profit of RON 50.2 million, an increase of 53% compared to the previous year, confirming the effectiveness of the development and consolidation strategy implemented in recent years. The result achieved reflects the improvement in commercial and financial performance, as well as prudent risk management, in a context marked by increased fiscal pressures, generated by the increase of the turnover tax from 2% to 4% starting July 1, 2025, with an additional impact of RON 4.6 million in the second semester.

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If the turnover tax for the years 2025 and 2024 were not taken into account, the profit recorded by the Bank would have been RON 63.7 million and RON 40.3 million, respectively, an increase of 58% compared to 2024.

During 2025, the bank demonstrated a solid capacity for adaptation and sustainable growth, through an integrated approach focused on revenue growth, balance sheet expansion, and strict control of costs. Favorable revenue dynamics, correlated with the expansion of interest-generating assets, allowed for the absorption of additional costs and supported the improvement of profitability, reflected in the increase of profitability indicators and operational result, the latter registering an advance of approximately 47% compared to 2024.

The streamlining of operational activity has been reflected in a significant reduction of the cost/revenue ratio, as well as in maintaining the net cost of risk at a stable level, against the background of improved credit portfolio quality. The decrease in the share of non-performing exposures confirms the solidity of the risk management framework and the sustainability of the business model.

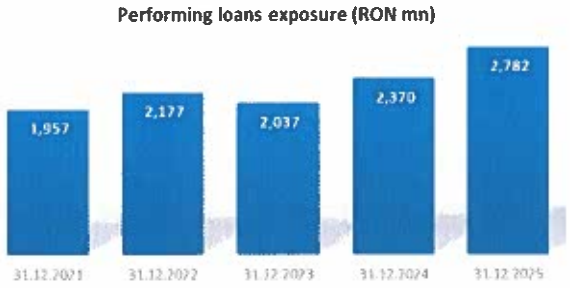
The main financial highlights as of December 31, 2025, are presented below:

- ✓ ***Balance sheet expansion***: Total assets increased by 18% compared to the previous year, exceeding the threshold of RON 5 billion, a development supported by the growth of the performing loan portfolio (+18%) and additional investments in the Government Securities portfolio, aimed at optimizing yields
- ✓ ***Improved profitability***: Return on equity (RoE) reached 10.96%, compared to 7.90% the previous year, reflecting a more efficient use of capital, while Return on assets (RoA) increased to 1.03%, compared to 0.77% in 2024
- ✓ ***Revenue growth:*** Net banking income recorded an increase of 18% compared to 2024, supported by the expansion of the loan portfolio, diversification of products and services, as well as increased client trading activity.Increase in investments in debt securities by 14% compared to 2023 by temporarily placing excess liquidity at competitive yields according to capital market conditions
- ✓ ***Cost discipline***: Operating expenses increased at a rate below inflation, despite the doubling in the second half of the VAT, contributing to the improvement of operational efficiency
- ✓ ***Balanced balance sheet structure:*** The gross loans/deposits ratio reached 71%, compared to 67% at the end of 2024, indicating more efficient use of attracted resources and maintaining a comfortable liquidity position
- ✓ ***Credit growth:*** Loans and advances granted to clients increased by 18% compared to 2024, as a result of organic expansion, which remains a strategic priority direction for the bank
- ✓ ***Liquidity management***: Investments in debt securities increased by 11% compared to the previous year, through the temporary placement of excess liquidity at competitive yields, depending on capital market conditions
- ✓ ***Asset quality:*** The strategy to reduce the share of non-performing exposures continued in 2025, with the non-performing exposure (NPE) ratio decreasing from 4.07% to 3.56%. The coverage ratio of non-performing loans with impairment adjustments remained at a solid level of 56%, supported by preventive measures, intensified collection processes, and write-off operations
- ✓ ***Capital adequacy:*** The Bank maintained a robust capital base, with the Total Own Funds Ratio standing at 22.27%.

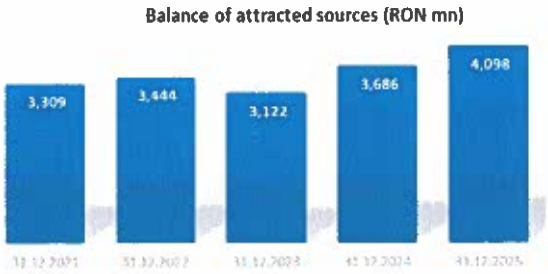
Achievements in the commercial activity

In terms of business activity the Bank continued to be an active participant in the segment of companies that are key pillars of its strategy (SME & Corporate, Microenterprises and Agro%Food). The Bank targeted both urban areas (via branches) and rural areas through the mobile sales force and dedicated collection, and through a superior collaboration with branches of Patria Credit IFN, a member company of the Group.

Patria Bank recorded in 2025 maximum levels, in the last five years, in the balance of performing loans, loan sales and the balance of attracted sources. Thus, the balance of performing loans reached a level of RON 2,782 million as of 31.12.2025, up by 17.4% compared to 31.12.2024, the value of loans sold in 2025 was RON 1,538 million, up by 12.2% compared to the level recorded in 2024, and the balance of attracted sources recorded a value of RON 4,098 million as of 31.12.2025, up by 11.15% compared to the value recorded on 31.12.2024.









In 2025, the Bank has accelerated the growth strategy of the **Retail segment (individuals)**, mainly in urban areas, retail lending (individuals) representing a moderate growth engine in the next period, especially in the area of consumer loans without mortgage (unsecured loans). In this sense, the offer of retail products and campaigns has improved significantly compared to previous years and the developments planned in the coming years are consistent, especially in the area of products, credit risk control and in the area of customer service.

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In 2025, the strategy to increase sales of secured and unsecured loans recorded growth of +66% compared to 2024, representing an 8% increase in the loan portfolio in the retail segment (individuals). At the same time, the ongoing need for self-financing was supported by actions to increase the funding balance, which saw an 8% growth in 2025.

Patria Bank will continue to remain a network bank in the near future, but with an increasingly significant presence online and with increasingly advanced technology to allow the gradual growth of the digital product portfolio. Expansion and growth through partnerships with brokers, online or offline retail networks, as well as with financial service providers, will become increasingly pronounced.

For the **Micro** business line, a credit production increase of approximately 30% was recorded compared to the previous year, due to more intensive targeting of the small client subsegment as well as an increase in credit production in the agricultural sector. Consequently, the performing loan portfolio grew by +10%, simultaneously ensuring a solid base of commercial sources (+22% vs. the previous year). The process of active monitoring of the client portfolio continued for its proper management, with a significant decrease in the volumes newly migrated to non-performing and a stabilization of portfolio quality under conditions of increased commercial activity. The bank continued the program carried out together with the European Investment Fund (EIF) based on the contract signed in December 2022. The Guarantee Contract for the Microfinance guarantee is part of the InvestEU program, and the guarantee is dedicated to micro-enterprises (economic entities with an annual turnover/asset of up to EUR 2 million and a maximum of 9 employees). The maximum amount of a credit facility granted to beneficiaries under this program is EUR 50,000, and the guarantee, provided free of charge to beneficiaries by the EIF, covers up to 80% of the loan amount, with no other real guarantees required from the client. At the end of 2025, the Bank obtained an increase of the guarantee ceiling by over RON 400 million, in order to continue financing and supporting small businesses (in urban and rural areas), contributing to the development of disadvantaged areas with limited access to traditional banking services. The maximum volume of guarantees contracted by the bank is RON 288 million (which will translate into a credit volume of up to RON 360 million, respectively approximately 3,000 facilities), with an inclusion period of 2 years. By the end of 2025, around 900 credit facilities with a total value of over RON 87 million had been granted through this product.

This program follows the EaSI (Employment and Social Innovation) Program, which the Bank implemented during 2017-2022, also with support from the EIF, and within which it granted over 6,500 credit facilities. The first guarantee agreement (EaSI), worth RON 90 million, was signed in October 2015, providing financing for small and very small enterprises. Following the completion of the guarantees granted, Patria Bank signed a new guarantee agreement (EaSI), worth RON 190 million, on May 1, 2018, with a final implementation date of June 30, 2024. In June 2020, the total value of the guarantee contract was increased to RON 490 million, and in June 2022, a second increase was made with an additional RON 100 million, the facility being fully utilized by the bank.

Also, through the Micro business line, the agro subsegment (small agro) was actively supported, both from the perspective of solutions for the efficient management of existing exposures in the case of clients affected by unfavorable conditions, as well as through the financing of developing businesses either through internal solutions or through state programs (e.g. APIA).

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In 2025, Patria Bank continued to be active in financing the agricultural sector, being among the first banks to sign financing agreements with the Agency for Payments and Intervention in Agriculture, for both the animal and plant sectors.

Compared to the results of 2024, in 2025 the Agro&Food segment recorded an increase of 34% in the credit portfolio (stage 1 and 2 loans). The total volume of new loans granted in 2025 compared to 2024 increased by 28%, thus continuing the trend of recent years.

The client portfolio in the agriculture segment at Patria Bank is still predominantly in the crop farming area (to the detriment of livestock and horticulture), both due to the bank's superior expertise in this segment and due to superior risk control. Large-scale vegetable farming in Romania is significantly covered in terms of financing, but most Romanian vegetable producers are small in size and, therefore, are mainly served through the Micro sales force and through territorial units, via dedicated products.

An important pillar of client lending continued to be represented by the financing of crop farming, as well as supporting investments in the agriculture segment carried out with the help of non-reimbursable funds. Financing EU projects has represented an important strategy in the area of long-term lending. Moreover, in order to diversify the financing area, starting in 2024, Patria Bank has also included the food industry sector as an integrated part of the value chain in agribusiness.

In the **SME segment**, Patria Bank continued to play an active role in financing the real economy, supporting entrepreneurs through flexible lending products and strategic partnerships. The SME loan portfolio reached 801 million RON at the end of 2025, marking an increase of 19% compared to December 2024. The accelerated growth reflects both a positive dynamics of credit demand and a consolidated commercial execution capacity.

In the **CORPORATE segment**, Patria Bank continued to support large companies through complex and structured solutions, adapted to the specific needs of strategic projects. The Corporate Portfolio reached RON 583 million at the end 2025, up 22% compared to December 2024, reflecting a consistent acceleration of commercial activity and a solid investment appetite.

A distinct objective for the bank in 2025 was related to the **acceleration of digitalization projects and financial education programs for customers**, materialized as follows:

Optimization of internal flows such as:

- **Legal entities:**
  - Improvement of the Smart API service intended for legal entities, to provide information regarding transactions carried out through the current account(s) both via JSON messages and via MT940 messages, by connecting to a dedicated API (Application Programming Interface)
  - Optimization of the enrollment flow for "Prospect" clients who are legal entities, with the purpose of improving the process regarding the financing of commercial companies

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- Optimization of the flow regarding the granting of "SGB with cash collateral" for clients in the SME and Corporate segments, by reducing the amount of information required, considering that the request is secured 100% by collateral deposit.

- **Individuals:**
  - Implementation of the possibility to grant a Credit Card through the Online flow - Patria de Oriunde, to new and existing clients

Operational, IT and Commercial achievements

On operational level, Patria Bank continued the **innovation** process by developing and implementing new products and technologies, thus ensuring continuous improvement of the organization's competitiveness and sustainability.

Optimization and digitalization initiatives carried out in 2025, with an impact on the **commercial area**, include **diversifying the range of products and services** dedicated to corporate clients, through:

- Continuation of lending under the guarantee program to support micro-enterprises and certain sectors offered by EIF (the **Competitiveness program**), dedicated to the Agro and SME/Corporate business lines
- Expansion of the **Real Estate** product offering for the Micro business segment
- Improvement of the Smart API service for legal entities, to provide information regarding transactions carried out through the current account(s) both via JSON messages and MT940 messages, through connection to a dedicated API (Application Programming Interface)
- Optimization of the onboarding flow for "**Prospective**" corporate clients, aimed at improving the lending process for commercial companies
- Launch of a new product – **Protection Account (account with special purpose),** a product intended for payment institutions defined according to Law no. 209/2019, which request the opening of protection accounts "for the purpose of protecting funds received for the execution of payment transactions from payment service users, directly or through another payment service provider"
- Developing and testing the Mobile Banking for legal entities service with the aim of facilitating clients' access to the Bank's products and services
- Implementing the sale of Credit Card products through the Patria de Oriunde platform.

In the coming period, in order to continue the strategy of optimizing and digitizing the processes through which the Bank offers customers the possibility of accessing services remotely and subsequently transacting/using them, the following projects with an impact on the commercial area will be launched:

- E-wallet – integration of cards issued by Patria Bank into major wallets (Apple, Google) and payments at POS with mobile devices
- New functionalities in MFM (FX transactions and lead collection)
- Implementation of new functionalities in Mobile Banking applications
- Participation in partnership with BID to sign two guarantee agreements – one for portfolio guarantees for SMEs and one individual for UAT – to support the financing of local companies and

public administration projects. The portfolio agreement supports SMEs, micro-enterprises and liberal professions by granting loans exclusively in RON, for amounts up to RON 10 million and maturities of up to 120 months. The guarantee percentage can reach up to 70%, with the possibility of increasing by another 10% for certain categories of beneficiaries, such as women entrepreneurs or innovative companies, thus encouraging initiatives with high growth potential. The individual agreement is intended for investment projects of local authorities, with guarantees between 5 and RON 150 million and maturities of up to 14 years, aiming at the modernization of local infrastructures and the improvement of public services.

- Launch of green financing products: Green Mortgage Loan for individuals, Loan for financing renewable energy and Loan for energy efficiency, the last two intended for legal entities.

Early Collection and workout activity

The main objective is to maximize recoveries and reduce the rate of non-performing loans at the bank level. In 2025 as a result of the amicable collection activities undertaken at the level of the Credit Early Collection Department, RON 179.66 million were collected (RON 154.06 million coming from the legal entities area and RON 25.60 million coming from the individuals area). Compared to 2024, in 2025 there have been collected RON 75.31 million more (overall increase of 72.17%).

In respect of the workout activity within legal procedures, it is carried out by the Business Workout and Retail Workout Department and during 2025 the following amounts were recovered: for legal entities approximately RON 47.72 million and for individuals approximately RON 7.35 million (in total RON 55.07 million).

Marketing and communication activity

At Patria Bank, the business strategy is defined by responsibility, partnership, and customer orientation. For both individuals and companies, we develop relevant initiatives, built on a genuine understanding of their needs and expectations, aimed at creating lasting relationships and long-term value. Every marketing and communication effort is designed to strengthen trust, support business objectives, and generate coherent and consistent experiences across all points of interaction with the brand. At the same time, we believe in active and relevant involvement in the community, through sustainable partnerships and impactful projects.

The main strategic directions from 2025 focused on 5 major objectives:

1. Supporting the Romanian business environment and individuals
2. Acceleration of digital presence and performance
3. Entrepreneurial and financial education
4. Customer loyalty
5. Meaningful involvement in the community

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Supporting the business environment in Romania and individuals

In 2025, we maintained our focus on actively supporting clients by promoting programs and products specifically developed for the needs of each segment.

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Individuals

For the individual segment, the communication strategy emphasized products with a major impact on the performance of the individual segment – current accounts and packages, debit and credit cards, consumer and mortgage loans, savings and investment products, as well as digital services – promoted through integrated campaigns, tailored to each target audience and focused on simplicity, accessibility, and tangible benefits.

The communication mix combined offline channels (TV, radio, OOH, subway, materials in territorial units), online (performance campaigns, social media, banners, and presence in economic press), direct communication (call center, newsletters, SMS), and participation in industry fairs, ensuring national coverage and message consistency. The results highlighted a high level of visibility and interaction, as well as a positive impact on the activation and use of products, especially digital solutions. The integrated online–offline approach contributed to increased brand awareness, sales stimulation, and the strengthening of the bank's relationship with individual customers.

Legal entities

In the analyzed year, the marketing strategy for the Legal Entities (LE) segment was oriented towards supporting commercial objectives and strengthening Patria Bank's positioning as a reliable financial partner for companies and entrepreneurs. Communication was adapted to the specifics of each subsegment: for Micro, the focus was on simplicity, accessibility, and supporting the development of small businesses; for Agro & Food, on dedicated solutions and campaigns aligned with the seasonality of the agricultural sector; and for SMEs & Corporate, on customized solutions, complex financial products, and long-term partnerships, developed through B2B channels and direct interactions.

At the level of positioning and visibility, participation in the Microfinance Centre Conference (Tbilisi, 2025) contributed to strengthening the international presence of Patria Bank and Patria Credit in the field of microfinance and sustainable financing, highlighting the commitment to supporting agriculture and small producers through green and accessible solutions. On a local level, the Connect2Grow initiative, a Patria Bank initiative dedicated to the local business environment, which facilitates direct dialogue with entrepreneurs and supports the development of business communities, has strengthened the direct relationship with entrepreneurs, promoting both financing solutions and tools for optimizing liquidity, reaffirming the bank's commitment to authentic partnerships and regional development.

Accelerating digital presence and performance

The acceleration of digital development has been a strategic priority direction in 2025, supporting both business objectives and the modernization of customer experience. A central role in this evolution is played by Patria de Oriunde, Patria Bank's digital platform, which brings together a wide range of financial services and offers clients the possibility to purchase products and services online, anytime and anywhere, without going to the bank. Through this platform, clients can open current accounts and term deposits, access consumer loans, and, starting in 2025, request a credit card directly from the platform in just a few minutes, as part of the digital transformation process

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through which the bank launched a credit card fully available through a digital flow, simplifying access to financing and significantly optimizing the application experience.

Constant and relevant presence in the online environment has been strengthened through the intensification of performance marketing activities and through an "always on" approach to promoting key products dedicated to individuals and legal entities, as well as 100% online savings solutions, contributing to increased use of digital channels and improved customer experience.

In figures, in 2025 the Bank recorded an approximate 11% increase in media appearances compared to the previous year.

Entrepreneurial and financial education

In 2025, Patria Bank continued, for the fourth consecutive year, the Patria Academy, one of the key social responsibility initiatives dedicated to Romanian entrepreneurs, reaffirming its long-term commitment to financial education and supporting the local business environment. This year's edition brought together 100 participants – Patria Bank and Patria Credit clients – in an online format conducted over three thematic days, focused on the current challenges of the economic environment. The program addressed transformations in agribusiness and smart solutions for increasing competitiveness, macroeconomic perspectives for 2026 and opportunities for entrepreneurs, as well as concrete solutions from Patria Bank's portfolio to support and develop businesses.
Through the Patria Academy, the bank strengthens a relevant platform for dialogue, learning, and the exchange of best practices, actively contributing to the sustainable development of Romanian entrepreneurship. In addition to the dedicated support for entrepreneurs through Patria Academy 2025, Patria Bank supports financial education at all ages through complementary initiatives, such as the Little Bankers Academy, a financial education project for children carried out on social media channels. Through this initiative, the Bank familiarizes young children with essential concepts about money, saving, and responsible decisions, contributing to the formation of a generation with solid financial skills. Together, these programs reflect the bank's commitment to promoting financial and entrepreneurial education both among current entrepreneurs and young generations.

Customer Loyalty

To offer customers additional benefits and reward their loyalty, Patria Bank has developed the Patria Club loyalty program, which provides discounts and special offers through an extensive network of partners. The program is aimed at both individuals and legal entities and allows customers to access significant discounts — in some cases between 10% and 40% — on a wide range of products and services, from retail and fashion to tech solutions and lifestyle services.

The benefits of Patria Club complement the already existing values of the bank's service and product packages, strengthening relationships with customers through real advantages in daily life and current purchases.
Implicarea cu sens in comunitate

Meaningful Involvement in the Community

For Patria Bank, responsibility towards the community means more than financial support – it means authentic and consistent involvement in causes that matter. Through partnerships with organizations such as the Red Cross, Save the Children, Daruieste Viata, Arca Jurnalistilor, Hospice, and United Way, the bank contributes to initiatives that provide real support to vulnerable people, promotes access to education and health, supports responsible journalism, and strengthens solidarity within the community.

These collaborations reflect the belief that sustainable economic development is closely linked to social well-being. Through consistent involvement and support of long-term impact projects, Patria Bank reaffirms its role as a responsible partner of the community, contributing to the building of a more balanced, informed, and supportive society.

6.3 The Results of 2025

The preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements is based on the going concern assumption that involves management's assessments, estimates and hypotheses related to the income, expenses, assets, liabilities, cash flows, liquidity and capital requirements of the Bank and the Group. Management is not aware of any significant uncertainties that may cause significant doubt as to the ability of the Group and the Bank to continue to operate.

6.3.1 Consolidation perimeter and own funds

Details are provided in Annex 7.



6.3.2 Financial Position as at 31.12.2025

BANK

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The financial position of the Bank on 31.12.2025 compared to 31.12.2024 is presented as follows:

FINANCIAL POSITION STATEMENT

-Th RON-

ASSETS	31.dec.25	31.dec.24	dec.25/ dec.24 (abs.)	dec.25/ dec.24 (%)
Cash and cash equivalents	789,312	524,457	264,855	51%
Loans and advances to banks	19,201	19,422	(221)	(1%)
Securities	1,410,264	1,266,353	143,911	11%
Investments in subsidiaries	42,296	40,296	2,000	5%
Loans and advances to customers, net	2,787,087	2,367,410	419,677	18%
Other assets	251,624	268,220	(16,596)	(6%)
Total ASSETS	**5,299,784**	**4,486,158**	**813,626**	**18%**

LIABILITIES	31.dec.25	31.dec.24	dec.25/ dec.24 (abs.)	dec.25/ dec.24 (%)
Due to banks & REPO	452,960	141,453	311,507	220%
Due to customers	4,098,978	3,702,193	396,785	11%
Other liabilities	88,007	91,015	(3,008)	(3%)
Subordinated debt	102,719	59,391	43,328	73%
Debt securities in issue	67,563	65,557	2,006	3%
Total Liabilities	**4,810,227**	**4,059,609**	**750,618**	**18%**
Total Equity	**489,557**	**426,549**	**63,008**	**15%**
Total LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**5,299,784**	**4,486,158**	**813,626**	**18%**

Th RoN	31.dec.25	31.dec.24	*dec.25/ dec.24*	
Gross Loans	**2,914,188**	**2,480,892**	*433,296*	*17%*
Performing loans	2,788,615	2,365,429	*423,186*	*18%*
Nonperforming loans	125,573	115,463	*10,110*	*9%*
Impairments	**(127,101)**	**(113,482)**	*-13,619*	*12%*
Perfroming loans impairments	(58,604)	(49,594)	*-9,010*	*18%*
Nonperforming loans impairments	(68,497)	(63,888)	*-4,609*	*7%*
Net loans	**2,787,087**	**2,367,410**	*419,677*	*18%*
Performing loans, net	2,730,011	2,315,835	*414,176*	*18%*
Nonperforming loans, net	57,076	51,575	*5,501*	*11%*

On December 31, 2025, Patria Bank reported total assets of RON 5,299.8 million, an increase of 18% compared to December 31, 2024 (RON 4,486.2 million), a development driven by solid credit growth and increased investments in low-risk instruments. The balance sheet growth confirms the continuation of the strategy to expand revenue-generating assets, while maintaining a comfortable liquidity position.

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Asset structure and main growth factors - The main contribution to asset growth came from loans and advances granted to clients, net, which increased to RON 2,787.1 million (+18% compared to RON 2,367.4 million). In gross terms, the loan portfolio reached RON 2,914.2 million, up 17% (RON +433.3 million), with significant growth in the SME, Corporate, and Agro segments. In the portfolio structure, performing loans increased to RON 2,788.6 million (+18%), while non-performing loans recorded a moderate increase to RON 125.6 million (+9%). Against the background of this development, the non-performing exposure (NPE) ratio improved, falling from 4.07% to 3.56% at the end of 2025.

At the same time, the Bank strengthened the **investment component, with debt securities and equity instruments** reaching RON 1,410.3 million, up 11% compared to 2024, as a result of placing the liquidity surplus at competitive yields, in line with market conditions. The liquidity position remained robust, reflected by the increase in cash and balances with the Central Bank to RON 789.3 million (+51%). Other assets decreased to RON 251.6 million (-6%), while placements with banks remained stable (RON 19.2 million).

From the perspective of **credit risk adjustments**, provisions rose to RON 127.1 million (+12%), with increases both on performing loans (+18%) and on non-performing loans (+7%), maintaining an adequate level of prudence. The coverage ratio of non-performing loans through impairment adjustments stood at 56%, supporting the stability of the risk profile.

Funding, liquidity and diversification of sources - On the liabilities side, total debts increased to RON 4,810.2 million (+18%), mainly as a result of the increase in resources attracted from clients and the diversification of financing. Client liabilities (deposits) reached RON 4,099.0 million, up 11%, or RON +396.8 million compared to December 31, 2024. The financing strategy aimed to calibrate the cost of resources and manage liquidity at optimal levels, through a more selective approach for large and high-cost deposits, directing the deposit base toward shorter maturities and contributing to reducing the cost of financing in both RON and foreign currency. In parallel, the bank continued to develop collateralized deposits, with lower volatility and competitive cost, in correlation with lending and trade finance activities.

Interbank funding (deposits from banks & REPO) increased to RON 453.0 million (+220%), reflecting both the expansion of assets and the funding mix adapted to market conditions in terms of duration, currency, and cost. Additionally, subordinated liabilities rose to RON 102.7 million (+73%), strengthening the long-term funding structure, while issued debt securities remained relatively stable (RON 67.6 million, +3%).

Capitalization and capital adequacy - Equity increased to RON 489.6 million (+15%), mainly supported by the profitability of 2025 and the positive evolution of revaluation reserves related to the government securities portfolio. At the same time, the evolution of equity incorporated the impact of partial share repurchase operations, with a total value of RON 15 million (RON 6 million and RON 9 million), carried out in the context of shareholders exercising withdrawal rights related to the merger between Banca Comerciala Carpatica and the former Patria Bank.

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FINANCIAL POSITION STATEMENT

Th RON

ASSETS	31.dec.25	31.dec.24	dec.25/ dec.24 (abs.)	dec.25/ dec.24 (%)
Cash and cash equivalents	789,769	524,955	264,814	50%
Loans and advances to banks	19,201	19,422	(221)	(1%)
Securities	1,410,269	1,271,085	139,184	11%
Investments in subsidiaries	0	0		
Loans and advances to customers, net	2,961,924	2,528,065	433,859	17%
Other assets	263,695	276,426	(12,731)	(5%)
Total ASSETS	**5,444,858**	**4,619,953**	**824,905**	**18%**

LIABILITIES	31.dec.25	31.dec.24	dec.25/ dec.24 (abs.)	dec.25/ dec.24 (%)
Due to banks & REPO	625,344	290,270	335,074	115%
Due to customers	4,039,041	3,654,777	384,264	11%
Other liabilities	101,064	105,155	(4,091)	(4%)
Subordinated debt	127,860	84,487	43,373	51%
Debt securities in issue	67,563	65,557	2,006	3%
Total Liabilities	**4,960,872**	**4,200,246**	**760,626**	**18%**
Total Equity	**483,986**	**419,707**	**64,279**	**15%**
Total LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**5,444,858**	**4,619,953**	**824,905**	**18%**

On December 31, 2025, **Total Assets** at the level of the Group sums up the value of RON 5,445.9 million, up 18% compared to the end of 2024. This evolution is determined by the increase in the balance of loans granted to customers by 17% (RON +434 million) and the balance of investments in Government bonds by 11% (RON +139 million), compared to the previous year.

Deposits attracted from customers registered an increase of 11% (+384 million RON) compared to the end of the previous year.

Location and main features of the production capacities owned by the Bank

As at 31.12.2025, the Bank owns 2 tangible assets of the nature of the buildings, representing the space in which the branches / agencies operate in Bacau and Brasov but also the two Operational Centers in Sibiu and Targu Mures. The rest of the premises where the Bank's units operate are leased premises.

The Bank also owns other 23 assets (reposed on the account of the receivables or kept for investment purposes) by the nature of industrial halls and productive spaces, land with or without buildings, apartments and dwellings, commercial spaces and office buildings / premises.

Description and analysis of the usage ratio of the Bank's properties

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Net tangible assets at 31 December 2025 amounted to RON 77,604 thousand (classified as per IAS 16 and IFRS 16), of which 81% represents buildings and land. Most of the buildings, both the property of the bank or rented, are recently upgraded. Beginning with 2017, as a result of the merger process, a renovation and rebranding project of the Bank's territorial units was launched.

Potential issues related to the ownership of the Bank's tangible assets

In the case of some of the properties owned by the Bank as a result of their taking over on the account of the Bank's receivables (repossessed assets), few litigations are in progress concerning either the property right or its extent.

Assets encumbered and unencumbered by liens

On December 31, 2025 the Bank recorded assets encumbered by liens, according to art. 443 of the CRR, in amount of RON 138.362 thousand representing debt securities issued by the Romanian Ministry of Finance pledged for the loan of EUR 25,000 thousand received from the European Investment Bank.

On December 31, 2024 the Bank recorded assets encumbered by liens, according to art. 443 of the CRR, in amount of RON 69.664 thousand representing debt securities issued by the Romanian Ministry of Finance pledged for the loan of EUR 12,500 thousand received from the European Investment Bank.

Liquidity developments and Tier 2 Equity Instruments

The Bank records a high liquidity position, with 42% of the total assets being liquid assets and mainly governmental bonds portfolio. The Loan To Deposit ratio is at 71% (December 2024: 67%) and the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) as at 31.12.2025 is of 151% well above the minimum regulatory limit.

Total Own Funds Rate at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

- **At individual level**, the capital adequacy ratio (Total Capital Ratio) is 22.27%, exceeding the TSCR limit (12.78%) and above the minimum OCR limit of 16.28% (TSCR plus the capital conservation buffer of 2.50% and 1.00% the countercyclical risk buffer), registering a decrease compared to the level of 20.32% from the end of 2024. The increase in the capital adequacy ratio was mainly driven by the increase in the Bank's total own funds from RON 490.13 million to RON 561.28 million, being mainly influenced by the increase in reported profit by RON 32.39 million, the increase in profit by RON 15.04 million, the increase in the cumulative value of other components of comprehensive income by RON 7.94 million and the increase in subordinated loans by RON 15.52 million, while the share capital decreased by RON 4.04 million, negative adjustments to share capital increased by RON 6.06 million, other reserves decreased by RON 2.16 million and the potential IFRS 9 filter of RON 5.64 million was removed. The evolution of the capital adequacy ratio was also influenced by the increase in lending activity, as risk exposure rose from RON 2,034.79 million to RON 2,520.94 million.

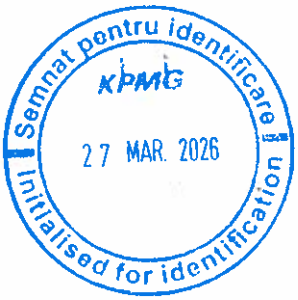
- **At consolidated level,** the capital adequacy ratio (Total Capital Ratio) is 22.00%, exceeding the TSCR limit (12.91%) and above the minimum OCR limit of 17.41% (TSCR plus the capital conservation buffer of 2,5%

plus 1% systemic risk buffer plus 1% countercyclical risk) compared with the level of 19.84% registered at the end of 2024. The systemic risk buffer level of 1% is established in accordance with the current NBR methodology for calculating one of the parameters that define the calculation matrix of the systemic risk buffer, namely the coverage rate of non-performing loans with provisions indicator. The CET 1 indicator is 16.79%, above the TSCR limit (7.48%) and above the OCR limit (11.98%) and the Tier 1 capital ratio is 16.79% above the TSCR limit (9.81%) and above the OCR limit (14.31).

At the date of approval of the consolidated and individual financial statements, the Bank complies with capital requirements.

On 31.12.2025 the Bank has the following Tier 2 Equity instruments based on contractual conditions:

- The Bank's subordinated debt to The European Fund for Southeast Europe S.A., SICAV-SIF ("EFSE") in the amount of EUR 7,000 thousand with a maturity of 10 years and a margin of 525 basis points plus 6M EURIBOR
- The Bank's subordinated debt to the European Investment Fund in the amount of EUR 5,000 thousand with a maturity of 10 years and a margin of 300 basis points plus 3M EURIBOR
- The Bank's subordinated debt to The European Fund for Southeast Europe S.A., SICAV-SIF ("EFSE") in the amount of EUR 8,000 thousand with a maturity of 7 years and a margin of 525 basis points over the 6M EURIBOR
- PBK27E Subordinated bonds in the amount of EUR 5,000 thousand placed through a private placement on the capital market, with issue date September 20, 2019, an 8-year maturity and fixed interest rate of 6.50% /year (in EUR)
- PBK28E Subordinated bonds in the amount of EUR 8,187 thousand placed through a private placement on the capital market, with issue date October 5, 2020, an 8-year maturity and fixed interest rate of 6.50% /year (in EUR).



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6.3.3 Financial performance analysis for 2025

BANK

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT *RON Th*	12M up to 31.dec.25	12M up to 31.dec.24	Δ 2025/ 2024 (abs.)	Δ 2025/ 2024 (%)
Net interest income	168,277	144,724	*23,553*	*16%*
Net fees and commission income	39,096	36,826	*2,270*	*6%*
Net gains from financial activity & other income	44,108	31,889	*12,219*	*38%*
Net banking income	**251,481**	**213,439**	***38,042***	***18%***
Staff costs	(83,785)	(75,486)	*(8,299)*	*11%*
Depreciation and amortization	(23,092)	(21,988)	*(1,104)*	*5%*
Other operating and administrative expenses	(68,211)	(64,079)	*(4,132)*	*6%*
Turnover tax	*(13,441)*	*(7,544)*	*(5,897)*	*78%*
Total operating expense	**(175,088)**	**(161,553)**	***(13,535)***	***8%***
Operating Result	**76,393**	**51,886**	***24,507***	***47%***
Net impairment of financial assets	**(11,955)**	**(12,084)**	***129***	***(1%)***
Gain before tax	**64,438**	**39,802**	***24,636***	***62%***
Expense from deffered tax	(14,226)	(7,090)	*(7,136)*	*101%*
Gain for the year	**50,212**	**32,712**	***17,500***	***53%***

	12M up to 31.dec.25	12M up to 31.dec.24	Δ 2025/ 2024 (abs.)	Δ 2025/ 2024 (%)
Interest income	**334,337**	**289,413**	***44,923***	***16%***
Loans	262,970	228,441	*34,529*	*15%*
Debt securities	64,977	53,748	*11,229*	*21%*
Other interest bearing assets	6,389	7,224	*(834)*	*(12%)*
Interest expenses	**(166,060)**	**(144,690)**	***(21,370)***	***15%***
Due to customers	(139,268)	(123,829)	*(15,439)*	*12%*
Other interest bearing liabilities	(26,791)	(20,860)	*(5,931)*	*28%*
Net interest income	**168,277**	**144,724**	***23,553***	***16%***

Net banking income increased by 18% compared to 2024, an evolution supported mainly by the advance of net interest income (+16%), which represented the main growth engine. This dynamic was contributed by income from financial activity (+38%) and, to a lesser extent, net commission income (+6%), reflecting a balanced mix of income sources and the strengthening of the bank's capacity to generate recurring results based on the diversification of the product and service portfolio.

Net interest income increased by 16% in 2025 compared to 2024, an evolution supported by the increase in income from loans and debt instruments.

Interest expenses are also increasing, but at a slower pace than income, which allowed the improvement of the net interest result.

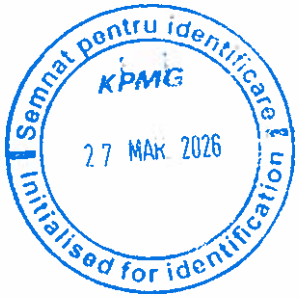
Operating expenses increased by 8% (RON +13.5 million) compared to the previous year, of which RON 5.9 million represents the increase in turnover tax from 2% to 4% for the second semester. Personnel costs also increased, being mainly influenced by the development of the Bank's activity and the performance remuneration system. Another increase is determined by Operational and administrative costs as a result of investments in IT and cybersecurity systems as well as in marketing campaigns.

The net cost of risk follows a cautious evolution. The Bank records net impairment adjustments of RON 11.9 million in 2025, similar to the level recorded in the previous year, the main cause being the quality of the loan portfolio and the very good results of the collection and recovery actions carried out during 2025. Thus, compared to December 31, 2024, the non-performing loan ratio (NPL ratio) decreased from 4.07% to the level of 3.56% recorded on December 31, 2025. The Bank constantly monitors the loan portfolio for adequate credit risk management, taking into account the uncertainties that are manifested in the market. During 2025, the Bank performed write-off operations worth RON 13 million, in line with the strategy of reducing the stock of non-performing loans.

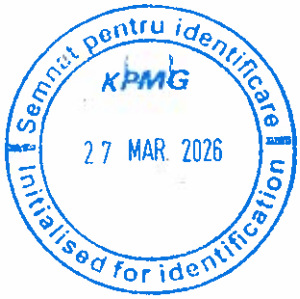
The tax level reported by the bank as of December 31, 2025, calculating the cumulative impact of corporate income tax and turnover tax, results in an implicit tax rate of 35%, significantly above the level recorded in developed Western European countries, such as Italy, France, the Netherlands and Spain.

The Bank recorded an operating result for 2025 of RON 76.4 million and a net profit of RON 50.2 million, up 53% compared to the level recorded in December 2024. If the Business Income Tax in 2025 and 2024 were not taken into account, the profit recorded by the Bank would have been RON 63.7 million, up 58% compared to 2024.

The Bank's net result continued the sustained growth recorded in the other quarters of 2025. After a profit level of RON 10 million in Q1 2025, RON 15.7 million in Q2 2025 and RON 10.5 million in Q3, the Bank recorded a profit of RON 13.9 million in Q4, above the profit recorded in Q4 2024. This dynamic positioned the Bank on an upward trajectory, resulting in a net profit in 2025 53% above the profit recorded in 2024.



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The evolution of the quarterly results is presented below:

Bank

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT Th RON	*Q1' 2025*	*Q2' 2025*	*Q3' 2025*	*Q4' 2025*	*Cumulative 2025*
Net interest income	40,280	41,427	43,547	43,023	168,277
Net fees and commission income	9,292	9,220	9,681	10,903	39,096
Net gains from financial activity & other income	7,192	16,008	6,855	14,053	44,108
Net banking Income	**56,764**	**66,655**	**60,083**	**67,979**	**251,481**
Staff costs	(19,510)	(21,868)	(19,321)	(23,086)	(83,785)
Depreciation and amortization	(5,919)	(5,840)	(5,316)	(6,017)	(23,092)
Other operating and administrative expenses	(16,232)	(14,807)	(17,957)	(19,215)	(68,211)
Total operating expense	**(41,661)**	**(42,515)**	**(42,594)**	**(48,318)**	**(175,088)**
Operating Result	**15,103**	**24,140**	**17,489**	**19,661**	**76,393**
Net impairment of financial assets	**(3,268)**	**(5,917)**	**(4,695)**	**1,925**	**(11,955)**
Gain before tax	**11,835**	**18,223**	**12,794**	**21,586**	**64,438**
Expense from deffered tax	(1,779)	(2,498)	(2,244)	(7,705)	(14,226)
Gain for the year	**10,056**	**15,725**	**10,550**	**13,881**	**50,212**

GROUP

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT *Th RON*	12M up to 31.dec.25	12M up to 31.dec.24	*Δ 2025/ 2024 (abs.)*	*Δ 2025/ 2024 (%)*
Net interest income	197,274	173,831	*23,443*	*13%*
Net fees and commission income	42,469	39,004	*3,465*	*9%*
Net gains from financial activity & other income	37,654	28,171	*9,483*	*34%*
Net banking Income	**277,397**	**241,006**	***36,391***	***15%***
Staff costs	(96,104)	(85,466)	*(10,638)*	*12%*
Depreciation and amortization	(24,756)	(23,482)	*(1,274)*	*5%*
Other operating and administrative expenses	(74,316)	(68,803)	*(5,513)*	*8%*
Turnover tax	*(13,441)*	*(7,544)*	*(5,897)*	*78%*
Total operating expense	**(195,176)**	**(177,751)**	***(17,425)***	***10%***
Operating Result	**82,221**	**63,255**	***18,966***	***30%***
Net impairment of financial assets	**(15,192)**	**(16,390)**	***1,198***	***(7%)***
Gain before tax	**67,029**	**46,865**	***20,164***	***43%***
Expense from deffered tax	(15,547)	(8,697)	*(6,850)*	*79%*
Gain for the year	**51,482**	**38,168**	***13,314***	***35%***

At Patria Bank Group level, the folowing evolution has been recorded in 2025 compared with the previous year:

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- **Net banking income increased by 15%** (RON +36.4 million) compared to 2024, with positive dynamics in the area of net interest income, as well as in the area of commission income through the increase in customer trading activity, the number of POSs, and commissions from lending, bancassurance and trade finance activities.
- **Operating expenses increased by 10%** (RON +17.4 million) compared to 2024 in line with the increase in net operating income. Also, operating expenses recorded in 2025 include the Turnover Tax in the amount of RON 13.4 million.
- **Impairment adjustments related to financial assets** decreased by RON 1.2 million (-7%) compared to the previous year The Group constantly monitors the loan portfolio for adequate credit risk management considering the uncertainties that manifest themselves in the market, very good results being recorded in the recovery and collection activity.
- **Net result → profit of RON 51.5 million,** up 35% compared to the previous year, had as its main source the development of net operating income, confirming the viability of the Group's commercial strategy and business model.

The Bank's financial statements are audited by an independent financial auditor. The Financial Auditor of the Bank is KPMG Audit SRL, J40/4439/2000, CUI 12997279, located in Miro Offices, Sos. Bucuresti – Ploiesti, Nr. 69-71 E, Bucuresti, Romania, member of the Chamber of Financial Auditors of Romania, registered in the ASPAAS electronic public register of financial auditors and audit firms with number FA9. Currently it is acting as an external financial auditor of the Bank on the basis of the appointment made by the OGSM Decision no. 1 of 28.04.2025, for a period of 3 years.

In accordance with art. 30 of the Accounting Law no. 82/1991 republished and art. 63 par. (1) c) of Law no. 24/2017 regarding issuers and art. 223 lit. para 1 c) of FSA Regulation 5/2018 on issuers of financial instruments and market operations, as subsequently amended and supplemented, the Board of Directors assumes responsibility for the preparation of the annual and consolidated financial statements as of 31.12.2025, according to Annex 4.

6.4 The activity of the Bank's subsidiaries in 2025

Patria Credit IFN

Patria Credit IFN SA is a non-bank financial institution (IFN) that supports the efforts of rural and small urban entrepreneurs, as well as their positive impact on their communities. Specialized in financing farmers, Patria Credit is a member of the European Microfinance Network (EMN) and Microfinance Center (MFC) and is the first non-bank financial institution dedicated to microfinance in Romania, with over 30 years of experience and over 20,000 financed clients. Patria Credit IFN is authorized by the BNR to carry out lending activities, being registered in the NBR's General Register and in the NBR's Special Register of Non-Banking Financial Institutions.

The history of Patria Credit began in 1996, initially as a program of the World Vision organization, later evolving into a foundation and then into an IFN. Currently, the activity of Patria Credit IFN is recognized by the European Code of Good Conduct initiated by the Directorate for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion of the European Commission, for the quality and impact of the microfinance activity carried out in Romania. Patria Credit IFN is involved in projects to support agriculture, develop rural areas and relaunch agricultural education, such as Crescatoria de afaceri,

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Mandru sa fiu fermier (together with the World Vision Romania Foundation), the Foundation for the Development of Agriculture (FD Agri) etc.

As of December 31, 2025, Patria Credit's loan portfolio had a value of RON 217 million, a 17% increase compared to December 2024. The net profit recorded as of December 31, 2025 is RON 6.6 million, up 3% compared to the previous year, and the RoE level is 19.6%.

In 2025, Patria Credit IFN continued to provide loans tailored to the needs of its main segment, namely microfarms, thus consolidating its role as an institution dedicated to microfinance. Its main activity was focused on supporting microfarms and small businesses, significantly contributing to their development. In addition, Patria Credit IFN plays an important social role in stimulating the development of local communities, facilitating access to financing for small entrepreneurs and farmers, which has a direct impact on sustainable economic growth and job creation in rural areas. At the end of the year, **82% of the portfolio** was concentrated on this segment, and **79% of the portfolio** was represented by investment loans.

From the perspective of the guarantee structure, **85% of the portfolio** is guaranteed by programs developed together with the European Investment Fund, including InvestEU and EaSI, which contributes to reducing risk and expanding access to financing for eligible clients.

The number of clients and active loans continued to grow, strengthening the institution's coverage and social impact, especially in rural areas and underserved communities.

The typical Patria Credit customer is a vegetable grower, lives in rural areas and takes credit up to RON 125 thousand, which he allocates for investments. He cultivates on a small area, under 50 ha, and has an annual turnover of less than RON 200 thousand. Most of the time, he is in his first business relationship with a financial institution, because he has no guarantees or access to the classic bank loan. Approximately 62.2% of customers come from Muntenia, 27.1% from Moldova, 7.5% from Transylvania and 3,2% from Dobrogea. 82.3% of the clients are individual agricultural producers, while 17.7% are microenterprises with other activity than agriculture. Among the agricultural producers who used loans last year, almost 35% cultivate vegetables, livestock breeders (22%) are in second place, and the next in weight are cereal producers (21%). In 2025, approximately 6% of Patria Credit clients accessed loans with values under RON 25 thousand, 28% between RON 25 and 75 thousand, 26% of them needed amounts between RON 75 and 125 thousand, and 11% accessed loans of over RON 125 thousand.

In 2025, Patria Credit carried out other significant projects and events such as:

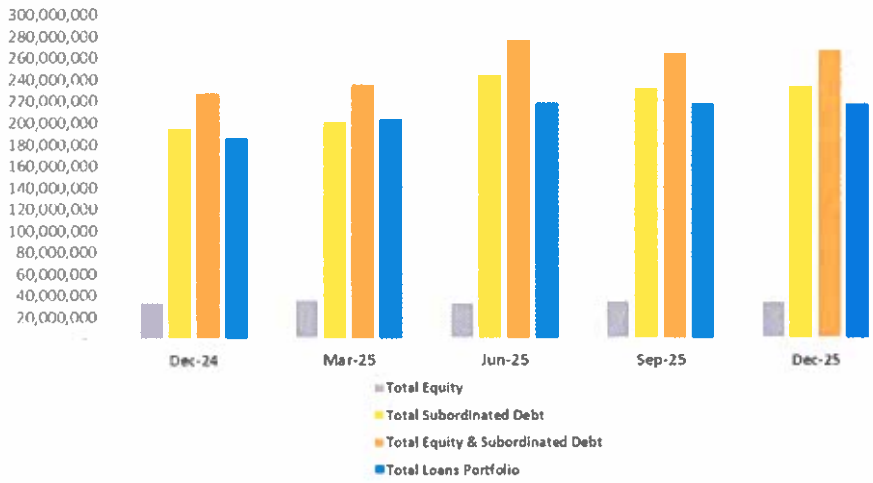
- Signing a grant agreement worth EUR 1.83 million with the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), for the implementation of the project "Seeds of Change – Building Viable Businesses for Roma Communities and Small Farmers". This is the first grant signed by CEB under the InvestEU Blending Facility for Microfinance programme, funded by the European Union through the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+). The project will be implemented by Patria Credit, with the support of the REDI Association – Roma Entrepreneurship Development Initiative, a partner with experience in supporting entrepreneurship in Roma communities in Romania and Eastern Europe
- active participation in various meetings / conferences in the field:

- EMN 2025 Annual Conference, organized by the European Microfinance Network (EMN) in Cagliari, Sardinia (Italy) during October 16-17, 2025
- MFC Annual Conference, organized by the Microfinance Center (MFC), in Tbilisi, (Georgia), during May 27-29, 2025

- running the campaign to promote lending products on the occasion of Microfinance Day; thus, all loans requested during October 20-24, 2025, which fall within this campaign, benefit from zero granting commission.

Also, Patria Credit continues its active involvement together with the NGO environment and profile partners.

Patria Credit has a solid capital base, with 22.7% of total assets covered by own funds, and the rest by stable short- and medium-term financing sources. Process control and improvement of the credit and operational risk profile constitute the necessary support for further growth of the loan portfolio and market share in the agricultural producers' microfinancing segment.



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Increasing profitability is a major goal for both shareholders and the management of the institution, the positive result of 2025 being achieved by implementing the development strategy aimed at streamlining sales activities and controlling operational costs, as well as improving the collection of outstanding or doubtful claims.

SAI Patria Asset Management

SAI Patria Asset Management was authorized by the Financial Supervision Authority as an investment management company, the purpose of activity being the managing of investment funds. The share capital is RON 1,773,600 of which 99.99% is owned by Patria Bank.

The company continued to increase its assets under management to **RON 860.4 million at the end of 2025, up 71.4%** from the level of RON 502.1 million reached at the end of 2024. Total assets under management recorded an increase of 648.8% in the last three years ended December 31, 2025.

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The increase in the assets of open-end funds managed by SAI Patria Asset Management in 2025, by 71.4%, was significantly higher than the 37.7% increase in the assets of open-end funds managed by all member managers of the Association of Fund Administrators in Romania during the same period.

This dynamic also supported the improvement of financial performance, with Patria Asset Management recording **a net profit of RON 2.06 million in 2025**, a significant increase compared to the level of RON 0.84 million reported on December 31, 2024.

Patria Asset Management manages the first two ETF (Exchange Traded Fund) funds established in Romania, ETF BET Patria – Tradeville and ETF Energie Patria – Tradeville.

ETF BET Patria-Tradeville fund aims to replicate the structure and performance of BET stock index - the reference index of the Bucharest Stock Exchange (BSE) and is traded on the stock exchange under ticker symbol TVBETETF. ETF BET Patria – Tradeville had assets of RON 779.0 million as of 31.12.2025, up by 74.0% compared to the level of RON 447.7 million recorded on 31.12.2024. The return of the fund unit was +52.85% in 2025 against the backdrop of a very good performance of shares listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange. ETF BET Patria – Tradeville registered 33,317 investors as of 31.12.2025, up from 28,642 investors as of 31.12.2024.

ETF Energie Patria – Tradeville fund aims to replicate the BET-NG sector index published by BSE and dedicated to the energy and related utilities sector, being traded on the stock exchange under the ticker symbol PTENGETF. The fund had assets of RON 48.7 million as of 31.12.2025, up from RON 23.3 million as of 31.12.2024 (+109.0%). The return of the fund unit was +55.13% in 2025. The fund had 6,307 investors as of 31.12.2025, up from 4,328 investors as of 31.12.2024.

In addition to the two ETF funds, Patria Asset Management also manages the Patria Global and Patria Stock funds – diversified funds in RON, with assets of RON 12.7 million and RON 6.9 million respectively, as of 31.12.2025, Patria Obligatiuni – a fixed-income instrument fund in RON with assets of RON 6.5 million at the end of last year. The three funds are distributed through Patria Bank and through Patria Asset Management's own online trading platform. Available at *online.patriafonduri.ro*, the platform offers quick access to the value of holdings and online operations to deposit or withdraw money in/from the four funds. The company also managed the Patria Euro Obligatiuni fund – a fixed income instrument fund in Euro, currently in voluntary liquidation due to its small size.

The Patria Stock, Patria Global and Patria Euro Obligatiuni funds were included in the accounting consolidation scope when preparing the consolidated financial statements for 2025.

7. Bank and Group outlook for 2026

7.1 The Bank's objectives and business plan for 2026

The main objective, in the short and medium term, is **increasing profitability through a sustainable business model** in order to conserve capital, by:

- Increase of total assets by 17%, reaching RON 6.2 billion

- Achieving in 2026 a return on equity (ROE) above 15%, specifically 16.1%, and obtaining a Net Result of RON 85 million
- Increase in the outstanding gross loans granted to clients by 18%, RON +531 million, expected to occur in 2026 compared to 2025
- Growth of commercial financing by 17% (RON +681 million), an evolution mainly focused on the increase of overnight deposits and collateral deposits
- Diversification of funding sources through the use of the remaining EUR 25 million from the EUR 50 million financing granted in 2024 by the European Investment Bank
- Attracting new clients and increasing the number of products per client remains a priority objective for the business lines in 2026
- Development of operating revenues by 25%, RON +65 million, mainly through net interest income and net fee income, representing the bank's core activity
- Managing costs in a responsible manner, taking into account the development plans and investment projects planned by the Bank for 2026, as well as the forecasted inflationary constraints
- Continuing to optimize the business model to increase efficiency, aiming to achieve a sustainable cost/income ratio; for 2026, the goal is to improve the indicator from 64% in 2025 to 55% (excluding the turnover tax)
- Reducing the Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio to 3.3% (from 3.5% in 2025) through continued recovery and write-off actions and maintaining the NPL coverage ratio above 55%.

The strategic ratios targeted by the Bank in 2025 are presented below. These are presented from the perspective of Management Accounting (according to internal monitoring):

INDICATORS	Actual 2024	Actual 2025	Budget 2026	2026 vs 2025
Loans (gross) to Deposits	67%	71%	72%	1%
Loans (gross) / Total Assets	55%	55%	55%	0%
Liquid Assets / Total Assets	39%	40%	38%	-1%
Cost / Income (Tax on turnover excluded)	71%	64%	55%	-9%
Cost / Income (Tax on turnover included)	*75%*	*69%*	*61%*	-7%
Return of Assets (RoA)	0.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%
Return of Equity (RoE)	8.5%	11.0%	16.1%	5.0%
Cost of Risk (CoR)	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.1%
Non Performing Exposure Ratio (NPE)	4.1%	3.5%	3.3%	-0.2%
Coverage of NPL	57%	56%	55%	-0.6%

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The Bank will aim for an optimal capital adequacy by simultaneously pursuing the following objectives:

- Compliance with prudential parameters (OCR and TSCR) to ensure the necessary capital base for the bank's development

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- Optimal allocation of capital to productive assets with higher returns. In this regard, the Bank will ensure an optimal balance between lending placements, interbank placements, and the Government Securities portfolio.
- In the area of commercial lending, the Bank will aim for placements that optimize capital returns, setting the pricing policy based on all relevant parameters (the level of RWA involved in each financing/client subsegment, acceptable risk level, etc.), and the lending decision will require meeting a minimum capital profitability level.

The Bank propose an **increase of the loan portfolio** in the conditions of achieving a significantly higher level of efficiency. In this sense, the Bank will seek to reach a minimum level of *credit volumes / employees* and *credit volumes / bank unit*, regardless of the business sub-segment that generates the respective assets. The realization of this desideratum will be fulfilled both by increasing the productivity of the sales force, and by optimizing the entire approval process.

Increased attention will be paid to increasing non-risk revenues, both in the retail area and in the area of legal entities and also to the revenues coming from financial activity.

Further details on the bank's objectives and prospects for the future are presented in the Income and Expense Budget for 2026, subject to the approval of the General Shareholders Meeting.

7.2 Patria Credit IFN objectives for 2026

For 2026, Patria Credit aims to further develop its business model, increase its loan portfolio by 17% and maintain profitability by consolidating its existing business. Customer acquisition and portfolio expansion will be supported by consolidating the business, especially in areas where portfolios are below the network average, using local campaigns. In high-performing branches, the quality of the portfolio will be maintained and moderate growth will be pursued, by adding staff so that there is a balance between new sales and existing portfolio management.

Existing partnerships will be developed by integrating complementary services. The signing of strategic partnerships with important national players will also be pursued. In order to optimize processes and increase productivity, approval flows for small financing amounts will be simplified, thus ensuring a faster response. The quality control of the portfolio and the efficiency of the sales process will be improved through a more efficient regional coordination process, which will contribute both to increasing sales and improving the quality of processes. This will be achieved by supervising workflows and through various types of training sessions, including at the workplace.

In 2026, Patria Credit aims to continue the external and internal digitalization process, as well as to actively engage with the NGO environment and relevant partners in creating new lending models and promoting good practices in sustainable agriculture.

Agriculture and rural development could be boosted this year by continuing the efforts to reduce the "distance" between producers and consumers by launching new and unique product sales platforms and by opening new distribution channels to large retailers.

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7.3 SAI Patria Asset Management objectives for 2026

Taking into account the context of the sale transaction of Patria Bank's participation In SAI Patria Asset Management, in 2026 Patria Asset Management pursues the following strategic objectives:

- Increasing assets under management and the performance of managed funds through initiatives, with a focus on further developing managed Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) funds
- Continuing to develop marketing projects for managed funds and financial education projects for investors

8 Risk management

8.1 Risk management objectives and policies

The main objective of the risk management activity is to ensure that all risks are managed in an appropriate way to meet the interests of all parties involved and the Bank does not assume risks that exceed its capacity to cover these risks.

Risk management within Patria Bank is governed by the Board of Directors, supported by the Audit Committee and the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee, which supports the Management Body in fulfilling their responsibilities for managing and controlling risks. Also, the Executive Committee of the Bank is subordinated to the Board of Directors, which manages the daily activity and which ensures the implementation and monitoring of the strategies approved by the Management Body.

Specialized risk management committees supporting the Executive Committee ensure the management of the assets and liabilities structure, liquidity management and sources of financing, structural risk management (interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk outside the trading portfolio) and capital management (Assets and Liabilities Management Committee). Also, they ensure the assessment and improvement of the performance of the Bank's lending activity (Credit Committee and Credit Restructuring and Recovery Committee), the administration and management of the Bank's strategic projects (Projects Committee) and the selling/renting of the Bank owned assets (Assets Capitalisation Committee).

8.2 Risk management strategies and processes

Risk strategy

The risk strategy is an essential part of the global risk management framework. It establishes the general principles according to which the risk assumption takes place at the level of the Bank and the main elements of the management framework in order to ensure an adequate and consistent implementation of the risk strategy. The risk strategy also includes the wording of Risk Appetite and Tolerance, Risk Capacity and Risk Profile for all significant risks identified to which the bank can be exposed.

The main objectives of the risk management strategy include:

- ensuring and sustainably maintaining the coverage of capital risks, so that the Bank has a stable long-term risk-taking capacity
- limiting the risks assumed by the Bank so that, in the long run, the bank's capital and profitability will not be impaired
- establishing a risk structure and culture that is suited to the business model and which must define a risk profile and the patterns needed to properly manage the significant risk concentrations
- ensuring at any time the appropriate level of the Bank's equity rate.

Business strategy

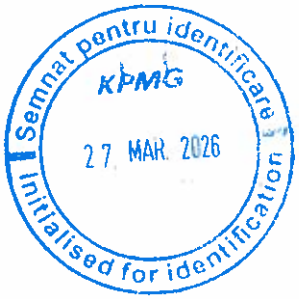
The business strategy defines the bank's business orientation as well as the goals and plans for a three-year horizon. This sets out the customer segments with which the Bank intends to operate and the planned business volumes on each segment. It also includes the Bank's expectations regarding business developments, such as planned volumes, risks and profit. Thus, the main objective, on short and medium term established by the Bank's business strategy, is the consolidation of the profitability of the Bank in order to preserve capital and increase the Bank's productive assets, keeping within reasonable limits the risks generated by the increasing and development of the lending activity.

In order to achieve this objective, the Bank has proposed for 2025 the following:

- Organic growth of productive assets of the Bank, especially of the performing loans balance (under the condition of keeping the risks that will be generated by the development of credit activity at reasonable levels)
- expanding financing sources in correlation with the evolution of the loan portfolio granted to customers and diversifying financing sources
- permanent observance of prudential parameters (OCR, TSCR etc.) in order to ensure the necessary capital base for the bank's development
- continuing the process of capitalizing on non-productive assets, including through the gradual decrease in the rate of non-performing loans
- permanent optimization of the business model and organizational structure of the bank, including through cost optimization, both those related to the territorial network and those generated by the bank's headquarters. Thus, the Bank also intends to continue streamlining operational processes, so as to ensure both the servicing of clients under quality conditions and the reduction of the time spent by the unit staff on operational responsibilities.

For the period of 2026-2028, the Bank will approach the following business lines, adjusting its products and organizational arrangements to service them:

- Retail segment
- SME and Corporate segment;
- Agro segment
- Micro-enterprises segment



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Risk policies

The risk management policies implemented by the Bank are part of the internal control framework and corporate governance and are developed in accordance with the risk management strategy. Risk policies underpin the risk management process and document the roles and responsibilities of the management structure and other key stakeholders involved in the process, including the main reporting procedures. The framework for risk management policies defines the methodologies and responsibilities needed to achieve Bank's strategic objectives.

Risk management processes

In order to achieve the objectives of the risk strategy, the Bank follows the observance of the following principles when performs its business operational activities:

- The Bank has as a priority the fulfillment of the relevant legal regulations regarding both its objectives as well as the assumption of risks
- The Bank assumes only the risks that it is able to account for and manage and that does not exceed its risk-taking capacity
- In the lending area, the activity will be oriented on the high quality of the portfolio, considered more important than the increase of the volume, as well as the proper management of the existing portfolio, in order to improve its quality
- The Bank targets a balanced loan portfolio focused on Retail, SME, Agro and Micro clients and to a limited extent on the Corporate segment, except for the implementation of government support programs (e.g. IMM Invest) or those with a European funding component, with a low exposure concentration and a corresponding spread of credit risk, pursuing at the same time, the diversification and sustainability of revenues through cross-selling activities
- Business activity must be maintained in an optimal framework, well established both by individual transaction as well as portfolio limits
- Acquisition of participations in other companies for the sole purpose of generating income (speculative reasons, solely financial investments) is not part of the Bank's strategic investment activities.

The risk management process is realised on two levels:

- at individual level (per customer, transaction or product);
- globally (on the whole Bank, at portfolio level).

The Bank ensures the existence, development and maintenance of an adequate and prudent risk management framework, within which an adequate risk management is ensured, which allows:

- setting up depreciation adjustments in order to cover the expected loss
- adequate capital allocation to cover unexpected losses
- measures to mitigate existing risks and improve control systems
- the existence and implementation of a policy for approving new products and significant changes.

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8.3 Risk management and internal control function's governance structure

Risk control and risk management at the Bank's level are based on the business strategy and risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors. Risk monitoring and control is carried out within a clear organizational structure, with defined roles and responsibilities, delegated authorities and risk limits. Governance of risk management at the Bank's level is based on the following lines:

- Assume the risks within the limits set by the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors
- Active involvement of the Bank's management body in the risk management system and the promotion of risk culture throughout the organization, from the level of the Board of Directors to the level of the operational teams
- Clearly defined internal rules and procedures
- Communicating information on risk management at the organization level in a timely manner and in a precise, understandable and relevant manner
- Continuous supervision by an independent entity which will monitor risks and enforce the rules and procedures.

Risk management governance is based on the three defense lines model, which strengthens the separation of responsibilities between the various control functions.

The first line of defense is represented by operational units that are primarily responsible for continuously managing the risks of their daily activity, taking into account the Bank's risk appetite and in accordance with existing policies, procedures and controls.

The organizational structures of the Bank are responsible for the day-to-day management of the risks associated with the activity in their area of responsibility and are concerned with the implementation / application of developed internal policies, processes and procedures. Permanently, the executive management and the management bodies of commercial / support / control structures must understand the nature and level of risks they manage.

The second line of defense is represented by independent risk monitoring functions, which are responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and subsequent risk reporting, ensuring both compliance with internal and external requirements and the role of support for business/operational lines in the exercise of their responsibilities.

- **The risk management function**, organized within the Risk Management Division, which also includes the risk control activity;
- **The compliance function**, organized within the Compliance Division, assisting the Executive Committee in identifying, evaluating, monitoring and reporting the compliance risk associated with the Bank's activities, in particular by providing advice on the compliance of the business with the provisions of the regulatory framework, its own standards and regulations, as well as codes of conduct established by markets or industry and by providing information on developments in this field.
- **The anti-fraud function**, organized within the Compliance Division assists the management bodies in the process of developing policies and procedures for managing fraud risk and investigates, monitors and evaluates fraud risk.

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The third line of defense is represented by the internal audit function that independently and objectively evaluates the quality and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control system as well as the first two lines of defense and the risk management framework. The Internal Audit function reports and functions according to the mandate received from the Board of Directors.

Risk management activities are governed by the Management Body of the Bank, assisted by the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee.

The Board of Directors has a role in establishing the general framework of risk management and control, approving the risk management strategy, risk profile and administration policies for each significant risk, as well as organizing risk control and management systems at the Bank level.

- **The Executive Committee**, primarily responsible for the development of management policies for each significant risk, the implementation of the risk management strategy, the risk profile and the risk management policies, ensuring the involvement of all the Bank's organizational structures in order to implement them.
- **The Audit Committee** with main responsibilities in monitoring the effectiveness of the internal control system and the risk management system, of the internal audit function, the financial reporting system and to present recommendations aimed at ensuring the integrity of this reporting, to analyze and monitor the independence of the financial auditors, to monitor the statutory audit of the annual and consolidated financial statements, being also responsible for the selection procedure of the financial auditor, to review the scope and frequency of the statutory audit, to analyze and approve the scope and frequency of the internal audit, evaluate the organizational independence of the internal audit, approve the internal audit plan and monitor the fulfillment of the internal audit plan.
- **The Risk Management and Sustainability Committee**, with responsibilities for monitoring the risk to which the Bank is exposed and reviewing the risk information in order to assess the Bank's risk profile, as well as with responsibilities in relation to Sustainability issues, the development of the sustainability strategy and the related regulatory framework.

Bank's independent control functions

The framework for internal control is developed in all areas of activity of the Bank and involves the involvement of both the Management Body and all operational units in the internal control process, thus ensuring the fulfilment of the performance objectives (effectiveness and efficiency of the activities carried out and also the performance of the activity in a prudent mode), information (credibility, integrity and timely provision of reported financial and non-financial information, both internally and externally), compliance (complying with legal and regulatory frameworks, supervisory requirements and also internal rules and decisions).

The responsibility for developing and maintaining an adequate and effective framework for internal control rests with the Management body of the Bank, in which respect the Management body organizing:

- the control at the level of each operational unit. To this end, it approves internal regulations describing the processes taking place within the Bank's structures, describing control procedures

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- the following internal control functions: the risk management function, antifraud function, the compliance function and the internal audit function. The Executive Committee is responsible for the resources required for internal control functions (sufficient, qualified and experienced staff, appropriate data and support systems, access to internal and external information).

The Board of Directors of the Bank oversees the work of the Executive Committee and monitors the consistent implementation of established policies and strategies, as well as maintaining performance standards consistent with long-term financial interests.

The Executive Committee ensures that the internal control system provides for a proper separation of responsibilities, with the aim of preventing conflicts of interest. Areas that may be impaired by potential conflicts of interest are subject to identification and are subject to independent monitoring exercised by the Compliance Division. The results of independent monitoring are reported to the Executive Committee, Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. The internal control functions are independent of the activity lines they monitor and control and are organically independent from each other.

Internal audit function

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee are responsible for establishing an efficient internal control system appropriate to the size and complexity of the Bank's activities. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee are supported in fulfilling their responsibilities by the internal audit function. The basic principle is that the internal audit function is independent and has a permanent role within the Bank.

The Internal Audit function is carried out at the level of the Bank by the Internal Audit Division and it is organized as a separate organizational structure independent of the Bank's activities, according to the specific provisions in the field and to the national and international professional standards.

The Internal Audit function verifies, independently and objectively, whether the quality level of the internal control framework is effective and efficient and contributes to the Bank's objectives and to improving governance, risk management and control processes across all activities and structures, in the framework of insurance audit or advisory engagements carried out at the level of the entities within the Group.

In order to ensure its independence, the Internal Audit Division has the authority for fulfilling its specific attributions and direct and unrestricted reporting lines for the Management Body and the Audit Committee. The main objectives and responsibilities are presented below:

- elaborates the audit plan according to a risk-based methodology, in order to be approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors and implements it
- regularly reports to the Management Body and the Audit Committee on the implementation of the annual audit plan, the major deficiencies of the internal control system, found during the planned and unplanned internal audit missions and carries out other relevant activities
- informs the middle-level management of the results of the planned and unplanned audit missions in order to promptly remedy them and according to the distribution circle of the reports

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- monitors and evaluates the level of implementation of all audit recommendations and reports to the Management Body and the Audit Committee on this topic.

All subsidiaries of the Bank are subject to audit by the Bank's audit function. To the subsidiary Patria Credit IFN and SAI Patria Asset Management methodologies and standards of internal audit common with those of the Bank are being applied in all the aspects that regulate the internal audit activity (communication of results, avoiding any situation regarding conflicts of interests, exchange of information, reporting to the management bodies).

Risk management function

The Risk Management function is performed at the Bank's level by the Risk Management Division, being an independent control function under the Deputy General Manager - Risk Division. The attributions of this structure are mainly aimed at identifying, analysing and evaluating the different types and areas of risk arising from the Bank's current activity.

The Risk Management Division is organized in 3 departments: Internal Evaluators Team, Credit Risk Control Department and Other Risks than Credit Risk Management Team.

Main responsibilities of the Risk Management Division are:

- To validate, from the perspective of their area of expertise, the draft of internal regulations elaborated by all the operational units of the Bank, in order to implement the Bank's strategy and policies
- Identifying, evaluating, monitoring and controlling / preventing, through specific work methodologies, significant risks that may impair the bank's activity
- Elaboration of crisis simulation scenarios to assess the potential impact on the bank of a specific event or change of a set of financial variables
- Presents regular reports on the risks to which the Bank is exposed to the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee and / or the Board of Directors of the Bank
- Elaboration of proposals for the implementation of the necessary measures / actions in order to facilitate management decisions regarding the reduction of identified risks.

Responsibility for risk management is not limited to risk or control functions specialists. Operating units, under the coordination of the management body, are responsible for day-to-day risk management, taking into account the Bank's risk tolerance / appetite and in accordance with the Bank's internal policies, procedures and regulations.

Compliance function

The compliance function is performed by the Compliance Division and has the role of controlling and monitoring the compliance risk what may occur as a result of non-compliance with the legal or regulatory framework, advises the Management Body on the provisions of the legal and regulatory framework, ensures professional training of compliance personnel in order to disseminate a culture of legality and compliance within the organization.

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The Compliance Division is led by a Manager subordinated, hierarchically and functionally, to the Coordinator of the Compliance function, to the Deputy General Manager of the Risk Division, who also holds the role of Compliance Officer in matters of combating money laundering and terrorist financing, to the Manager of the Compliance Department, guaranteeing direct access to the Risk Management Committee, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Compliance Division consists of 2 departments: General Compliance and Money Laundering Prevention and Anti-Fraud.

The main responsibilities of the Compliance Division are:

- Continuously identifying the applicable legislation for the Bank and evaluating its impact on internal processes and regulations, including in terms of the risk of money laundering and terrorism financing; providing advice to the management body on the provisions of the legal and regulatory framework and on the standards the bank needs to meet, and assessing the potential impact of any changes to the legal and regulatory framework on the bank's activities; evaluating the compliance of new products, services, processes, and changes made to existing products, services, and processes with the current legislative provisions, including from the perspective of the risk of money laundering and terrorism financing; ensuring the prevention and management of conflicts of interest, both with regard to the activities carried out and in relation to the bank's employees and representatives, in accordance with legislative and supervisory regulations; verifying the compliance of the remuneration and bonus system for the staff
- Continuously monitoring customer operations through specific IT applications, with the purpose of managing and reducing the risk of money laundering/terrorism financing and fraud; conducting periodic specific controls based on the annual activity and internal control plan regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the processes and system for preventing and combating money laundering and terrorism financing, violations of international sanctions, and preventing and managing fraud risk; participating in the annual risk assessment activities for money laundering/terrorism financing and fraud, presenting the results in the Annual Risk Assessment Report; monitoring the corrective actions taken to address identified deficiencies by the network of territorial units and presenting the results of follow-up actions in specific reports
- Participating in the professional training of staff regarding the provisions applicable to the activities carried out, with the aim of promoting a corporate culture based on principles of honesty, fairness, and respect for the law.

8.4 Risk measurement, monitoring and reporting systems

The risk management function ensures that all material risks are properly identified, measured and reported and play a key role at the Bank's level, being involved in developing and reviewing strategies and in decision-making processes, in material risk management decisions the Bank is confronted with in its operations and commercial activities. The Bank ensures that all risks are managed and reported in a coordinated manner through risk management processes. The Bank's material risk assessment is an essential condition for the risk coverage analysis with the aim of completing their aggregation to determine the risk profile.

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At the same time, the Risk Management Division carries out on a quarterly basis the internal assessment process of the adequacy of internal capital to risks and crisis simulations and presents the outcome of this process to the Executive Committee, the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors. The Bank has established its own patterns of quantification of the domestic capital requirement. An important role in this exercise is the crisis simulations, which the Bank carries out on a quarterly basis.

The Risk Management Division presents to the Executive Committee, the Risk Management and Sustainability Committes and the Board of Directors monthly and quarterly reports on risk exposures, the current overall risk profile and for each significant risk, as well as risk reports that have exceeded the alert thresholds (whenever they occur), with the purpose of framing within the risk tolerance limit set by the Risk strategy, proposing measures to mitigate risks that exceed the approved risk appetite. At the same time, the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee analyses monthly or whenever it is convened, at least the following aspects:

- Risk exposures and their evolution
- Evolution of key risk rates and specific limits
- Results of stress test exercises
- Adequacy of internal capital (i.e. the ability to hedge risks).

and proposes to the Bank's Board of Directors the the measures required as a result of the analysis performed.

The Bank has a system of risk limits that are monitored periodically (daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly) through IT applications and the results of these monitoring activities are the subject of information both to decision-makers and to the addressees of these limitations. Through the Risk Management Strategy, the Bank has identified and established the significant risks to which it is or may be exposed and for these risks at the aggregate / individual level it has established an absolute level of risk that it wishes to achieve (risk appetite), a maximum level (threshold) that it is willing to accept (risk capacity), the real limits of the appetite it can assume (risk tolerance), also establishing a methodology by which they are calculated, monitored and reported periodically to senior management.

The Risk Management Division is responsible for calculating, verifying, monitoring and reporting the appetite, risk capacity, tolerance and risk limits of the Bank's global exposures, while support units have the obligation to check the risk limits set by internal working methodologies (policies, procedures and manuals).

The Risk Management Division reports non-compliance with the established level of appetite, tolerance and risk limits as soon as they are ascertained by the Bank's management and the beneficiaries of these limitations, also setting recommendations / measures to be taken to reinforce the established levels, monitor and report to the management of the Bank how to fulfil them.

8.5 Risk hedging and mitigation policies

The Bank aims to achieve a balanced ratio between risk and profit in order to generate sustainable economic growth and capital adequacy. Therefore, the purpose of the risk strategy is to ensure that risks are assumed in the context of business sales, recognized at an early and appropriately managed stage.

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In this respect, the Bank has implemented risk management procedures for their identification, measurement and monitoring, in order to control and manage material risks. The principles of risk management include:

- **Risk awareness**: The Bank aims to maintain an environment where it promotes a full understanding and awareness of the risks inherent in its activity
- **Taking risks**: The Bank promotes a prudent attitude towards risk-taking and any assumption of risk should aim at achieving a minimum return. Risks are assumed by the Bank as described in existing risk strategies and policies. The Bank assumes risks only if (i) there are adequate methods for assessing those risks and (ii) the estimated return exceeds the expected losses plus a rate applied to the capital used to cover the unexpected Losses and (iii) the respective risks frame within the risk apetite expected by the Bank;
- **Risk management**: The methods of managing, limiting and monitoring the different risks are tailored to the materiality of those risks for the Bank
- **Legal requirements:** The Bank incorporates in its activity and fulfills all prudential requirements in terms of risk management.
- **Integrated approach:** Based on the risk assessment process, the main risk categories for the Bank are: credit risk and its subcomponents, market risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk from non-trading activities, operational risk and reputational risk. At the same time, the Bank pursues strategic risk and the risk of excessive leverage in business planning and compliance risk in day-to-day business, as well as macroeconomic risk in the crisis simulation program and budget planning.
- **Unitary approach:** Risks are treated unitarily in both ex-ante and ex-post calculations. This allows for transparent and acceptable measures for business lines if the risks do not fall within the set limits.
- **Independent control:** The Bank strictly and explicitly separates risk-taking activities from risk management and control activities. This functional and organizational separation is also ensured at the level of the management structure
- **Regular review:** All risk policies are reviewed at least once a year, taking into account the process of budgeting and activity planning and may be reviewed at greater frequency if events that require it occur.
- **New products and significant changes:** Any launch of a new product involving risk taking is preceded by an analysis of the risks involved.

Risk quantification has the general role of allowing for the measurement of risk-adjusted performance. Thus, the Bank ensures that the assumption of excessive risks is not encouraged and that the activity is carried out taking into account the risk / profit ratio. In order to reduce the risk, in line with its policy and risk profile, the Bank uses as risk mitigation factor the value adjustments and the value of the guarantees accepted when granting financing. Also, operational risk insurance is used.

Risk appetite

Starting from the strategic objectives, the Bank has set the aggregated/individual **risk appetite** based on the types of risk it is willing to accept within its risk capacity limit, as The Bank establishes a general risk appetite, as per its business model, in order to achieve its strategic objectives; the **risk capacity** which is the maxim risk level that the Bank assumes, taking into account its own risk management and control capabilities, as well as its regulatory constraints; the **risk tolerance** which represents the types of risks and levels of those risks to which the credit institution is not deliberately exposed, but accepts / tolerates them. In addition, for each significant risk category,

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relevant rates are established for the Bank's risk tolerance check, as well as early monitoring rates and warning thresholds to help identify the areas in the Bank's activity in which additional to Bank's strategy risk exposures are outlined, including maximum limits with the aim of strategically orienting the Bank's future activity (for example: sectoral concentration limits, maximum exposure on homogeneous customer segments).

The Bank assesses the adequacy of the internal capital in accordance with the internal capital adequacy assessment process (hereinafter referred to as "ICAAP"), designed in accordance with regulatory requirements. The amount of internal capital is monitored quarterly to ensure that decision-makers and relevant committees are promptly informed about the risk appetite for equity ratios and the observance of the risk profile of the Bank.

In the process of establishing the risk appetite, the first stage is the self-assessment of the risks, which aims to identify all the significant risks that the Bank faces so that the risk appetite incorporates all the risks that can significantly affect the Bank. Consequently, following the evaluation carried out within the ICAAP, it emerged that the Bank is or could be exposed to the following significant risks, following a qualitative analysis: credit risk; operational risk; market risk; the risk resulting from the application of less sophisticated approaches within Pillar I; the risk regarding the underestimation for the loss in case of default in crisis conditions; the residual risk related to credit risk mitigation techniques; credit concentration risk; country risk; interest rate risk from activities outside the trading portfolio; liquidity risk; reputational risk; strategic risk; external risks (macroeconomic); the risks generated by lending in foreign currency to borrowers exposed to currency risk; the risk associated with the excessive use of leverage; compliance risk and conduct risk.

Risk profile

The risk profile is represented by the current and potential aggregate exposures of the Bank. The risk profile is the result of the risk assessment process in combination with the limits set by the business strategy and the risk appetite framework. The risk profile is an important factor in setting the business objectives, policies, risk appetite and the Bank's internal control environment and the monthly value recorded by it is calculated and reported to the management bodies of the Bank.

The measures that are undertaken within the risk mitigation process, without being limitative, are:

- Reducing likelihood of occurrence of risks by improving the actions, operations, processes and / or functions impaired by the identified risks;
- Reducing the impact of risk through the use of risk transfer methods and / or instruments such as specific insurance policies, derivative financial instruments, additional capital injections or other;
- Transferring or sharing risks with third parties;
- Accepting residual risks and monitoring the correlation between them and the allocated capital;
- Accepting risks as inherent to business;
- Evaluating the occurance of the identified risk by stopping, temporarily or definitively, the activity, process or risk-generating function.

The risk management, compliance and internal audit functions play an important role in ensuring compliance with the regulations governing risk management and control activities and in implementing internal measures to ensure

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the consistency between the risk parameters assumed in the Bank's current activities and the risk set by the Bank's management structure.

Portfolio and risk analysis

The Bank uses systems and processes to actively identify, control and manage the risks in its portfolio. Portfolio and risk analysis processes are designed to quantify, qualify and substantiate the risks in order to draw the attention of the management body in a timely manner.

Risk materiality analysis

The Bank has continuously implemented and developed the risk material assessment framework. This process is not limited to the risk management function and therefore various entities within the Bank are involved in order to ensure the efficiency of this process.

This assessment is a starting point for the ICAAP process, as the types of material risk identified have to be taken into account either directly by the allocation of capital or indirectly by appropriately being taken into account in other elements of the ICAAP framework. The information resulting from this assessment is used to improve risk management practices and further to mitigate risks within the Bank. The assessment is also the starting point for designing and defining the Bank's risk strategy and risk appetite.

Concentration risk analysis

The Bank's concentration risk analysis highlights the measures needed to identify, measure, monitor and mitigate concentration risks, whose implementation is essential to ensure the long-term viability of any financial institution, especially in times of economic crisis. Risk concentration is addressed through the Bank's limits framework and specific concentration risk analysis.

Simulations under crisis conditions

Crisis tests are essential tools for risk management within financial institutions, supporting them to address a future-oriented risk perspective as well as business strategy, risk planning, capital and liquidity planning. Crisis testing of the bank's vulnerability to major but plausible damage of the economic environment helps to understand the sustainability and solidity of the bank and to develop and implement timely alternative plans and risk control measures. The results of stress tests need to be analyzed for later use, especially in the planning and budgeting process, as well as in the risk material assessment process or in the calculation of the risk coverage capacity.

Risk planification and forecasting

The forecasting exercise in risk management is used by the Bank in making strategic decisions. The implementation of financial forecasts in terms of risk data that ensures the link between capital/liquidity and changes in macroeconomic conditions is a way of raising awareness of risks. The bank ensures that there is a close connection between capital planning, budgeting and strategic planning processes. The risk planning and forecasting processes

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include both an anticipatory component and a retrospective component, focusing on portfolio and economic environment changes.

Risk weighted assets management

In order to identify the capital requirements required for compliance with the banking prudential rates, the process of calculating the regulated capital requirement and the internal capital requirement is performed periodically. The primary objective in calculating the capital requirement is to strictly and permanently observe the setting in the minimum regulated level of the bank's own funds (expressed as a percentage of the risk exposure total value) and reporting requirements for both current and forecasted levels. The monitoring of risk positions should ensure that the rates of regulated own funds are permanently observed. Based on the continuous monitoring and reporting process, relevant decision makers are informed early on the adequacy ratio of the regulated capital, in order to take the necessary measures.

Capital planification and allocation

On the basis of identified material risks, the Bank assesses capital adequacy as a whole and develops a strategy to maintain adequate capital levels in line with its risk profile and business plans. This is reflected in the process of planning the bank's capital and setting internal capital targets. The capital planning process aims at estimating a possible addition to the capital requirement. This is based on a forecast of the evolution of the existing capital, on one hand, and, on a forecast of the evolution of the capital constraints that may occur during the forthcoming financial years, on the other hand. The capital evolution forecast starts from the level of current regulated capital existing at the time of the start of the annual budgeting process. The subsequent forecasts regarding the commercial plan, the individual situation of the global result, the individual situation of the financial position of the investment projects, the financing plan and the evolution of the operational expenses are carried out through the budgeting process (for the preparation of the annual budget), and their impact in the capital at the end of the financial exercises included in the planning horizon, it is then evaluated and allocated.

Recovery Plan

The Bank has a Comprehensive Recovery Plan, developed on the basis of the Banking Law (EOG No. 99/2006), the Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive 2014/59 / EU (BRRD), as well as the EBA guidelines and Law no.312 / 2016 on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, as well as for the modification and completion of some normative acts in the financial field. The Governance of the Bank's Recovery Plan serves as a framework for its development and implementation as the main pillar of consolidating the Bank's financial position, respectively, to restore it after a significant deterioration. This plan identifies a set of recovery measures that can be applied to maintain the financial strength and viability of the Bank when it faces a severe crisis.

8.6 Adequacy of the risk management framework and risk profile

The Bank should monitor risk management systems to ensure that they are performing well. This objective is achieved by the Bank through continuous monitoring activities and by a regular evaluation of these systems. The continuous monitoring process is in most cases effective when it takes place in real time (where applicable) as it

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allows a dynamic reaction to changing conditions. The Bank has implemented an appropriate risk management system that includes policies, procedures, limits, and controls to adequately, continuously and timely ensure a process of identifying, measuring and evaluating, diminishing, monitoring, and reporting risks involved by the banking activities both at the level of business lines and at the level of the institution as a whole.

The Bank has implemented an effective framework regarding risk appetite that is communicated at all its levels, as well as to all other parties involved and that incorporates risk appetite into the Bank's financial risk profile. Both the Risk Appetite Statement and Risk Tolerance are components of the Risk Appetite Framework and are incorporated into the Bank's Risk Strategy. The Risk Appetite is based on relevant risk factors and key risk indicators and ensures that the Bank operates within the established strategic objectives and that it does not exceed the aggregate risk tolerance.

In this sense, the Bank presents a statement approved by the management body regarding the degree of adequacy of its risk management systems, by which it ensures that the systems in force are adequate with regard to the risk profile and strategy of the institution, as well as a description of the Bank's general risk profile, which provides a comprehensive overview of how the Bank manages its risks, including how the Bank's risk profile interacts with the established risk tolerance (Annex 3).

8.7 Specific market risk factors

Both the Bank and the Patria Bank Group are exposed to the risks associated with the functioning of the local financial market as well as those associated with global and local economic conditions in general.

From the risk management perspective, the Bank, carried out in 2025 a careful process of monitoring customers that could be affected by the indirect effects of the conflict in Ukraine and Palestina, macroeconomic economic uncertainty, evolution of the inflation, prices of goods/raw materials, the values recorded by the reference rates of the interest margin.

The improvement of the quality of the loan portfolio was evident both in the granting process and in the monitoring and recovery of loans, a fact reflected in the cost of risk, which reached 0.55% in 2025 – a higher value compared to the level of 0.41% recorded in 2024, in the context of the economy experiencing the effects of the war in Ukraine, macroeconomic uncertainty, high inflation, as well as the increase in prices of raw materials, supplies, or disruptions in the supply chain. In 2025, the process of recovering both non-performing loans off the Bank's balance sheet, which led to total recoveries of approximately RON 8.9 million (EUR 1.78 mill. equiv.), and non-performing loans on the Bank's balance sheet, which led to recoveries amounting to approximately RON 55 million (EUR 11 mill. equiv.), continued. The progress of this process, as well as the amicable collection activity, led to recording a non-performing exposure rate (NPE Ratio) without considering acquisition provisions of 3.56% in December 2025, showing a clear improvement compared to the level recorded in December 2024 of 4.07%; the coverage ratio of non-performing loans (NPL coverage) without considering acquisition provisions was 56.17%, a slightly lower level compared to that recorded in December 2024 when the level was 57.28%, and the coverage ratio of non-performing loans (NPL coverage) including acquisition provisions was 56.70% in December 2025, compared to the value of 58.43% recorded at the end of December 2024. As a result of recording at the end of 2025 a risk cost below the budgeted level for this period due to proper management of both the customers in the performing loan portfolio and the non-

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performing loan portfolio, the Bank was able to accelerate efforts to reduce the NPL loan balance, which led to achieving a better NPL loan rate than the budgeted level

In the area of liquidity risk, the Bank continued to record comfortable levels of the main prudential indicators monitored.

Market risk is strictly managed due to the reduced appetite for trading positions and foreign exchange positions. Interest rate risk outside the trading book remained at optimal levels during 2025, in accordance with the policy and risk appetite established by the Bank for this risk.

Market fluctuations, liquidity and volatility may have a negative impact on the value of the Bank's assets, may reduce profitability and make difficult to measure the fair value of certain assets

Financial markets have been under significant stress in recent years, and the value of financial assets may continue to fluctuate significantly or have a significant impact on the Bank's total capital and income if the market value of financial assets decreases.

Volatility and lack of market liquidity may make it difficult to reassess certain exposures and the value actually realized by the Bank may be significantly different from the current or estimated fair value. Any of these factors may cause the Bank to recognize losses from future revaluations and to provision for impairment, any of which may impair the Bank's operations, financial statement, operating results, liquidity, or Banks's prospects.

The bank faces intense competition in all areas of activity

The Bank and the Patria Bank Group compete with a large number of international financial institutions with local presence in Romania, but also with local competitors, banks whose services address both individuals and companies, mortgage banks, investment banks and other companies active in the financial services sector. Certain banks have a stronger presence in Romania than the Patria Bank Group, with a larger number of branches, offering clients a wide range of products and services.

For the next period, the recent trend to strengthen the financial services sector at the international and local level, evolution that may create competitors with extensive product and service portfolios with greater financial, technical, and operational resources, access to lower costs financing and greater efficiency and power of pricing. Due to their global presence, these competitors may seem more attractive to key clients that the Patria Bank Group also intends to attract.

Competitiveness of financial institutions will largely depend on their ability to adapt quickly to new developments and market trends.

The Bank operates in a regulated environment and any new regulatory requirements or any changes to current regulations may subject the Bank to greater capital and liquidity requirements or standards and may result in significant compliance costs.

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Any significant changes in the legislative and regulatory framework governing the Bank's business may limit the Bank's growth and may have a significant impact on the financial position, the operating results and the possibility to implement business opportunities. This could have a negative impact on assets, financial position and operating results.

The bank is subject to major capital and liquidity requirements and incur significant expenses with monitoring and meeting these requirements

Starting with 2014, capital requirements are governed by the European regulatory framework known as CRD IV / CRR and which includes the European Parliament and Council Directive no. (EU) No 2013/36 / EU on the access to credit institutions' activities and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (CRD IV), and by the CRR, some requirements being applicable during a transitional period 2014-2019. In December 2013, the NBR issued Regulation no. 5/2013 which transposes into CRD IV national legislation, while CRR is directly applicable.

CRD IV / CRR predict, among other things, the increase in the minimum own funds level, i.e. (i) a 4.5% Tier 1 own funds ratio; (ii) a 6% Tier 1 own funds ratio and (iii) a total own funds ratio of 8%. With regard to the capital adequacy rates provided in the previous regulatory framework known as Basel II, the new CRD IV / CRR legislative package complements the set of capital adequacy ratios calculated on the basis of the total risk exposure by introducing the "Leverage ratio", initially as an additional feature at the discretion of the supervisory authorities, following to migrate to a binding measure starting with 2018. The minimum level of the leverage ratio is set by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision at 3%, and as a result of the Committee's calibrations, they will have to review this level or set a level of the capital requirement for this ratio.

In December 2014, the European Banking Authority issued the guide no. 13/2014 revised through EBA?GL/2018/03 and EBA/GL/2022/03 on common procedures and methodologies for the Surveillance and Evaluation Process (SREP), under which each national supervisory authority *calculates for each credit institution the global capital requirement (OCR) tailored to the specific risks to which it is exposed, representing the sum of the total capital requirement SREP (TSCR), the capital buffer and the macro-prudential requirements.*

The package CRD V/CRR II, was subject to approval in the European Parliament in May 2024 and is applied starting with January 1, 2025, the changes mainly targeting the weights of risk-weighted assets and the risk segmentation classes of assets.

Stricter requirements on capital, liquidity, risk-weighted assets and other legal or regulatory developments could have a negative impact on the Bank's business, operating results and financial position.

Any change in consumer protection regulations or interpretations of these regulations by tribunal or government authorities may lead to a reduction in the Bank's ability to provide certain products and / or services

Any new laws and amendments to existing laws are adopted to maintain the pace of continuous transition, existing laws and regulations, as well as amendments to these laws and regulations, may be applied non-uniformly or interpreted in a more restrictive way. Any changes in consumer protection regulations or interpretations of these

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regulations by courts or governmental authorities at the expense of Patria Bank may affect the Bank's activity, financial statements and performance.

Regulatory changes in areas such as employee protection, labor law, social security, competition law and taxation could generate additional costs for the Bank

In addition to the requirements specifically applicable to companies in the financial services sector, the Bank must also comply with the requirements of the general regulatory framework applicable to all companies, such as employee protection, labor law, social security, competition law and taxation, as well as specific capital market legislation. Because these laws and regulations and also the way they are applied or interpreted, are subject to continual changes by competent authorities and, generally, become more stringent, the costs involved in complying with such laws and regulations are expected to grow in the future.

Any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in fines or other sanctions imposed by competent regulatory and supervisory authorities and could impair the Bank's reputation. If compliance costs will increase or fines will be imposed to the Bank for non-compliance reasons, they may have a negative impact on its assets, financial position and operational results, as well as its reputation. Any changes to employee protection legislation, labor law, social security, competition law and taxation could affect the Bank's business, financial situation and financial performance.

Significant costs are being incurred and significant efforts are being made to comply with increasingly stringent regulations on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and also personal data protection

The Bank is subject to strict regulations on money laundering prevention, terrorist financing and other such acts. The NBR, as the competent authority according to the law, is monitoring the application of international sanctions, prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing. In the event of the Bank's breach of the regulations on money laundering, terrorist financing and other criminal acts, the sanctions imposed on the Bank by the competent authorities in this area could have the effect of limiting the Bank's conduct of operations. In addition, controlling compliance with all these regulations entails significant financial costs and represents an operational challenge for the Bank. Although the Bank does all the necessary diligence, it cannot provide any assurances that it will at all times comply with all the existing regulations on money laundering and terrorist financing operations, or that all its employees will apply these regulations and the Bank's internal rules in this area. Any breach of these regulations and even the mere suspicion of a breach may have legal consequences or a negative impact on the Bank's reputation and could impair the Bank's assets, financial position and operating results.

The Bank processes the personal data of customers in the normal course of business, including by transferring personal data between different companies within the Group, based on the consent of the person concerned. If, during an inspection by the National Authority for the Supervision of the Processing of Personal Data, it is found that the data processing, including through the transfer of personal data, is not carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of April 27 2016 regarding the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and regarding the free circulation of such data, sanctions could be applied to the Bank, which may consist of warnings, disciplinary measures and up to fines.

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At the same time, due to the development of activities in the online environment by introducing as many services as possible supporting these platforms, there is a risk that in the event of cyber attack events there will also be incidents regarding security breaches in the databases containing personal data , with the possibility that they may be disclosed publicly or used illegally in different forms. In the event of such a breach, the Bank could be held liable under data protection legislation and sanctions or fines could be imposed by the relevant authorities. According to the new personal data protection regime that entered into force in the European Union on 25.05.2018, the fines for violations of the regulations regarding the protection of personal data can become substantial. Any of these incidents could have a significant negative effect on the activity, financial situation or operational results of the Bank.

Investing in emerging markets, including Romania, involves certain risks that may be greater than the risks inherent in more developed markets

An investment in emerging markets, including Romania, is subject to higher risks than an investment in a country with a more developed economy and political and legal systems. Although progress has been made in reforming the Romanian economy and political and legal systems, the development of legal infrastructure and the regulatory framework is still under way. Generally, investments in developing countries such as Romania are only suited to sophisticated investors who can fully asses the risks involved.

In addition, the reactions of international investors to events taking place in a country sometimes demonstrate the existence of a "contamination" effect, where a whole region or investment class is disadvantaged by international investors. Therefore, investments could be affected by negative economic or financial developments in other countries. There is no certainty that the circumstances of any crisis similar to the global economic and financial crisis that began in 2008 will not affect the economic performance of emerging markets, including Romania, or investors in these markets. The occurrence of these circumstances could have a significant negative effect on the Bank's business, operating results and financial position.

The value of investments in Romania, including investment in the Bank's shares, could be affected by political and economic uncertainty, as well as by the evolution of the war in Ukraine

Romania has undergone major changes in its recent history. Despite the many political and economic reforms implemented, the Romanian economy still has a number of structural weaknesses. These include: dependence on industrial exports, population ageing, which will lead to increased state budget spending for social assistance and healthcare in the future, and, historically, current account imbalance as well as delayed absorption of EU funds and a lack of key reforms, evolution and the impact of the war in Ukraine on Romanian economy, as well as on the economy in the region, the price of raw materials, energy, fuel, metals, each of which could affect Romania's solvency and its economic evolution.

Judicial system and legislation in Romania are in the process of development and therefore constantly changing, creating an uncertain environment for investment and business

The uncertainties specific to the judiciary system in Romania could have a negative effect on the economy and could therefore create an uncertain environment for investment and business. The judiciary system is under-funded

compared to the jurisdictions within a developed economy. Since Romania is a jurisdiction that has implemented the civil law system of French origin, judgments delivered under Romanian law do not usually have a judicial precedent. For the same reason, the courts usually have no obligation to comply with previous court rulings pronounced by the courts in identical or similar situations. The Romanian judiciary system has undergone several reforms to modernize and strengthen its independence. However, these reforms do not go far enough to effectively address the issue of non-EU jurisprudence. The new procedure codes introduce a new mechanism for unifying jurisprudence, but effective measures to achieve the expected results are underway. Thus, uncertainties are fueled by repeated and frequent changes to laws, including issues that have a direct impact on the Bank and which often have an immediate effect, ambiguities in the law, and the inconsistent interpretation and application of rules. Uncertainties related to the Romanian legal and judicial system and the additional costs necessary to adapt to changing legal requirements could have a significant negative effect on the Bank's business, operational results and financial situation.

8.8 Bank's specific risk factors and their management process

Taking into account the performed activity, the Bank is exposed to the following risks:

- market risk (including foreign exchange risk);
- the interest rate risk outside the trading portfolio;
- credit risk and associated risks (country risk, counter-party risk, residual risk, concentration risk, foreign exchange lending of borrowers exposed to foreign exchange risk);
- liquidity and fund management risk;
- operational risk, including legal risk, information technology risk, model risk and conduct risk;
- reputational risk;
- strategic risk;
- compliance risk;
- the risk of excessive use of leverage.
- the macroeconomic risk (used in the crisis simulations and in the budgeting process)



Market risk

It represents the risk of recording losses on balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions due to unfavourable market fluctuations in prices (such as shares prices, interest rates, exchange rates). The market risk has the following components:

- Price risk - the market risk component that arises as a result of market fluctuations in the price of equity securities in the bank's trading portfolio.
- Interest rate risk - the market risk component that arises as a result of market fluctuations in the interest rate associated with instruments in the bank's trading portfolio.
- Foreign exchange risk - the component of market risk that arises as a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate for the entire activity of the bank.

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Market risks identification is based on identifying and evaluating internal and external factors that may impair the risk market, even from the Assessment phase of an asset or liability. The market risk assessment is carried out using the Value at Risk (VaR) Model and the exposure limit. The Bank uses for the calculation of VaR the last 255 closing prices of financial instruments, for each of the financial instruments held. For the calculation of the VaR rate, the profit distribution is considered normal, the confidence level as 99% and the holding period as 10 days.

In order to monitor the market risk, the Bank has a limit system for its individual components depending on the size of the Bank's activities, which is monitored daily in order to fit into the approved limit system and any non-compliance thereof is reported, monitoring the entire period up to re-entering the approved work limits.

The regulated capital requirement is based on the standard approach and within the calculation methodology of the internal capital requirement, the Bank considers both the capital requirement regulated under CRR, as well as an underestimation of the results obtained based on this methodology, further calculating a potential loss from the market risk exposure using VaR model methodology with various levels of confidence.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments to fluctuate due to exchange rate changes. Open foreign exchange positions are a source of foreign exchange risk.

During 2025, the banking system and Patria Bank may be exposed to the foreign currency risk caused by the oscillating evolution of the exchange rate, for which it is expected an exchange rate increase trend.

The Bank has established a set of limits to manage foreign exchange risk and the positions are monitored daily to ensure that they are framing within the limits set for the end of each calendar month - a foreign exchange position of maximum 2% of the value of the own funds for each currency, as well as a monthly total position and average position of maximum 2% aggregate foreign exchange position. The bank protects against swap fluctuations through swap and forward transactions. The main currencies in which the Bank performs operations are EUR and USD.

The interest rate risk outside the trading portfolio

The interest rate risk is the current or future risk of impairment of profits and equity as a result of adverse changes in interest rates.

The sensitivity of the sensitive assets and liabilities portfolio at the interest rate of the Romanian banking system is asymmetrical, an increase in interest rates having a lower impact than a reduction of them, a fact that is highlighted both in terms of total impact as well as of impact variation limit.

The Bank may be exposed to interest rate risk due to the Bank's balance sheet items, which derive from the volatility of interest rate evolution (ROBOR, EURIBOR and LIBOR) and the potential imbalance that may occur in volume and the residual maturity terms of the balance sheet items in RON and foreign currency that bear fixed or variable interest rates, which could have a significant negative effect on the Bank's activity, financial statements or operating results.

The bank classified interest rate risk exposures into exposures related to the trading portfolio and exposures outside of it. Risks in the first category are managed and monitored using the Value-at-Risk (VaR) model described above. Risks in the second category are managed and monitored using other sensitivity analyses, employing the standard methodology which, until the third quarter of 2025, was regulated by the provisions of BNR Regulation no. 5/2013, supplemented and amended by BNR Regulation no. 11/2020 regarding the calculation of the potential change in the Bank's economic value, using a standard interest rate shock of +/-200 basis points on instruments exposed to interest rate risk, and in crisis simulation scenarios, interest rate change shocks of +/-300 basis points. Also, starting in 2021, the Bank calculates the impact of six standardized shock scenarios on the economic value of capital from a base scenario (determined using a liquidation balance sheet for asset and liability positions exposed to interest rate risk, meaning non-renewal after the contractual or behavioral maturities of cash flows from principal and interest of asset and liability instruments) to detect extreme values that may be recorded; Specifications regarding the standardized scenarios are also provided in the NBR Instructions of 23.06.2023 regarding the criteria for identifying, evaluating, managing, and mitigating risks arising from potential interest rate variations and for evaluating and monitoring credit margin risk related to activities outside the trading portfolio of institutions and in NBR Regulation 5/2013 with subsequent amendments and completions. The regulated limits are a maximum decrease of 15% in Tier 1 own funds of the economic value of capital in any of the six stress scenarios and a maximum decrease of 5% in Tier 1 own funds of net interest income in any of the two stress scenarios. The Bank also uses the values obtained from the simulations in the ICAAP reporting, thus indicating the Bank's potential exposure in the event of the occurrence of such shocks to interest rate risk.

As at 31.12.2025, the potential change in the economic value, calculated on the standard methodology previously provided (until Q3 2025) by the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 was the following:

Individual level	
Ratios	Values (RON mill)
Own funds level	561,281
Economic value potential change, out of which split on reference currencies:	25,256
EUR	7,104
RON	16,831
USD and other currencies	1,320
% of own funds	4.50

Consolidated level	
Ratios	Values (RON mill)
Own funds level	557,019
Economic value potential change, out of which split on reference currencies:	31,464
EUR	7,645
RON	22,500
USD and other currencies	1,320
% of own funds	5.65

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The Bank calculates on monthly basis the exposure to interest rate risk outside the trading portfolio as part of the Bank's risk profile.

As of 31.12.2025, the change in the economic value of capital (EVE) according to the six standardized shock scenarios and the net interest income (NII), according to the two standardized scenarios, summed for each scenario for positions in RON and EUR (the only ones for which liabilities represented more than 5% of the bank's total liabilities, positions in other currencies thus not serving the purpose of the scenarios) was as follows:

Individual level:

Shock; Scenario	Shock impact; Scenario value (RON Th)	Scock impact (from Tier 1 equity)	Shock dimension in basis points (for RON)	Shock dimension (for EUR)
Parallel up (EVE)	-45.170	-10,35%	350	200
Parallel down (EVE)	54.265	12,43%	-350	-200
Sudden variation (short rates down, long rates up) (EVE)	-10.171	-2,33%	-500; 250	-250; 100
Constant evolution (short rates down, long rates up) (EVE)	13.914	3,19%	500; -250	250; -100
Short rates up (EVE)	-15.394	-3,53%	500	250
Short rates down (EVE)	6.719	1,54%	-500	-250
Parallel up (NII)	-13.429	-3,08%	350	200
Parallel down (NII)	13.601	3,12%	-350	-200
Basis scenario EVE	298.735	NA	NA	NA
Basis scenario NII	100.539	NA	NA	NA
Tier 1 equity	436.470	NA	NA	NA

Consolidated level:

Shock; Scenario	Shock impact; Scenario value (RON Th)	Scock impact (from Tier 1 equity)	Shock dimension in basis points (for RON)	Shock dimension (for EUR)
Parallel up (EVE)	-53.839	-12,67%	350	200
Parallel down (EVE)	63.580	14,96%	-350	-200
Sudden variation (short rates down, long rates up) (EVE)	-18.830	-4,43%	-500; 250	-250; 100
Constant evolution (short rates down, long rates up) (EVE)	23.221	5,46%	500; -250	250; -100
Short rates up (EVE)	-12.054	-2,84%	500	250
Short rates down (EVE)	1.328	0,31%	-500	-250
Parallel up (NII)	-18.122	-4,26%	350	200
Parallel down (NII)	18.281	4,30%	-350	-200
Basis scenario EVE	318.482	NA	NA	NA
Basis scenario NII	112.320	NA	NA	NA
Tier 1 equity	425.013	NA	NA	NA

Credit and counterparty risk

Credit risk is the risk of a negative impact on profits and capital as a result of non-fulfilment by the debtors of contractual obligations or their failure to meet contractual conditions. The main risks in lending activity, with a direct impact on the Bank's incomes and its capital, come from at least the following elements:

- the quality of the counterparty (including its creditworthiness) and the customer selection policy
- submission of false documents / information by the client during the analysis of the credit documentation

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- non-compliance / breach by the counterparty of the contractual clauses / obligations
- changes / uncertainties of the legal framework with direct implications on the customer's income / source of repayment
- the degree of concentration of exposure on certain categories / customer typologies
- the inadequate framework for monitoring and reporting of the risk elements that may arise over the life span of a credit / loan portfolio in order to solve the difficulties of the clients in a timely manner
- limitation / lack of adequate supervision of borrowing activities
- insolvency / bankruptcy due to poor client management
- loss of the quality of the employee / reduction of the income / illness / death for the retail clients
- macroeconomic crises with direct effect on clients' incomes and implicitly on their ability to repay the loan

The bank applies its own credit risk management policy, being structured on stages of identification, evaluation, control and reduction. The identification procedures mainly refer to the use of information sources to detect the risk factors that have an influence on the quality of the exposure that will be assumed.

The evaluation procedures aim to establish the degree of risk for the analyzed transaction. The evaluation of the degree of risk for each analyzed transaction is carried out independently by the Credit Risk Evaluation Department and materialized in the risk opinion.

In order to control the risk, the main measure is the limitation of individual exposures, both absolute and relative in relation to own funds, as well as the limitation of exposure on industries and geographical areas. Monitoring of these limits is ensured within the Risk Management Division. Also under the control procedures, the Bank carries out the subsequent procedures for monitoring the quality of the exposures, represented by the client's analysis, the revision of the value and the inspection of the guarantees, as well as the manner in which the client has fulfilled his contractual obligations. The Bank has defined a system of credit quality deterioration rates / warning signals, as well as restructuring procedures for problematic clients.

In the internal risk capital adequacy assessment, the Bank takes into account all risks to which it may be exposed towards the credit risk, including the counterparty risk:

- Entry under the incidence of the *Debt Discharge Law* (the internal capital requirement is calculated for loans falling within the scope of Law No 77/2016);
- The concentration risk (scorecard model based on the Herfindahl-Hirschman index, which calculates the individual and sectoral concentration indicators (ICI and SCI), and depending on the score obtained, constitutes a percentage of the capital requirement associated with the loan portfolio)
- underestimation of credit risk (calculating a differentiated domestic capital requirement according to the LTV level or depending on the debt service)
- The residual risk (the internal capital is calculated based on simulations on different types of guarantees whose RWA is increased compared to the percentages used in calculating the regulated requirement)
- The risk of loss in the event of a default due to crisis conditions (simulation model on increasing the loss adjustments for the credit categories with the highest probability of migrating into default)
- the risk associated with foreign currency lending of the debtors exposed to foreign currency risk (scoremodel based on the calculation of the concentration index of the debtors exposed to the currency

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risk, and depending on the score obtained, it constitutes a percentage of the capital requirement associated with the loan portfolio).

The Bank also carries out a macroeconomic simulation (aimed at PD growth concurrently with a decrease in collateral value, increase of LGD as per EBA/EU communicated forecasts), taking into account assumptions that could have an impact on the Bank's portfolio, thus constituting the internal capital requirement in the ICAAP process.

Regarding credit limits, the Bank uses a credit risk exposures limitation system, taking into account the following aspects: focusing on a limited group of debtors, focusing on geographic regions, focusing on sectors of activity of debtors, focusing on foreign currencies, focusing on guarantee type, focusing on customer type / segment, focusing on residual maturity of credit contracts, focusing on product type.

As far as the bank's collaterals policy is concerned, the general principle is that the loans granted by the Bank must be covered by guarantees, differentiated based on the quality of the counterparty. The main guarantees accepted by the Bank are mortgages on real estate, pledges on movable assets, pledges on assignment of receivables / securities / collateral deposits, guarantees issued by guarantee funds and comfort elements (pledges, promissory notes, pledge on claim receivables or comfort letters).

The goods are accepted as collateral at the accepted / adjusted value and must ensure a minimum guarantee coverage degree of the financing granted by the Bank, which differs depending on the type of guarantee / type of client / type of credit product granted by the bank.

In the calculation of IFRS 9 depreciation adjustments, the value of the goods accepted as collateral is updated to Net Present Value (NPV). The Bank has an appropriate regulatory framework for the credit area for identifying, evaluating, controlling, reporting and monitoring credit risk, which addresses:

- the existence and permanent maintenance of an appropriate framework for the identification, assessment and management of credit risk
- continuous improvement of procedures, processes and flows of analysis / approval / granting of financing in order to structure a solid and stable loan portfolio (the process of analyzing, approving and granting loans at the Bank's level is centralized)
- the existence and maintenance of an adequate process of credit management, control and monitoring, including a credit risk limits system
- the use of an adequate protection in case of the financing granted by the bank depending on the client's credit risk (guarantees and insurances)
- the existence of a process and methodology for calculating provisions and adjustments for appropriate and comprehensive depreciation in case of Bank's financing.

Measures for the determination of the exposure value

The Bank determines the exposure value for derivative instruments resulting from the counterparty credit risk, using the original exposure method, as described in art. 275 of CRR. On 31.12.2025, the Bank recorded in the balance

sheet an exposure from derivative financial instruments of RON 86,317 thousand with maximum maturity 26 March 2026.

Risk credit value adjustments

The balance as at 31.12.2025 of the total exposure, broken down by type of clients - business segments of the Bank, was the following:

Segment	Exposure (RON thousand)
Consumer loans	287,152
Mortgage loans	305,993
Entrepreneurs loans	155,517
Corporate loans	2,160,631
Municipalities	4,896
Total	2,914,189



As at 31.12.2025, the focus on geographic regions was as follows:

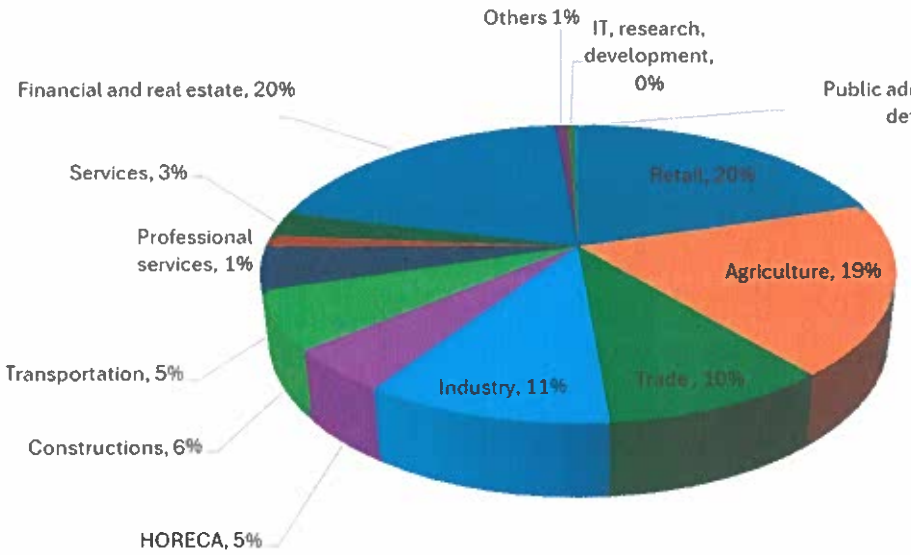
Region	% in total portfolio
CENTER	14.43%
WEST	14.04%
SOUTH	55.86%
EAST	15.67%

As of 31.12.2025, the total balance sheet exposure, depreciation adjustments for the Bank's customers, the distribution of outstanding clients and in default customers from the geographic concentration point of view was the following:

Region	Total exposure (RON Thousand)	Impairments (RON Thousand)
CENTER	420,487	18,335
WEST	409,013	17,677
SOUTH	1,627,972	61,854
EAST	456,716	29,234
Total	2,914,188	127,101

As of 31.12.2025, the concentration by the activity sectors was as follows:

Focus on sectors 31.12.2025



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As of December 31, 2025, the classification of current, overdue and depreciated loans, according to the category of clients was the following:

RON Thousand	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Entrepreneur loans	Corporate loans	Municipalities	Total
Current and not-impaired	**261.042**	**277.908**	**133.868**	**2.024.821**	**3.960**	**2.701.598**
(-) Provisions for impairment	*-4.029*	*-772*	*-2.913*	*-39.181*	*-2*	*-46.896*
Current and not-impaired net total	*257.013*	*277.136*	*130.955*	*1.985.640*	*3.958*	*2.654.702*
Overdue and not-impaired	**16.960**	**16.269**	**12.268**	**40.494**	**936**	**86.926**
(-) Provisions for impairment	*-3.590*	*-852*	*-1.968*	*-5.402*	*-8*	*-11.819*
Overdue and not-impaired net total	*13.370*	*15.417*	*10.300*	*35.092*	*928*	*75.106*
Impaired loans	**9.150**	**11.816**	**9.381**	**95.317**	**0**	**125.664**
(-) Provisions for impairment	*-7.355*	*-4.826*	*-4.222*	*-51.982*	*-0*	*-68.386*
Impaired net total	*1.795*	*6.989*	*5.159*	*43.335*	*-*	*57.278*
Gross total of loans and advances to customers	**287.152**	**305.993**	**155.517**	**2.160.631**	**4.896**	**2.914.189**
Total provisions for impairement	*-14.974*	*-6.450*	*-9.103*	*-96.564*	*-10*	*-127.101*
Net total of loans and advances to customers	**272.177**	**299.543**	**146.414**	**2.064.067**	**4.886**	**2.787.087**

As at 31 December 2025, the distribution of the loans balances on maturities until the residual maturity was:

Reporting segment	Up to 1 year residual maturity (%/amount)		1 - 5 years residual maturity (%/amount)		Over 5 years residual maturity (%/amount)	
	%	Exposure RON Thousand	%	Exposure RON Thousand	%	Exposure RON Thousand
Individuals	4%	21.160	22%	252.283	25%	319.702
Legal entities	96%	451.460	78%	884.600	75%	984.983
Total	**100%**	**472.620**	**100%**	**1.136.883**	**100%**	**1.304.685**

The tables below show the exposure and the impaired adjustments as of 31.12.2025 broken down by performing/non-performing and counterparty types (RON Thousand):

Template 3: Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

31.12.2025

Th RON

		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which: defaulted
Loans and advances	1	3,006,051	2,997,167	8,885	132,187	83,028	26,363	9,649	3,850	5,027	2,212	2,059	132,187
Central banks	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General governments	3	4,944	4,944	0	14	0	1	0	0	5	2	7	14
Credit institutions	4	159,623	159,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other financial corporations	5	113,481	113,378	103	152	92	3	3	7	10	3	34	152
Non-financial corporations	6	1,963,132	1,958,742	4,391	99,202	60,245	20,922	8,522	2,977	3,542	1,643	1,351	99,202
Of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	7	1,906,117	1,901,726	4,391	99,197	60,243	20,921	8,519	2,977	3,540	1,644	1,351	99,197
Households	8	764,871	760,480	4,391	32,819	22,692	5,439	1,124	866	1,470	564	667	32,819
Debt securities	9	1,301,015	1,301,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central banks	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General governments	11	1,245,696	1,245,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit institutions	12	41,704	41,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other financial corporations	13	8,427	8,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	14	5,187	5,187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-balance-sheet exposures	15	525,011			191								191
Central banks	16	0			0								0
General governments	17	3,100			0								0
Credit institutions	18	36,050			0								0
Other financial corporations	19	25,336			0								0
Non-financial corporations	20	428,995			107								107
Households	21	31,530			84								84
Total	22	4,832,077	4,298,182	8,885	132,378	83,028	26,363	9,649	3,850	5,027	2,212	2,059	132,378



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Template 4: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

31.12.2025

Th RON

		Gross carrying amount / Nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions						Accumulated partial write-off	Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures - Accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions				On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which: Instruments without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)		Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)	of which: Credit-impaired instruments (Stage 3)		of which: Instruments without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (Stage 1)	of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)		Of which: Instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but not credit-impaired (Stage 2)	Of which: Credit-impaired instruments (Stage 3)			
Loans and advances	1	3,006,051	2,615,751	390,300	132,187	62	132,126	-58,719	-34,892	-23,827	-74,279	0	-74,279	-389,938	2,225,182	54,879
Central banks	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General governments	3	4,924	4,191	753	14	0	14	-10	-3	-8	-13	0	-13	0	4,886	0
Credit institutions	4	159,623	159,623	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other financial corporations	5	113,481	113,207	274	152	0	152	-2,267	-2,257	-10	-85	0	-85	-14,290	74,988	65
Non-financial corporations	6	1,963,131	1,650,918	312,215	99,202	53	99,149	-42,387	-26,094	-16,292	-55,517	0	-55,517	-352,031	1,718,985	42,769
Of which: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	7	1,906,117	1,598,475	307,642	99,197	53	99,144	-40,465	-24,377	-16,088	-55,512	0	-55,512	-352,031	1,667,503	42,769
Households	8	764,871	687,813	77,058	32,819	9	32,810	-14,053	-6,535	-7,518	-18,664	0	-18,664	-23,618	426,322	12,045
Debt securities	9	1,301,015	1,301,015	0	0	0	0	-1,771	-1,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central banks	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General governments	11	1,245,696	1,245,696	0	0	0	0	-1,647	-1,647	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit institutions	12	41,704	41,704	0	0	0	0	-116	-116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other financial corporations	13	8,427	8,427	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-financial corporations	14	5,187	5,187	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off-balance-sheet exposures	15	525,011	514,747	10,264	191	0	191	2,170	1,936	234	39	0	39		213,649	107
Central banks	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
General governments	17	3,100	3,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Credit institutions	18	36,050	36,050	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0		35,000	0
Other financial corporations	19	25,336	25,336	0	0	0	0	91	91	0	0	0	0		4,556	0
Non-financial corporations	20	428,996	419,504	9,493	107	0	107	1,902	1,692	210	11	0	11		169,918	107
Households	21	31,530	30,757	773	84	0	84	174	149	25	28	0	28		4,176	0
Total	22	4,832,077	4,431,512	400,564	132,378	62	132,316	-58,320	-34,727	-23,593	-74,240	0	-74,240	-389,938	2,438,831	54,986

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Template 9: Collateral obtained by taking possession and executions processes

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		Collateral obtained by taking possession and executions processes	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	1	**0**	**0**
Other than PP&E	2	**66,044**	**-4,283**
Residential immovable property	3	2,319	-587
Commercial immovable property	4	62,259	-3,137
Movable property (auto, shipping, etc.)	5	0	0
Equity and debt securities	6	0	0
Other	7	1,466	-559
Total	8	**66,044**	**-4,283**

A credit is considered to be overdue from the first day of delay to pay the obligations assumed under the credit agreement (principal / interest / commissions related to the credit agreement).
An asset is considered impaired when it meets cumulatively the following conditions:

- There is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset
- If the loss event(s) has(have) an impact on future estimated treasury cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be forecasted reliably. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognized

Affiliated parties transactions

The Bank shall not record, after taking into account the credit risk mitigation effect, an exposure to the affiliated parties group whose value exceeds 25% of the eligible capital.

If the group of affiliated parties includes one or more institutions, the exposure value to that group may not exceed either 25% of the eligible capital of the Bank or the equivalent of EUR 150 million, whichever is greater, provided that, in case of application of the absolute limit, the sum of the exposure amounts to all affiliated parties who are not institutions does not exceed 25% of the eligible capital of the Bank, after taking into account the credit risk mitigation effect.

If the equivalent of EUR 150 million is greater than 25% of the eligible capital of the Bank, the exposure value shall not exceed, after taking into account the credit risk mitigation effect, a limit of 100% of the eligible capital. At the year-ended 2024, the Bank framed within this risk limits.

Usage of External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)

The bank uses the external ratings provided by an ECAI as per Regulation 575/2013. Their definition and the date from which they are valid are published on the official websites of the three external credit assessment institutions

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(ECAIs) recognized by NBR to date (Moody's, Fitch, Standard & Poor's). Framing in rating is as shown in the table below:

Recognized External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI)		Standard and Poor's	Moody's	Fitch
Main market segments	Public financing	X	X	X
	Commercial entities (including commercial and financing companies)	X	X	X
	Structured financing (including securitisation)	X	X	X
Mapping of the credit quality level – Long term credit assessment	1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-
	2	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
	3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-
	4	BB+ to BB-	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-
	5	B+ to B-	B1 to B3	B+ to B-
	6	CCC+ and below	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below
Mapping of the credit quality level – Short term credit assessment	1	A-1+, A-1	P-1	F1+, F1
	2	A-2	P-2	F2
	3	A-3	P-3	F3
	4	All short term ratings below A-3	NP	below F3
	5			
	6			
Mapping of the specific credit quality level for long term positions coming from securitisation	1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-
	2	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
	3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-
	4	BB+ to BB-	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-
	5	B+ and below	B1 and below	B+ and below
Mapping of the specific credit quality level for short term positions coming from securitisation	1	A-1+, A-1	P-1	F1+, F1
	2	A-2	P-2	F2
	3	A-3	P-3	F3
	All other credit assessments	All short term ratings below A-3	NP	below F3
Mapping of the specific credit quality level for CIU (Collective Investment Undertakings)	1	AAA la AA- (m or f)	Aaa toAa3	AAA to AA-
	2	A+ la A- (m or f)	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
	3	BBB+ to BBB- (m or f)	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-
	4	BB+ to BB- (m or f)	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-
	5	B+ to B- (m or f)	B1 to B3	B+ to B-
	6	CCC+ and below (m or f)	Caa1 and below	CCC+ and below

Exposures to companies for which a credit assessment by an appointed ECAI is available shall be assigned a risk weight according to the table below:

Credit quality level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Risk weight by ECAI Assessment	20%	30%	100%	100%	100%	150%

Exposures to companies for which a credit assessment by an appointed ECAI is not available shall be assigned a risk weight according to the three rating classes, A, B in accordance with the table below:

Credit quality level	Rating class A	Rating class B	Rating class C
Risk weight for short term exposures	20%	50%	150%
Risk weight	40%	75%	150%

Exposures to companies for which a credit Assessment by an appointed ECAI is available shall be assigned a risk weight in accordance with below table:

Credit quality level	1	2	3	4	5	6
Risk weight	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	150%

As at 31.12.2025, the value of the exposures associated with each credit quality level is the following:

ECAI level	Exposure value (RON)
1	115,388,604
2	170,976,946
3	1,845,401,719
4	48,653,404
5	-
Total	***2,180,420,672***



Liquidity and financing risk

Liquidity risk is the current or future risk of adverse impact on profits and capital due to the credit institution's inability to meet its obligations at maturity. Financing risk is the risk that the Group will not have stable sources of financing in the medium and long term, which leads to the existing or potential risk that the credit institution will not be able to fulfill, or to fulfill at unacceptable financing costs, its obligations. such as payments and the need for collateral, as they become due in the medium and long term.

The main factors directly affecting the liquidity risk are the internal political instability / conflicts, the repeated changes in the legislative framework, as well as the budgetary policy, which may lead to a negative / distrustful perception by internal and external investors, which may cause withdrawals of liquidity in the Romanian banking system and implicitly can also affect the liquidity of Patria Bank.

Furthermore, focusing on a single source of funding, as well as any imbalances / uncertainties at European or global macroeconomic level, or failure to adapt to market fluctuations /changes may lead to liquidity crises for the bank,

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which may be affected by the lack of reaction / the ability to adapt to the new conditions, including the possible early liquidation of assets, to limit potential losses and to establish a significant basis for cash availability. If the internal or external macroeconomic conditions are tightening or changing, the Bank may face difficulties in accessing additional funding or may obtain this funding at higher costs, which could have a significant negative effect on activity, financial situation or operational results of the Bank.

The Bank monitors its liquidity risk through both GAP analysis - by comparing fund inflows and outflows on maturity bands of the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items depending on residual maturity - and by running liquidity crisis scenarios (regulated - such as the Liquidity Cover Ration LCR rate or bank-specific assumptions, including severe market stress tests).

The Bank ensures that it holds a stock of liquid assets that can be used as collateral to finance liabilities with immediate exigibility or to cover unexpected / non-anticipated cash requirements.

As a financing solution for emergencies, the Bank owns a portfolio of government securities classified as held to maturity *(held to maturity* in accordance with IAS 39 *or held to* collect in accordance with IFRS 9*)*, free of any encumberances, separated from current liquidity reserves and government bonds available for sale, portfolio for which it annually tests financing mechanism (through repo).

Strategies and processes in managing the liquidity risk

To manage the liquidity risk, the Bank has policies, regulations, procedures and systems to identify, measure, manage and monitor the liquidity risk for an appropriate time horizon, including for *intra-day* positions such as: Risk Management Strategy, Liquidity Risk Management Policy and the Liquidity Position Assessment and Monitoring Procedure, including the intra-day liquidity position.

The structure and organization of the liquidity risk management function (authority, status, and other measures)

The management, quantification, monitoring and control of liquidity risk is carried out at the following structures:

- The Risk Management Division - Risk Management Department other than Credit Risk - Identifies, evaluates, monitors and controls / diminishes events / activities that generate other risks than credit and assimilated risk that could adversely impact the Bank's objectives
- the Risk Management Committee, the Executive Committee, the ALCO (Asset and Liability Management Committee) and the Board of Directors - through information provided by the Risk Management Division on the Bank's exposure to this risk
- Treasury Division and Operations Division at operational level.

Scope of coverage and liquidity risk reporting and measurement system type

The liquidity risk is identified, evaluated, managed, and monitored differently according to the factors that determine it, in accordance with the Bank's Policy on Liquidity Risk Management. For identification, the Bank uses a set of analyzes of elements / situations/ events / developments / of the indicators (Early Warning System) that

support the process of identifying the increase in risk or vulnerabilities in terms of liquidity position or potential funding needs. Also, in assessing liquidity risk, the Bank uses a series of indicators that provide relevant information about liquidity status.

The main tools for managing this risk are: setting limits and early warning levels, performing periodic stress tests, and maintaining a proper liquidity reserve at the Bank level.

Quantification and monitoring of liquidity risk is done using the following instruments or indicators, which are calculated on a daily, weekly and monthly basis: the liquidity gap model; the intra-day liquidity position model; the liquidity indicator determined in accordance with the national regulations of the NBR transposed at internal level; the immediate liquidity indicator; the Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR); other structure indicators such as credits / total assets, external sources / total assets, credits / sources, liquidity ratio (liquid assets /attracted deposits), deposits / credits, liquid assets/ gross assets etc.

The tracking of the approved internal limits is done on a daily basis, by making calculations of existing data / indicators at the end of the previous day. Monthly monitoring is done by making calculations of existing data / indicators at the end of the previous month and also by ad-hoc simulations.

In the event of exceeding limits, the Risk Management Division communicates to the involved factors (the Treasury Division, the Operations Division) the non-compliance within the limits, and they inform about the causes that led to the non-compliance within the established limits, the measures taken to frame within the established limits and the deadline. Information on the activity within the established limits is made by the Risk Management Division to the Executive Committee (monthly) and to the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors (quarterly), with the status of the indicators / limit being presented.

Liquidity risk coverage and mitigation policies, as well as strategies and processes to monitor the continuity of effectiveness of hedging and mitigation elements

Liquidity risk monitoring is done through the following instruments: liquidity risk exposure limits (including warning thresholds or warning levels); oversight of the high liquidity risk towards a single person (single creditor); a reporting system for liquidity risk generating events or indicators.



The measures taken by the Bank to reduce liquidity risk are:

- Ensure the existence of a stock of assets that can be used as financial guarantees
- Ensuring a liquidity reserve
- Ensure a good diversification of resources
- Risk limit framing monitoring and running crisis scenarios
- Establishing the Liquidity Crisis Plan
- Concluding alternative financing agreements in the event of a liquidity crisis

The liquidity risk statement, which briefly describes the Bank's overall liquidity risk profile associated with the business strategy, including key indicators and key data, which provides external stakeholders with a comprehensive

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overview of how the Bank manages its risk including the manner in which the Bank's liquidity risk profile interacts with the risk tolerance set by the management body is presented in Annex 5. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is presented in Annex 6.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss determined either by the use of inadequate human processes, systems and resources and in case of their failure to fulfil their function properly, or by external events and actions. The operational risk includes also:

- Information technology (IT) risk - represents the loss that may be caused by breach of confidentiality, loss of systems and data integrity, improperness or unavailability of systems and data or inability to change information technology (IT) in a reasonable period of time and at reasonable costs, when the requirements of environment or business is changing. This includes security risks arising either from inadequate internal processes or which have not performed their function properly, or from external events, including cyber attacks or inadequate physical security.
- Legal risk - risk of loss due to both the fines, penalties and sanctions that the Bank is liable to in case of failure to apply or defective application of the legal or contractual provisions, as well as the fact that the Bank's contractual rights and obligations and/or of its counterparty, are not properly established. Conduct risk as a component of the legal risk is the recorded or potential loss arising from the improper provision of financial services, including cases of intentional or negligent disciplinary misconduct.
- Model risk - which is a possible loss that the Bank may record as a result of decisions that may be based mainly on the results of internal models due to errors in the development, implementation or use of these models.

The operational risk management process contains the following steps: the identification process, the evaluation process, the monitoring and reporting process, the control / mitigation and prevention process. The main causes that may determine the occurrance of operational risk are:

- Internal factors (inside the Bank): inadequate separation of staff atributions, insufficient staff training, inadequate internal control, inadequate security measures, improper systems design, inappropriate policies on human resources, lack of internal regulations / inappropriate regulations, internal regulations not adjusted to legislation in force.
- External Factors (outside the Bank): false documents or presentation of forged money, information theft, computer piracy, robbery, theft, vandalism and destruction of bank property, fire, floods, earthquakes, natural factors or events and terrorism.

In the operational risk management process, the Bank uses the following approaches:

- **Proactive approach:** Oversight of the risk factors → Identification and assessment of the operational risk → Quantification of the risks (potential effects and occurrence probabilities) → control/risk factors mitigation => Oversight of the risk factors

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- **Reactive approach:** Consequences → Event ascertainment and operational risk rate monitoring → Causes research → Control/risk factors mitigation => Consequences

Identifying operational risk consists of detecting operational risk events, classifying them, investigating the causes that determined them, the resulting consequences and determining the recorded losses.

Regarding the methodology of the operational risk assessment, the procedures involve the conduct of the potential operational risk assessment, the effective operational risk assessment, the operational risk assessment of the new products / services / outsourcing, the operational risk self-assessment.

The Bank's procedural framework contains procedures for monitoring and reporting of the operational risk. The procedures refer to the implementation and management of a system of limits, a system of rates with monitoring levels (monitoring the compliance within the approved internal limits and the warning levels associated with the rates is done monthly at centralized level by the Risk Management Division), as well as of a system of reporting and analysis of the operational risk generating events (loss-making and loss-free). Each reported event is subject to an analysis at the Risk Management Division, which analysis how the involved structures solve the issues and take action. Where appropriate, the division may propose additional remedial measures or sets up operational risk provisions.

The procedural framework at the Bank level develops the measures envisaged by the Bank for operational risk control. These are, but are not limited to, the following:

- measures to mitigate the consequences of the risk in case of operational risk events recorded;
- preventive measures, before the risk is produced;
- risk hedging measures by making operational risk provisions;
- external risk transfer measures by providing insurance for buildings, bank's cars, cash and ATMs/MTMs and / or complex insurance policies for banks.

Other measures to control / mitigate and prevent operational risk consist of: implementing the anti-fraud framework; using the analysis system of the profitability and income and expense budget; the use of the control and operational risk self-assessment process in order to identify, assess the operational risk within the bank and develop actions plas to eliminate / mitigate operational losses/ risks.

The Bank cannot fully eliminate the effects of operational risk, but it has control and limitation tools for this type of risk and monitors through a permanent process all events that generate operational risk, applying additional internal capital requirements depending on the incidence of such operational risk events, with a quarterly frequency.

In calculating the regulated capital requirement, the Bank uses the BIA relevant rate approach, not using the methodology regulated in the basis of internal rating and within the ICAAP the bank analyzes the establishment of an internal capital requirement.

To limit the effects of operational risk, the Bank also considers the conclusion of specific insurance policies depending on the forecasted evolution of these events.

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Reputational risk

Reputational risk represents the current or future risk of adverse impact on profits and capital due to unfavourable perception of the Bank's image by customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors or the supervision authority.

The Bank calculates monthly the reputational risk to which the bank is exposed, based on a measurement indicator framework for exposure to this risk and according to its level, quarterly proceeds to the allocation of additional internal capital within the ICAAP process.

The process of managing reputational risk includes the identification process, the evaluation process, the monitoring and reporting process, the control / mitigation and prevention process.

Identifying reputational risk involves the set of measures adopted to determine phenomena, factors and events that have a negative influence on the Bank's image, using specific rules, methods, procedures and tools.
The identification of exposure to risk occurs mainly through the analysis of reputational risk generating events. At the same time, for the new products and services offered by the Bank, in the event of significant changes in the features of existing products or services or outsourcing of activities, the Risk Management Division identifies and assesses factors that may contribute to increasing exposure to reputational risk.

In assessing reputational risk, the Bank should consider the following reputational risk generating factors (internal and external):

Internal factors:

- Lack of compliance or breach of the regulatory framework may lead to the application of contravention sanctions which, in the local and central press, may affect the reputation and perception of the Bank
- Lack of effective communication between the Bank and its shareholders
- Application by the regulator of sanctions or prohibitions to its shareholders
- Providing inadequate or incorrect information to clients on how to use and operate the Bank's services
- Inappropriate behavior of employees in the relationship with the Bank's clients
- unawareness or insufficient knowledge of the product characteristics of the Bank within the product portfolio and of the internal and / or external regulations
- Transmission by the Bank of erroneous / non-conforming information to the media, clients and various external bodies.

External factors:

- Negative advertising in mass-media, whether or not it conforms to reality
- Deliberate actions of an individual or interest group aimed at reducing the credibility of the Bank
- Negative publicity of an institution / company in the Bank group that can be assimilated to it
- Serious damage to the Bank's IT security following internal or external attacks on the IT system
- Encountering problems by clients in using certain products / services

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- Misinterpretations by the public of certain information, thus affecting the perception of the Bank
- Triggering processes in which the Bank may be involved in targeting highly-traded companies or publics or the occurrence of lawsuits involving employees of the Bank investigated for committing offenses
- Potential crisis situations in which the Bank lost its image of a viable, credible and solvent partner capable of providing stability
- Changes in the economic conditions, legislative changes or related to the competitive environment in the banking sector, technological progress.

The Bank's procedural framework contains monitoring and reporting procedures for the reputational risk and refer to the implementation and management of a system of reputational risk rates, to which levels of warning, a system of limits, a reporting system and analysis of reputational risk generating events (loss-making and loss-free) are assigned.

The Bank's procedural framework develops the measures envisaged by the Bank to control / mitigate reputational risk. These are, without limitation, measures to mitigate the consequences of risk occurrence in the event of reputational risk-generating events, as well as preventive measures, before the risk is produced, as follows:

- the Bank, through specialized structures, develops customer education tools to use the new products and services provided, including knowledge of commissions / fees, to identify issues that may arise and how to address them.
- taking steps to attract the best partners, both in terms of customers and suppliers;
- ensuring optimal prices for products and / or services;
- recruitement and retaining the best employees.

The Bank has thus set out to ensure and maintain a positive perception of its image and its recognition in line with its reputation and the values it promotes. To achieve these objectives, the bank proceeds to:

- promoting and enforcing corporate values, social responsibilities and appropriate business practices
- achieving a high degree of customer satisfaction with its products and services, staff behavior and working environment in territorial units
- fulfilling the obligations to clients and third parties at an adequate quality level, its products and services to be well defined and to meet the needs of the clients in order to allow the Bank to continuously improve its image in the market
- avoiding damage caused by image deterioration, by paying special attention to complaints and articles in the local and central press.

Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the current or future risk of adverse impacted profits and capital damage caused by changes in business environment or unfavourable business decisions, inappropriate implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to business changes.

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The strategic risk to which the Bank may be exposed may be caused by the following factors:

- forecasting of unrealistic or unrelated to the changes of the competitive / business / legislative and economic environment in which the Bank operates working conditions and hypotheses
- incorrect / inappropriate determination of the main strategic indicators
- lack of balance between resources and placements
- the non-correlation of indicators from the income and expenditure budget with those of other Bank planning documents.

In order to control the strategic risk, the Bank is constantly concerned with increasing the efficiency of planning and monitoring of market developments so that it can adapt to new developments properly and on time.

The management of the strategic risk includes the processes of identification, evaluation, monitoring and reporting, as well as strategic risk management.

The bank identifies strategic risk from 4 perspectives:

- Establishing unrealistic or uncorrelated strategic objectives with internal and / or external factors that may influence their realization
- existence of deviations from the achievement of the strategic objectives provided in the annual budget of revenues and expenditures as a result of the adoption of inadequate strategic decisions with the internal and external risk factors
- deviations from the achievement of the strategic objectives provided in the annual budget of revenues and expenditures due to the inadequate implementation of strategic decisions
- deviations from the achievement of the strategic objectives provided in the annual budget of revenues and expenditures as a result of the lack of reaction or a delayed reaction to changes in the business environment.

Strategic risk assessment is carried out using the following tools:

- Monthly analysis and presentation to the Bank's management of the degree of achievement of the budgetary projections set at the beginning of the financial year for the main groups of expenditures and incomes, as well as the main targets set by the Bank;
- Evaluation of the strategic risk profile, described in the risk assessment methodology of the Risk Management Strategy;
- Strategic risk is determined to be always significant and the Bank calculates the internal capital requirement for strategic risk;
- Crisis simulation within the process of assessing the adequacy of internal capital to risks.

The Bank calculates within the internal risk assessment process, an internal capital requirement specific to the strategic risk degree recorded by the Bank. Strategic risk monitoring is carried out through:

- monthly analysis of the strategic risk profile to ensure that its level is consistent with the strategic risk objectives outlined in the Risk Management Strategy;

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- within the budgetary planning process through:
  - a monthly follow-up of Income and Expenditure Budget;
  - monitoring of the fulfillment of the objectives by the bank's branches / sales structures;
  - monitoring the market situation (the competitive changes in the banking market that may impair the implementation of strategic decisions of the bank);
  - an analysis of new products and services.

Strategic risk management is carried out qualitatively within the budgetary planning processes (development of strategic objectives) and in the implementation phase of the decision-making strategy in order to achieve the strategic objectives.

Compliance risk

According to the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions, which provides for compliance risk management obligations, provisions transposed into Patria Bank's internal regulatory framework (revised in 2018), it ensures the maintenance of an adequate risk control system compliance. Compliance risk represents the current or future risk of impairment of results and equity, which may result in fines, damages and / or termination of contracts or that may affect the Bank's reputation as a result of breaches or noncompliance with the legal and regulatory framework or with agreements, recommended practices or ethical standards.

It is the responsibility of the Managing Board of Patria Bank to ensure an adequate and effective framework for the compliance function, as well as the responsibility for the regular assessment of the effectiveness of compliance risk management. It actively promotes a culture of compliance risk within the organization as an essential and integral part of the Bank's business, establishing its employees and employees with high standards of professionalism and integrity.

The Bank continuously assesses the compliance risk and compliance with regulatory frameworks, recommended agreements, practices, or ethical standards, while setting a comprehensive internal regulatory framework which it continuously reviews and adapts to changes in the legislative framework.

For the purpose of measuring and monitoring Patria Bank's operational exposure to compliance risk, a set of operational compliance risk indicators has been defined, which measure ex-post, with a quarterly calculation frequency. Each activity generating compliance risk corresponds to one or more specific defined indicators.

The quarterly indicator for monitoring operational or actual compliance risk (General Compliance and AML KRI indicators) represents **only a component** of the compliance risk assessment conducted at the Compliance Directorate level, and the evaluation and control of the risk of adherence to the legislative and regulatory framework, recommended practices, and applicable standards, is carried out by the Compliance Function through cyclical actions of assessment and control of the adequacy of the internal regulatory framework, processes, controls, organizational structure, and the effectiveness of their functioning and of the effectiveness of their functioning where the level of adequacy has already been assessed.

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The compliance risk, periodically evaluated through a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators, recorded in 2023 a **medium level** in accordance with the risk appetite defined by Risk management strategy.

Risk of excessive usage of leverage effect

The risk associated with the excessive usage of leverage effect is the risk resulting from the Bank's vulnerability towards a leverage effect or a contingent leverage effect that may require unplanned business plan corrections, including the sale of assets in an emergency, which could lead to losses or revaluations of the remaining assets.

This risk may arise as a result of the excessive use of the bank's assets against the level of own funds available to it.

The Bank continuously monitors this risk, which is assessed primarily through the calculation of the leverage ratio. This ratio is determined by dividing the capital measure by the institution's total exposure measure and is expressed as a percentage. The leverage ratio represents a calculation method complementary to the regulated own funds ratios, reflecting the minimum level of capital that the Bank is required to maintain relative to its total exposure, while the solvency ratios limit the assumption of excessive risks by the Bank.

8.9 Subsequent events

On March 9, 2026, Patria Bank signed an agreement with BRD Asset Management SAI for the sale of the 99.9944% stake held by Patria Bank in SAI Patria Asset Management. The base price of the transaction is EUR 5,499,578 and may be adjusted downward in accordance with the contractual mechanisms. The estimated impact of the transaction on the profit and loss account for the year 2026, assuming completion at the base price, is approximately RON 26 million (gross gain from the transaction). The completion of the transaction - namely the payment of the final price and the transfer of the stake to BRD Asset Management SAI - is subject to customary conditions precedent for such transactions, such as obtaining the necessary approvals in accordance with applicable legal requirements, including but not limited to the approval of the acquisition project and of BRD Asset Management SAI as a significant shareholder by the Financial Supervision Authority. Given these customary conditions precedent, the fulfillment of which depends on third parties, there is no certainty that the transaction will be implemented or that it will be completed in 2026.

8.10 Bank's capital adequacy and other prudential rates

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

The internal process of assessing the adequacy of the internal capital to risks is carried out on a quarterly basis and allows the Bank to permanently ensure a level of internal capital that covers the significant risks to which the Bank is exposed.

The current and projected level of ICAAP (quantified by the internal capital adequacy ratio) is a key element of the Bank's risk management strategy and must be properly implemented and taken into account.

The capital adequacy assessment process has the following structure:

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- identifying the risks to which the Bank is or may be exposed
- establishing methods (quantitative and / or qualitative) for assessing risks and establishing their materiality
- capital adequacy: the relationship between own funds needs and own funds
- regular reporting of the internal capital adequacy to the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee
- description of the internal capital planning process.

Capital requirements

- To determine the credit risk capital requirements, the Bank applies the standard approach. Thus, according to the standard approach of CRR, in the table below 8% of the risk-weighted exposure amounts for each exposure category referred to in Art. 112 of CRR is mentioned:

Exposure category	*8% of the risk-weighted exposure value (RON)*	
	Individual	*Consolidated*
Central administrations or central banks	5,203,195	5,203,195
Local administrations or local authorities	374,986	374,986
Units or shares held in collective investments undertakings	885,691	885,691
Companies	22,499,901	20,642,610
Exposures guaranteed with real estate mortgage	77,350,996	77,813,270
Exposures in default	4,371,128	5,661,833
Equity securities	10,268,002	2,475,675
Exposures associated with a high level of risk	3,709,591	3,709,591
Institutions	7,730,359	7,730,359
Other elements	15,715,090	15,875,439
Retail	31,631,988	39,216,864
TOTAL	179,740,926	179,589,512

To determine the minimum capital requirements for operational risk, the Bank uses the business indicator, consisting of the interest, rent and dividend component, the service component and the financial component (calculated according to the accounting approach). The minimum capital requirement on 31.12.2025 is RON 21,843,343 (on an individual basis) and RON 22,881,497 (on a consolidated basis). The bank applies the anticyclical capital buffer provided in art. 440 of the CRR of 1.02% of the total risk exposure. The relevant exposures on Romania (anticyclical capital buffer of 1%) represent 94.74% of the total, and those on U.S., 0.22% (where the anticyclical buffer is 0%).

	Individual	Consolidated
Thousand RON	**31.dec.25**	**31.dec.25**
Tier 1 capital	436.470	425.013
Subscribed and paid-up share capital	326.086	326.086
Share premium	2,050	2,050
Direct holdings of Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-6,000	-6,000

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Merger premium	-67,569	0
Reserves	62.762	-3.489
Retained earnings	122.016	114.643
Current year result	50.212	48.951
Intangible assets & Goodwill	-54.683	-60.383
IFRS9 Transitional approach filter allocation	4.219	4.219
Equities deductions	-1.561	0
DTA deductions	0	0
Minority interests	0	0
Other prudential deductions	-1.062	-1.062
Tier 2 capital	124.811	132.006
Subordinated debt included in Tier 2 capital	132.006	132.006
(-) Subordinated loan	-7.195	0
Total own funds	561.281	557.019
Thousand RON	31.dec.25	31.dec.25
Exposure value to credit risk	2.246.762	2.244.869
Exposure value to market risk, currency risk	-	-
Exposure value to operational risk	273.042	286.019
Exposure value to credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	1.035	1.035
Total Risk Exposure	2.520.839	2.531.923
Total capital requirement	201.667	202.544
Capital Adequacy Ration	22,27%	22,00%
Exposure value to credit risk	17,31%	16,79%

We mention that the Bank must permanently comply with the following values of the buffer requirements:

Requirement	Individual	Consolidated
capital conservation buffer	2.5%	2.5%
countercyclical capital buffer	1.0%	1.0%
systemic risk capital buffer	0%	1.0%

For the entire year 2025, the Bank has met the requirements mentioned above. These requirements, together with the TSCR value (representing the capital requirement resulting from the SREP assessment carried out by the National Bank of Romania following the periodic control) represent the minimum value of the capital requirement (OCR) that Patria Bank must comply with.

The leverage ratio

In addition to minimum capital requirements, CRR introduced the leverage ratio as a tool to limit the risk of over-indebtedness. The Leverage effect is the excessive accumulation by banks of exposures in relation to their own funds. The leverage ratio can be considered a simplified solvency indicator because it measures the volume of unweighted assets at risk compared to Tier 1 own funds. The Leverage effect is the relationship between base capital (Tier 1) and leverage exposure in accordance with Article 429 CRR. The leverage exposure is the sum of unweighted

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balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions, taking into account risk assessment and adjustments as defined in the CRR.

The risk management process associated with the excessive usage of leverage effect

The Bank monitors the level and changes in the leverage effect ratio as well as the risk on leverage effect as part of the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). Depending on the calculated level of the leverage effect ratio, the Bank calculates an internal capital requirement for that risk.

The leverage effect ratio, calculated for 31.12.2025, based on the Bank's own Tier 1 funds - the transitional approach (RON 436.470.248) was of 8.18% on individual basis and respectively of 7.76% (RON 425.013.124) on consolidated basis. The breakdown of the total exposure rate for on and off balance-sheet elements and derivatives financial instruments:

Exposure item	Individual	Consolidated
	Value (Thousand RON)	
Derivative financial instruments: initial exposure method*	5.176	5.176
Off balance sheet items with a credit conversion factor of 10% as per art. 429 para. (10) of CRR (EU Reg. 575/2013)**	37.380	36.340
Off balance sheet items with a credit conversion factor of 20 % as per art. 429 para. (10) of CRR (EU Reg. 575/2013)**	18.694	18.694
Off balance sheet items with a credit conversion factor of 50 % as per art. 429 para. (10) of CRR(EU Reg. 575/2013)**	15.667	16.340
Off balance sheet items with a credit conversion factor of 100 % as per art. 429 para. (10) of CRR (UE Reg. 575/2013)**	17.616	17.616
Other assets***	5.302.271	5.439.051
Deduction from assets (+)/(-) from Tier 1 own funds	-59.032	-59.032
Total exposure measurement indicator	**5.337.773**	**5.474.191**

*as per initial exposure method from CRR
**the amounts in column "value"are calculated after applying the credit conversion factors
***contains the sum of all asset balance sheet items, with the exception of the ones below and netted of all the value adjustments and including the IFRS9 transitorial approach filter allocation

Individual:

Asset items	Debit balance (before value adjustements)	Value adjustments	Net value adjustments	Out of which, the value not included in the total exposure calculation ratio	Reason for non inclusion
Equity shares held in subsidiaries	42.295.888	-	42.295.888	1.455.201	amount deducted from own funds
Intangible assets (including intangible assets in progress and goodwill)	3.067.967	-	3.067.967	105.554	amount deducted from own funds

Subordinated loans on term	124.314.207	69.631.072	54.683.135	54.683.135	amount deducted from own funds
Deffered profit tax	7.195.040	-	7.195.040	7.195.040	amount deducted from own funds

The value of the allocation of the the IFRS9 transitorial approach filter (=(filter value calculated and weighted as per UE 2017/2395 Regulation – tax on profit))	0	The value of the transitorial approach allocation filter regarding changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income elements (according to EU Reg. 575/2013)	4.218.792



Consolidated:

Assets items	Debit balance (before value adjustements)	Value adjustments	Net value adjustements	Out of which, the value not included in the total exposure calculation ratio	Reason for non inclusion
Intangible assets (including intangible assets in progress and goodwill)	133.057.776	72.674.546	60.383.230	60.383.230	amount deducted from own funds

The value of the allocation of the the IFRS9 transitorial approach filter (=(filter value calculated and weighted as per UE 2017/2395 Regulation – tax on profit))	0	The value of the transitorial approach allocation filter regarding changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income elements (according to EU Reg. 575/2013)	4.218.792

In the period 01.01.2025-31.12.2025, the value of the leverage ratio was influenced especially by the evolution of Tier 1 Own funds and the growth of the Bank assets. The Bank considers that it has used „excessively" the leverage effect, when this leverage ratio registers at the end of a quarter a value below 5%. Since the Bank registers a value above the level of 5%, but also above the minimum threshold to be met according to the banking prudential requirement, established according to Regulation no. 575/2013, of 3%, the level of the Bank's exposure to this risk is considered to be „low".

Exposures from equity securities not included in the trading book

These are detailed in the Notes 19 and 25 of the Audited Financial Statements for year ended 2025.

PATRIA BANK

Exposures to securitization positions

The bank does not hold any securitization positions in the portfolio.

DRAGOS HORIA MANDA

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



PATRIA BANK

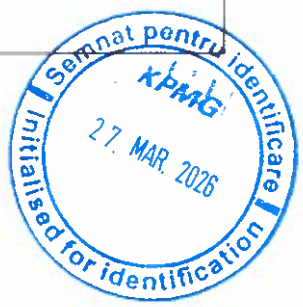
ANNEXES

PATRIA BANK

Annex 1

Statement of compliance with the principles of the Corporate Governance Code of the Bucharest Stock Exchange on 31.12.2025 (Comply-or Explain Statement CES)

Section	Principle	Prov No.	Provision (detailed)	Yes	Partial	No	Explanation (text and url link if document is on website)
A: GOVERNING BODIES							
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.1. The Board should ensure the Company's long-term success and sustainability for the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and taking into account the interests of other stakeholders. The Board should clearly define and disclose the full scope of its roles and responsibilities.	A.1., 1	The Board should have an internal regulation that formalises and clearly states its roles and responsibilities. The articles of association, Board's internal regulation and other internal regulations should clearly delineate the roles and competencies among the Board, general meeting of shareholders (GMS) and executive management.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.1. The Board should ensure the Company's long-term success and sustainability for the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and taking into account the interests of other stakeholders. The Board should clearly define and disclose the full scope of its roles and responsibilities.	A.1., 2	Board's internal regulation should include, among others, the Board's responsibilities as well as fiduciary duties of directors to act on a fully informed basis, in good faith, with due diligence and care, and in the best interest of the Company, its shareholders and taking into account the interests of other stakeholders in line with legal requirements.	Yes			



A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.1. The Board should ensure the Company's long-term success and sustainability for the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and taking into account the interests of other stakeholders. The Board should clearly define and disclose the full scope of its roles and responsibilities.	A.1., 3	To sustain the Company's long-term viability and success, the Board should: · Oversee the development and approve the Company's strategy and ensure that it also integrates sustainability aspects, including environmental and social (E&S) considerations and climate-related risks and opportunities; · Appoint and dismiss CEO and other executives to whom executive management responsibilities were delegated (called executive management) and ensure their succession planning; · Oversee the management performance, management role in addressing material sustainability risks and opportunities and align the remuneration of executive management with the long-term interests and sustainability of the Company, according to the provisions of the Company's remuneration policy; · Ensure there is a sound framework for internal controls and risk management; · Ensure that the Company has in place procedures to enable effective communication with shareholders and other stakeholders.		Partial		Sustainability aspects, including social and environmental (E&S) considerations and climate-related risks and opportunities, have been identified and will be integrated into the bank's strategy.
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.1. The Board should ensure the Company's long-term success and sustainability for the best interest of the Company and its shareholders and taking into account the interests of other stakeholders. The Board should clearly define and disclose the full scope of its roles and responsibilities.	A.1., 4	Duration of appointment of Board and executive management should be set clearly and should, to the extent possible, foster stability and predictability.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.2. The Board should have an appropriate balance of skills, experience, gender diversity, knowledge and independence to enable it to effectively perform its duties and responsibilities.	A.2., 1	The Board should have at least five members.	Yes			

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A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.2. The Board should have an appropriate balance of skills, experience, gender diversity, knowledge and independence to enable it to effectively perform its duties and responsibilities.	A.2., 2	The Board should have in place a policy on Board and executive management diversity and should ensure that diversity requirements in terms of gender, age, experiences and skills are incorporated in the Nomination Policy.	Yes			Reporting obligations according to Law 11/2025, namely the Policy on the appointment and succession of members of the management body and of persons holding key positions, and the Information regarding gender representation within management bodies can be found on the Bank's website at the link: https://www.patriabank.ro/informatii-utile/conformitate/obligatii-legea-112025
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.2. The Board should have an appropriate balance of skills, experience, gender diversity, knowledge and independence to enable it to effectively perform its duties and responsibilities.	A.2., 3	The Board should develop a Board profile which specifies the desired characteristics and traits of its members including factors such as independence, diversity, integrity, specific skills and experience, industry knowledge, ability and willingness to devote adequate time and effort to Board responsibilities in the context of the needs of the Board and its committees and their exercise of the Board's strategic and oversight roles. The Board profile can be part of the Nomination Policy.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.2. The Board should have an appropriate balance of skills, experience, gender diversity, knowledge and independence to enable it to effectively perform its duties and responsibilities.	A.2., 4	The majority of the members of the Board should be non-executives. At least a third of the Board members should be independent. Each independent member of the Board should submit a declaration regarding his/her independence at the time of his/her nomination for election or re-election as well as when any change in his/her status arises, as per the criteria of independence defined in law and in Appendix A to the Code.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.2. The Board should have an appropriate balance of skills, experience, gender diversity, knowledge and independence to enable it to effectively perform its duties and responsibilities.	A.2., 5	The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (or the entire Board if there is no Nomination and Remuneration Committee) should assess whether the directors can be considered independent under the factors taken into account, by examining whether there are any business or other personal relationships that could materially affect the independence and objectivity of the director and his/her ability to act in the best interests of the Company, its shareholders and stakeholders.			No	The bank's procedure consists of carrying out an internal evaluation on the occasion of the appointment of the board members.
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.2. The Board should have an appropriate balance of skills, experience, gender diversity, knowledge and independence to enable it to	A.2., 6	The positions of Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) are recommended to be held by different individuals.	Yes			

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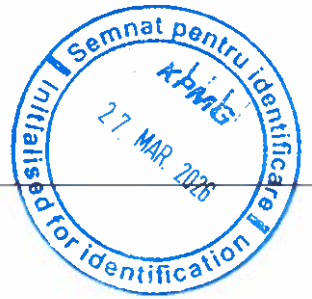
	effectively perform its duties and responsibilities.						
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.2. The Board should have an appropriate balance of skills, experience, gender diversity, knowledge and independence to enable it to effectively perform its duties and responsibilities.	A.2., 7	If the Chairperson and CEO functions are performed by the same person, it is recommended that the Board appoints an independent Vice-Chairperson.			No	Not applicable
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.3. The Board should ensure that a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure is put into place regarding the nomination of new members to the Board.	A.3., 1	The Company should develop and disclose a board nomination policy ("Nomination Policy") that should define the processes and procedures for the nomination, election or replacement of a director. The Nomination Policy, approved by the competent governance body, shall describe how the Company receives and evaluates nominations from shareholders (including minority shareholders) or from members of the Board, including in relation to the board profile, independence and diversity.		Partial		The bank has implemented the Policy on the appointment and succession of members of the management body and individuals holding key positions. The policy is not published as it is more general, follows the content regulated by the regulations applicable to banks, and covers multiple areas (including executive management members, etc.). The bank will consider developing a separate policy for the members of the Board of Directors in the future.
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.3. The Board should ensure that a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure is put into place regarding the nomination of new members to the Board.	A.3., 2	The Board, through its Nomination and Remuneration Committee, if established, should monitor the nomination process of candidates for the position of Board member.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.3. The Board should ensure that a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure is put into place regarding the nomination of new members to the Board.	A.3., 3	The Company should disclose to shareholders information on the experiences and CV of the director candidates that they require to make an informed decision on the appointment or reappointment of the directors including the following: · candidates' professional commitments and engagements, including executive and non-executive positions in companies, public authorities, not-for-profit bodies or other organisations; · any existing or potential conflicts of interest	Yes			



			including whether they have business, family or other relationships that could affect their performance as directors on the Board; · which shareholder or member of the Board proposed each candidate for the Board positions.				
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.4. The Board should establish committees which should assist the Board in the performance of its key responsibilities, dealing with strategic challenges and in managing sensitive issues with high potential for conflicts of interest.	A.4., 1	The Board shall establish an Audit Committee to enhance its oversight capability over the financial reporting, internal control framework, internal and external audit processes, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Where a separate risk management committee is not required by law or already established, the Audit Committee will also include oversight responsibilities for the efficiency of the risk management framework.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.4. The Board should establish committees which should assist the Board in the performance of its key responsibilities, dealing with strategic challenges and in managing sensitive issues with high potential for conflicts of interest.	A.4., 2	The Audit Committee is recommended to be composed of non-executive directors. The majority of the Committee members is recommended to be independent, including the Committee chairperson. The Audit Committee, as a whole, should have competencies relevant to the Company's area of operations. The Committee and its members should comply with the applicable national and European legislation.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.4. The Board should establish committees which should assist the Board in the performance of its key responsibilities, dealing with strategic challenges and in managing sensitive issues with high potential for conflicts of interest.	A.4., 3	The Boards of Premium Tier companies should set up a Nomination and Remuneration Committee formed of non-executive directors. The majority of the Committee members is recommended to be independent, including the Committee chairperson. The Board may also establish a separate Nomination Committee and a separate Remuneration Committee if the Board composition accommodates it and if this is justified given the Company's size and complexity of its business and governance structures.			No	The bank has not established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee given its small size in terms of market share, the complexity of the business, as well as the existing governance structures

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A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.4. The Board should establish committees which should assist the Board in the performance of its key responsibilities, dealing with strategic challenges and in managing sensitive issues with high potential for conflicts of interest.	A.4., 4	In addition to its specific responsibilities as provided under this Code, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee should: i. Review and recommend to the Board the size and composition of the Board and lead the development and ongoing review of the Board profile; ii. Identify individuals qualified to become Board members and members of the executive management, if requested; evaluate the candidates for executive management roles; evaluate the candidates proposed by the shareholders or by Board members for a director role and inform the GMS accordingly; iii. Make recommendations to the Board concerning committee appointments (other than the Nomination and Remuneration Committee); iv. Coordinate an annual evaluation of the Board, directors and committees in line with provisions set out in Principle A.5.; v. Assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities related to the Company's remuneration policy; vi. Assist the Board in the development of the succession plans for executive management, as well as the emergency succession plans and CEO search process, as required; vii. Oversee the administration of the Company's compensation and benefits plans.			No	The bank has not established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee given its small size in terms of market share, the complexity of the business, as well as the existing governance structures
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.4. The Board should establish committees which should assist the Board in the performance of its key responsibilities, dealing with strategic challenges and in managing sensitive issues with high potential for conflicts of interest.	A.4., 5	The role and responsibilities of Board committees should be defined in separate internal regulation (operating regulations) and disclosed on the Company's website. If the Company chooses not to establish any of the Board committees not required by law, the corresponding tasks and responsibilities shall be done by the Board and should be adequately stated in the Board's internal regulation.	Yes			

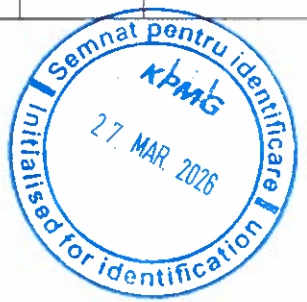


A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.4. The Board should establish committees which should assist the Board in the performance of its key responsibilities, dealing with strategic challenges and in managing sensitive issues with high potential for conflicts of interest.	A.4., 6	The evaluation of independence for the members of the committees, including when the members of the committees are appointed by the GMS, shall be carried out according to the same procedure applicable to the independent members of the Board.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.4. The Board should establish committees which should assist the Board in the performance of its key responsibilities, dealing with strategic challenges and in managing sensitive issues with high potential for conflicts of interest.	A.4., 7	The chairpersons of the Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee should not be the Chairperson of the Board or of any other committee, unless this is justified by the size of the Board.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.5. The Board should set up robust Board operating procedures as well as Board evaluation and continuous development mechanisms to improve directors' skills and their ability to effectively deliver their responsibilities.	A.5., 1	The Board Chairperson is primarily responsible for ensuring that the Board functions properly. The Board's internal regulation should contain the role and responsibilities of the Board Chairperson and the Board Chairperson, at a minimum, should: • Determine the agenda of the Board meetings, chair such meetings and ensure that minutes are kept of such meetings; • Ensure the Board receives accurate, timely, useful, succinct information to enable the Board to make sound decisions; • Ensure the Board has sufficient time for consultation and decision-making; • Enable the Committees to function properly and that there is effective communication with Board committees, including actionable, insightful reports of committees back to the full Board; • Ensure the performance of the Board is evaluated and discussed at least once a year and disclosed as per provision D.1.3; • Ensure that the Board has proper working relationship with the executive management. The CEO and the Chairman of the Board (if positions are held by different individuals) shall meet regularly;		Partial		The bank will analyze in the future the compliance with these requirements

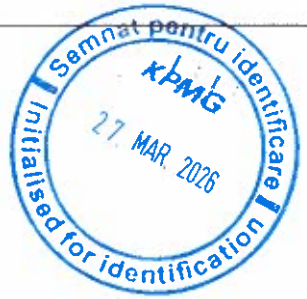
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			• Address and manage internal disputes and conflicts of interest concerning Board members.				
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.5. The Board should set up robust Board operating procedures as well as Board evaluation and continuous development mechanisms to improve directors' skills and their ability to effectively deliver their responsibilities.	A.5., 2	The Board should meet as often as necessary but not less than six (6) times a year.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.5. The Board should set up robust Board operating procedures as well as Board evaluation and continuous development mechanisms to improve directors' skills and their ability to effectively deliver their responsibilities.	A.5., 3	The Board can request to designate the Corporate Secretary who should assist the Board in complying with its obligations under law, Board internal regulation and other policies. The Corporate Secretary should be a senior officer in the Company tasked with assisting the Board and its committees in organising their activities, in preparing for the meetings, annual Board and committee performance evaluation and director training programs, if the case.			No	Not applicable. The Board of Directors did not request the appointment of a Secretary General given the size and complexity of the business.

A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.5. The Board should set up robust Board operating procedures as well as Board evaluation and continuous development mechanisms to improve directors' skills and their ability to effectively deliver their responsibilities.	A.5., 4	The Board should clearly define the rights and responsibilities, scope of authority and other issues related to the Corporate Secretary.			No	Not applicable. The Board of Directors has not requested the appointment of a Secretary General given the size and complexity of the business.
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.5. The Board should set up robust Board operating procedures as well as Board evaluation and continuous development mechanisms to improve directors' skills and their ability to effectively deliver their responsibilities.	A.5., 5	The Board and its committees should develop and approve an annual internal work plan identifying topics to address during the year before the end of the previous year. The plan should take into account decisions that need to be proposed to the GMS, reporting by management and internal control functions, the required frequency of Board and Committee meetings, and should be reviewed by the Chairperson, assisted by the Corporate Secretary.		Partial		The bank develops strategies and annual plans from which the work plans of its Board and Committees also result.
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.5. The Board should set up robust Board operating procedures as well as Board evaluation and continuous development mechanisms to improve directors' skills and their ability to effectively deliver their responsibilities.	A.5., 6	The Board should conduct an annual evaluation of the composition, activity and dynamics of the Board and its committees, individually and as a whole, and which should be coordinated by the Nomination and the Remuneration Committee.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.5. The Board should set up robust Board operating procedures as well as Board evaluation and continuous development mechanisms to improve directors' skills and their ability to effectively deliver their responsibilities.	A.5., 7	The Nomination and Remuneration Committee should share the results of the Board evaluation with the whole Board and should then set follow up actions, if any, including professional development and training plans for the Board to fill gaps.			No	Not applicable. . The bank has not established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee given its small size in terms of market share, the complexity of the business, as well as the existing governance structures..



A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.5. The Board should set up robust Board operating procedures as well as Board evaluation and continuous development mechanisms to improve directors' skills and their ability to effectively deliver their responsibilities.	A.5., 8	The Board's internal regulation should require Company orientation (induction) programmes for newly appointed directors, ensured by internal staff of the Company. The Board's internal regulation can also include references for ongoing director education program, if needed. The implementation of any orientation and ongoing trainings programmes for directors (as per the Board decision) is made under the oversight of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, with the support of the Corporate Secretary. Based on the results of the annual board evaluation, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee jointly with the Board Chairperson shall develop professional development programmes focusing on the areas where capacity should be built among Board members.			No	Not applicable The Board of Directors has not implemented orientation programs for its members due to the stability over time observed in the structure of the Board of Directors, correlated with the size and complexity of the activity.
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.6. Executive management is responsible for day-to-day management of the Company. The Board should ensure that the executive management is capable of effectively running the Company and that its composition, competence, roles and management incentives support the successful implementation of Company's strategy and plans.	A.6., 1	Executive management should run the Company and be accountable to the Board. Division of responsibilities between the Board and the executive management and between different members of the executive management should be clearly articulated in the Company's by-laws and the internal regulations of the Company.	Yes			



A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.6. Executive management is responsible for day-to-day management of the Company. The Board should ensure that the executive management is capable of effectively running the Company and that its composition, competence, roles and management incentives support the successful implementation of Company's strategy and plans.	A.6., 2	When Board Chairperson and CEO roles are exercised by one individual, the different responsibilities of the Board Chairperson and CEO should be clearly defined and distinguished in the Company by-laws.			No	Not applicable. The roles of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer are not held by the same person.
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.6. Executive management is responsible for day-to-day management of the Company. The Board should ensure that the executive management is capable of effectively running the Company and that its composition, competence, roles and management incentives support the successful implementation of Company's strategy and plans.	A.6., 3	The Board should ensure that the executive management is comprised of persons with adequate knowledge, skills, diversity and experience to support successful Company performance and that there are measures in place to provide for the orderly succession of executive management.	Yes			
A: GOVERNING BODIES	A.6. Executive management is responsible for day-to-day management of the Company. The Board should ensure that the executive management is capable of effectively running the Company and that its composition, competence, roles and management incentives support the successful implementation of Company's strategy and plans.	A.6., 4	The Board, with the support of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, should annually evaluate executive management's performance, the effectiveness of its cooperation with the Board, including the information provided to the Board.	Yes			

B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK							
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.1. The Company should have an adequate and effective internal control framework and an enterprise risk management framework, taking into account its strategy, size, complexity of operations and risk profile including potential environmental and social impact of its activities.	B.1., 1	The Board determines the nature and extent of the risks the Company is willing to take necessary for the achievement of Company's strategic objectives (i.e., the Company's risk appetite) and should ensure there are clear structures, policies and procedures in place that identify, evaluate, report, manage and monitor significant and emerging risks, including risks related to sustainability, cybersecurity and the use of digital technologies. The Board should explain in the annual report the mechanisms and processes in place to identify and manage risks.	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.1. The Company should have an adequate and effective internal control framework and an enterprise risk management framework, taking into account its strategy, size, complexity of operations and risk profile including potential environmental and social impact of its activities.	B.1., 2	The Board should adopt a formal risk management policy, to ensure accurate, complete and timely identification, measurement and reporting of risks, adequate and feasible risk control measures as well as integration of an E&S risks into the risk management framework in support of the Company's strategy implementation.	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.1. The Company should have an adequate and effective internal control framework and an enterprise risk management framework, taking into account its strategy, size, complexity of operations and risk profile including potential environmental and social impact of its activities.	B.1., 3	The Board and Audit Committee should understand emerging information technology and artificial intelligence-related changes so to mitigate cybersecurity risks. Time should be given to the AI risks and opportunities and cybersecurity on Board agenda to ensure understanding of cyber protection.	Yes			



B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.1. The Company should have an adequate and effective internal control framework and an enterprise risk management framework, taking into account its strategy, size, complexity of operations and risk profile including potential environmental and social impact of its activities.	B.1., 4	The Company is recommended to establish a risk management function responsible for ensuring accurate, complete and timely identification of the risks, ensuring that adequate and feasible risk control measures are in place and monitoring the risk management procedures. The risk management function, through the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), where present, should have a direct communication and functional reporting to the Board and Audit Committee (if there is no separate Risk Committee).	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.1. The Company should have an adequate and effective internal control framework and an enterprise risk management framework, taking into account its strategy, size, complexity of operations and risk profile including potential environmental and social impact of its activities.	B.1., 5	The Board with the assistance from the Audit Committee should at least annually assess the adequacy and effectiveness of Company's risk management and internal control framework (including operational and compliance controls) and make relevant recommendations. The assessment should consider the effectiveness and scope of the internal audit function, the adequacy of risk management and compliance, internal control reports, if they are required by applicable legislation, to the Audit Committee, management's responsiveness and effectiveness in dealing with identified internal control failings or weaknesses and submission of relevant reports to the Board.	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.1. The Company should have an adequate and effective internal control framework and an enterprise risk management framework, taking into account its strategy, size, complexity of operations and risk profile including potential environmental and social impact of its activities.	B.1., 6	The Company should develop and make available on a free of charge basis on the Company's website a whistle-blowing mechanism which would enable employees and stakeholders to make reports about suspected breaches or wrongdoings as per the applicable legislation in place.		Partial		There is an internal whistleblowing mechanism, but it is not published on the Bank's website

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B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.2. The Audit Committee should assist the Board with ensuring the integrity of financial and non-financial reporting, establishing an effective risk management and internal control framework and maintaining an appropriate relationship with the Company's external auditors.	B.2., 1	In addition to its responsibilities mentioned in legislation and elsewhere in the Code, the Audit Committee should: · Review the Company's internal controls and risk management frameworks; · Oversee the development and application of the Company's policies on conflicts of interests and related party transactions; · Ensure independence and review the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit function and make a recommendation to the Board; · Oversee the internal audit function; · Oversee the preparation of sustainability-related reports and information included in them, unless this task is assigned to another committee; · Oversee the framework for ensuring the Company's compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and internal regulations of the Company (like the procedures for reporting breaches of the law or the Company's Code of Conduct), unless this task is assigned to another committee.	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.2. The Audit Committee should assist the Board with ensuring the integrity of financial and non-financial reporting, establishing an effective risk management and internal control framework and maintaining an appropriate relationship with the Company's external auditors.	B.2., 2	Whenever the Code mentions reviews or analysis to be exercised by the Audit Committee, these should be followed by regular (at least annual) or ad-hoc reports to the Board.	Yes			



B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.2. The Audit Committee should assist the Board with ensuring the integrity of financial and non-financial reporting, establishing an effective risk management and internal control framework and maintaining an appropriate relationship with the Company's external auditors.	B.2., 3	The Audit Committee should monitor the independence and objectivity of the external auditor. The Committee should approve a policy on the provision of permitted non-audit services by the external auditor in line with legal requirements and enforce implementation of that policy. Committee's findings regarding the independence of the external auditor should be disclosed in the annual report.	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.2. The Audit Committee should assist the Board with ensuring the integrity of financial and non-financial reporting, establishing an effective risk management and internal control framework and maintaining an appropriate relationship with the Company's external auditors.	B.2., 4	The Audit Committee should discuss the annual audit work plan with the external auditor covering the scope and materiality of the activities to be audited. The audit committee should meet the external auditor as needed to discuss issues identified and to monitor the quality of the services provided.	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.3. The Board should ensure the independence of the internal audit function. Company's internal audit function should provide independent and objective assurance on the effectiveness of risk management framework and internal control framework.	B.3., 1	The Board should ensure that the internal audit has the authority, resources and procedures adequate to assist the Board in ensuring effectiveness and efficiency of the Company's risk management and internal control framework.	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.3. The Board should ensure the independence of the internal audit function. Company's internal audit function should provide independent and objective assurance on the effectiveness of risk management framework and internal control framework.	B.3., 2	To ensure fulfillment of the core functions of the internal audit function, the head of the function should be appointed by and report functionally directly to the Board via the Audit Committee, who shall be tasked with approving his/her appointment and dismissal. This is without prejudice to administrative reporting to the CEO and sharing information with the Company's executive management, in line with legal requirements and professional standards.	Yes			



B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.3. The Board should ensure the independence of the internal audit function. Company's internal audit function should provide independent and objective assurance on the effectiveness of risk management framework and internal control framework.	B.3., 3	The internal audit function should be established in line with applicable legal requirements and industry standards (e.g., Institute of Internal Auditors). The internal audit authority, composition, remuneration, annual budget, working procedures and other relevant matters shall be regulated in separate internal audit's internal regulation approved by the Board, following the recommendation of the Audit Committee.	Yes			
B: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK	B.3. The Board should ensure the independence of the internal audit function. Company's internal audit function should provide independent and objective assurance on the effectiveness of risk management framework and internal control framework.	B.3., 4	The Audit Committee should agree an annual internal audit work plan with the internal auditor, receive internal audit reports, updates on key audit issues, monitor implementation of recommendations of the internal audit and provide necessary guidance.	Yes			
C: PERFORMANCE, MOTIVATION AND REWARD							
C: PERFORMANCE, MOTIVATION AND REWARD	C.2. The Board shall ensure there is a formal and transparent policy and procedure for determining the remuneration of executive management that aligns with the long-term interests of the Company and the Company's strategy. This policy shall be presented, subject for approval, to the GMS in line with legal requirements.	C.2., 1	The Board should determine the annual remuneration of the executive management, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and in accordance with the Company's remuneration policy. The remuneration policy should be prepared in accordance with the relevant legal requirements.		Partial		Committee members do not receive additional remuneration.

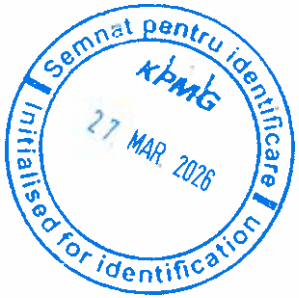
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C: PERFORMANCE, MOTIVATION AND REWARD	C.2. The Board shall ensure there is a formal and transparent policy and procedure for determining the remuneration of executive management that aligns with the long-term interests of the Company and the Company's strategy. This policy shall be presented, subject for approval, to the GMS in line with legal requirements.	C.2., 2	Levels of remuneration for executive management members and key performance indicators taken into account when determining variable (performance-based) part of the remuneration should be set in advance and be measurable and appropriate in relation to the agreed strategy and risk appetite, the economic environment within which the Company operates, and the pay and conditions of employees within the Company. In particular, they should include indicators related to non-financial performance and appropriate sustainability objectives.			No	Not applicable. The bank has not implemented a Nomination and Remuneration Committee
C: PERFORMANCE, MOTIVATION AND REWARD	C.2. The Board shall ensure there is a formal and transparent policy and procedure for determining the remuneration of executive management that aligns with the long-term interests of the Company and the Company's strategy. This policy shall be presented, subject for approval, to the GMS in line with legal requirements.	C.2., 3	Company's shares and/or share purchase options should represent a significant part (e.g., not less than 10%) of the executive management member's total variable remuneration.	Yes			
C: PERFORMANCE, MOTIVATION AND REWARD	C.2. The Board shall ensure there is a formal and transparent policy and procedure for determining the remuneration of executive management that aligns with the long-term interests of the Company and the Company's strategy. This policy shall be presented, subject for approval, to the GMS in line with legal requirements.	C.2., 1	The Board should determine the annual remuneration of the executive management, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and in accordance with the Company's remuneration policy. The remuneration policy should be prepared in accordance with the relevant legal requirements.	Yes			
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS							

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D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 1	The Company should make sure to provide accurate, complete and timely financial and operational information, including quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports, as well as current reports. Companies should ensure all relevant information is easily accessible to investors, including through the Company website and other public information sources, as the case may be.	Yes			
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 2	The Company is recommended to have an Investor Relations (IR) function and should appoint a dedicated person in charge of IR function. The contact details of the person or persons charged of the IR function shall be available on the Company's website. The IR function will report directly to the CEO/CFO, underscoring its significance within the Company's hierarchy and emphasizing its central role in managing and communicating the Company's capital market engagements and status. The Company should organise induction and regular training/courses, if needed, for the IR function, tailored to its specific needs and responsibilities.	Yes			
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 3	The Company should include on its corporate website a dedicated Investor Relations section, with all relevant information of interest for investors, available both in Romanian and English.	Yes			
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 3	"The company should include on its Investor Relations section:		Partial		Complied with this requirement for the most part, except for the publication of some of the internal regulations mentioned in the requirement.

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•	Main corporate regulations: updated articles of association, GMS procedures, board's internal regulation and board committees' internal regulations."				Partial		Complied to the greatest extent. The information can be found, to the greatest extent, in the annual reports published on the website https://www.patriabank.ro/investitori/rezultate-si-rapoarte/rapoarte-financiare
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 3	"The company should include on its Investor Relations section:	Yes			
•	List of current members of the Board, Board's Committees and executive management, providing an up-to-date information on independence status , professional CVs (containing at least: name, surname, gender, nationality, age; work experience by year, position and Company; studies, field of study and academic or professional institution granting the diploma), other professional commitments, including executive and non-executive Board positions in companies, not-for-profit institutions and state institutions; relationship with shareholders holding at least 5% of the voting				Partial		Partially respected - information about the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) and resolutions are posted on the website, in the GMS section, the procedure for conducting the GMS is posted under GMS rules and procedures, https://www.patriabank.ro/investitori/adunarea-generala-a-actionarilor CVs of the members of the management bodies are presented in the Corporate Governance section https://www.patriabank.ro/investitori/guvernanta-corporativa

	rights/shares issued by the Company; the duration of the appointment of the members of the Board, the Committees and the executive management, specifying the date from which they were appointed."						
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 3	"The company should include on its Investor Relations section:			No	The bank will take steps in the future to comply with this requirement
•	Current reports and periodic reports (quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports)."					No	Not applicable. This information will be published when corporate events occur.
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 3	"The company should include on its Investor Relations section:		Partial		Partially respected - The remuneration policy of the management body, the investor communication policy are posted on the website https://www.patriabank.ro/investitori/adunarea-generala-a-actionarilo r ; https://www.patriabank.ro/investitori/evolutie-actiuni#toc - politica_privind_comunicarea_pentru_rela ; The Bank will take steps to post in the future the policies that regulate the respective areas (dividends, diversity, forecasting, etc.)

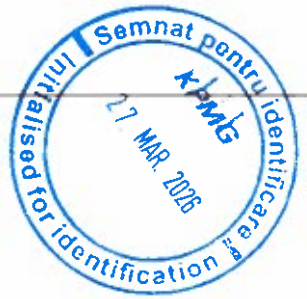
•	Information related to GMS: the agenda, supporting materials and the decisions taken; procedure for running the GMS; the Nomination Policy; candidates' professional CVs (containing at least: name, surname, gender, nationality, age; work experience by year, position and Company; studies, field of study and academic or professional institution granting the diploma), as well as any other information presented at A.3.3; communication channel(s) for shareholders to address questions; answers to shareholders' questions related to the agenda; declarations of independence for board candidates and evaluations made by Nomination and Remuneration Committee/Board for candidates, including their compliance with independence criteria."			Yes			
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 3	"The company should include on its Investor Relations section:	Yes			

•	Information on Board evaluation, made as per Provision A.5.7, including evaluation criteria and process, as well as a summary result of the evaluation and actions that have been or will be undertaken as a result of the evaluation."			Yes			
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 3	"The company should include on its Investor Relations section:	Yes			
•	Information on corporate events, such as payment of dividends and other distributions to shareholders, or other events leading to the acquisition or limitation of rights of a shareholder, including the deadlines and principles applied to such operations. Such information should be published within a timeframe that enables investors to make investment decisions."			Yes			
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 3	"The company should include on its Investor Relations section:	Yes			

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•	Corporate policies, among which code of conduct, dividend policy, remuneration policy, forecast policy, policy for communication with investors, the corporate social responsibility (CSR)/sponsorship policy, policy for related parties' transactions, policy for diversity, equity and inclusion, and whistleblowing policy (if not already part of the Code of Conduct). "			Yes			
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 4	The Company should organise at least two meetings/conference calls with analysts and investors each year. The information presented on these occasions should be published in the IR section of the Company website at the time of the meetings/conference calls.			No	The bank has not implemented a virtual participation system in the General Meeting of Shareholders
D: DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR RELATIONS	D.1. The Company should ensure adequate communications with shareholders, investors, regulators and other stakeholders and establish adequate systems for financial and sustainability reporting.	D.1., 5	The Company should disclose the material and reportable non-financial and sustainability issues with emphasis on the disclosure of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues of its business and operations in line with the recognized standard of sustainability reporting. The Company's sustainability statements shall be disclosed on its website.	Yes			
E: SUSTAINABILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS							
E: SUSTAINABILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS	E.1. The Company should integrate sustainability aspects in its strategy and mitigate any material negative environmental and social impacts of its	E.1., 1	The Board should ensure that sustainability, environmental and social considerations are integrated in the Company's strategy and operations, risk management and remuneration practices and shall oversee this integration. A specialised sustainability committee or one of the		Partial		Environmental and social considerations are integrated into risk management and will be incorporated into the company's strategy/operations

	operations, to the possible extent.		standing committees of the Board shall assist the Board with these tasks.				
E: SUSTAINABILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS	E.1. The Company should integrate sustainability aspects in its strategy and mitigate any material negative environmental and social impacts of its operations, to the possible extent.	E.1., 2	The Board should ensure that Company's operations run according to the national and international E&S standards and Company's E&S policies are consistent with its long-term objectives. In particular, the Company shall have internal acts relating to its responsibilities for environmental and social issues and policies and procedures that enable it to identify material factors and assess the impact on the Company's activities.		Partial		The company holds internal documents regarding environmental and social responsibilities, which will be correlated with long-term objectives in the development of the sustainability strategy.
E: SUSTAINABILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS	E.1. The Company should integrate sustainability aspects in its strategy and mitigate any material negative environmental and social impacts of its operations, to the possible extent.	E.1., 3	Whenever a decision to be approved by the Board has potential material and negative E&S impact, the Board should receive from the executive management (i) an analysis on how this decision is aligned with the Company's sustainability objectives and E&S policies or (ii) proposal of the measures to mitigate negative E&S impacts.	Yes			
E: SUSTAINABILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS	E.2. The Company should have in place a process for identifying the stakeholders affected by Company's operations. The Board should take into consideration stakeholders' interests and ensure there is active communication between the Company and its stakeholders.	E.2., 1	The Board should ensure that there is a formal stakeholder identification process for Company's stakeholders including investors, creditors, clients, employees and suppliers, as well as targeted approaches for engaging with its priority stakeholders.	Yes			
E: SUSTAINABILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS	E.3. The Board should adopt a Code of Conduct with adequate scope including guiding principles which reflect the Company's commitment to ethics, integrity and quality of performance.	E.3., 1	The Board should develop a purpose statement and a vision statement as well as articulate Company's values, so the entire organisation understands the Company's strategic direction.		Partial		These provisions are included in the annual report of the administrators and in the bank's business strategy (The bank does not have a formalized statement of purpose and vision)



E: SUSTAINABILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS	E.3. The Board should adopt a Code of Conduct with adequate scope including guiding principles which reflect the Company's commitment to ethics, integrity and quality of performance.	E.3., 2	The Board should adopt a Code of Conduct for Board members, executive management and Company employees, with clear provisions aimed at preventing and sanctioning fraud and bribery. The Board should not permit any waiver of any ethics requirement by any director, executive manager or employee.	Yes			
E: SUSTAINABILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS	E.3. The Board should adopt a Code of Conduct with adequate scope including guiding principles which reflect the Company's commitment to ethics, integrity and quality of performance.	E.3., 3	The Board should ensure that the Code of Conduct policies are integrated into Company's practices and incorporated into the onboarding process for new hires. The Board should ensure the efficient implementation and monitoring of compliance with the Code of Conduct and periodically review it.	Yes			

DRAGOS HORIA MANDA
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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PATRIA BANK

Annex 2

LIST OF AFFILIATES AS OF 31.12.2025

NAME
BRIO TESTE EDUCATIONALE SRL
PRODEA CORALIA IUNIA-132155
EMERGING EUROPE ACCESSION FUND COOPERATIEF U.A
AXXESS CAPITAL PARTNERS
SURDU MATEI
DOMENIILE PRINCE MATEI SRL
VIA VITICOLA SRL
VITICOLA SARICA NICULITEL SRL
VALOREM MANAGEMENT CONSULTING S.R.L.
AGRO TOUR EXPERT SRL
VASILE IUGA
ITM AMIRO S.A.
GREENCYCLE CONCEPT SRL
MARMOSIM S.A.
STAR ASSET HOLDINGS SRL
TEAM LANA PROPERTIES SRL
DOMA PARTNERS
THEDA STONE PAPER
COLECT'OR GLASS
MARMOSIM FACTORY S.RL
GASOIL EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION SRL
DAN STURZA
STANCIULESCU RAZVAN - COSMIN
AFIN - ALTERNATIVE FINANCING IFN SA
ELITE FUN BENEFITS S.R.L.
PRODEA LUCAS ROBERT
CRISTINA TAUTAN-GANJA
RESTAURANT MULINO CORBEANCA SRL
DICTAMED DISTRIBUTION S.R.L.
SAVU HORIA OCTAVIAN - FIU
GALLI LUIGI
BARDASAN ANDREEA
PANESCU EUGEN DANIEL ASISTENT BROKERAJ
STEFAN CRISTIAN - SOT
ILIEV MARIUS
LIGHTHOUSE PARTNERS BV
RAUF WEIZ
BUTUNOI GEORGE
STEFANITA AURELIAN PONEA
ACCESS MASTER SRL



PATRIA BANK

LIVKON INVEST S.R.L.
CRAMA HISTRIA
CRAMA DE MATEI
ARTCA CONCEPT SRL
MOCANU RARES GHEORGHE
MOARA CORBEANCA
FIRST CAPITAL CONSULTING
ILIESCU V. DANIELA ELENA - AUDITOR FINANCIAR
SEACORN LLP MAREA BRITANIE
SOUTH - EASTERN EUROPE CAPITAL PARTENERS LLP MAREA BRITANIE
INTERCAPITAL INVEST SA
MERFEA ADVISING S.R.L
MANDA ANDREI
IUGA CATALINA CORNELIA
IUGA RUXANDRA
VANCEA MIHAELA
SINGULARITY SOFTWARE S.R.L.
ION STURZA
SERGIU CHIRCA
MARIUS AUREL GHENEA
DAN ANATOLEVICI VIDRASCU
EUGENIA VASILIU
ROM WASTE SOLUTIONS NETHERLANDS B.V. (OLANDA)
VASILIU EUGENIA PERSOANA FIZICA AUTORIZATA
WALTER GHE. BLAJ
ILIE BITA CENAN
LAURA STANCA SILAGHI
ALEXANDRA-MONICA MIRON
OLIF B.V.
STAR LUBRICANTS SRL
TOPINVEST SRL
VIDEANU ANDREI VALENTIN
THEDA MAR S.A.
VIVANDY MANAGEMENT SRL
RECICLAD'OR S.A.
SURDU EUGENIA
VINTRUVIAN ESTATES SRL
VANCEA ALEXANDRA
VANCEA ANDREI
3DG SOFT CONSULTING SERVICES
SOCIETATEA DE ADMINISTRARE A INVESTITII-0450510
SURDU NICOLAE-0653147
FDI PATRIA GLOBAL - SAI PATRIA ASSET MA-0843268
FDI PATRIA OBLIGATIUNI - SAI PATRIA ASS-0843274

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FDI PATRIA STOCK - SAI PATRIA ASSET MAN-0843276
MERFEA BOGDAN-0941402
MAINEA VALERIA GEORGETA-0941414
PATRIA CREDIT INSTITUTIE FINANCIARA NEB-0941429
VANCEA GRIGORE-VALENTIN-1058068
PANESCU EUGEN DANIEL-1065489
PRODEA RAZVAN-VASILE-106752
ANDREICA STEFANIA-RALUCA-1090831
BUMBAC ALEXANDRU-NICUSOR-1092773
EEAF FINANCIAL SERVICES BV-1095342
SAI GLOBINVEST SA-1187993
PASOL RAZVAN FLORIN-1188543
ROM WASTE SOLUTIONS SA-1206784
MANDA MIRELA-1286035
BARDASAN CARMEN-1334592
MANAGERO-RECRUTARE ONLINE SRL-1347948
FDI PATRIA EURO OBLIGATIUNI ADM SAI PAT-1356278
ELEFANT ONLINE SA-1374589
TABUS VALENTIN ROMEO-1380923
MERFEA BOGDAN PERSOANA FIZICA AUTORIZAT-1396101
MOCANU LAVINIA-1442766
ETF ENERGIE PATRIA - TRADEVILLE-1465056
NAE CRISTIAN-ALEXANDRU-1466727
CRAMA OLTERRA SRL-1479628
IOAN ALEXANDRU-1480842
ERMIS IOANA-SIMONA-1499300
SERBANOIU ADRIAN-1514576
CROICU LAVINIA-IRINA-1547331
ALBITA DANIEL-SORIN-1547427
CARPATICA INVEST SA-53
BARDASAN IOAN-DANIEL-P0001427
SALAGEAN DANIEL-P0002154
SFARAIAC CRISTIAN-MARCEL-P0002362
TRUTA DACIAN-VALER-P0002471
MATEESCU IOANA-CATALINA-P0057043
STEFAN GEORGETA-GINA-P0058664
QUATRO CONSULTING SRL-P0059909
STANCIULESCU GEORGIANA-MIHAELA-P0725898
PANESCU ELENA-CRISTINA-P1122683
ILIESCU DANIELA-ELENA-P1249714
MANDA DRAGOS-HORIA-P1249725
TUDOR LIVIU-P1435506

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DRAGOS HORIA MANDA

PRESEDINTELE CONSILIULUI DE ADMINISTRATIE

PATRIA BANK

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Annex 3

Statement on the adequacy of the risk management framework

In accordance with the requirements of the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on the prudential requirements for credit institutions, corroborated with the provisions of art. 435 lit. e) of the European Parliament and Council Regulation 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment companies and with the Guide on the publication of the liquidity coverage indicator (LCR) - EBA / GL / 2017/1 - 21.06.2017

Through this statement, the Board of Directors of Patria Bank SA certifies that the existing risk management systems are in line with the Bank's risk strategy and risk profile.

The risk management framework is one of the basic components of the Bank's activity management framework, being adapted to the institution's structure activity, and the nature and complexity of the risks inherent in the business model. It ensures the sound and prudent management of the Bank's activity, including the separation of responsibilities within the organization, the prevention of conflicts of interest and, at the same time, the pursuit of the strategic risk objectives in order to be included in the Bank's target risk profile.

The implementation of the risk profile at the Bank's level is achieved by establishing the strategy for each significant risk and by implementing the related policies. The Bank has adopted significant risk management policies to ensure the implementation of the appropriate risk profile. The main objective of the risk management activity is to maintain an adequate capital level in relation to the risks assumed.

As of 31.12.2025, the individual/consolidated risk profile of the Bank was as follows:

	Individual level		Consolidated level		Maximum risk apetite
Risk category	Risk score December 2025	Risk profile December 2025	Risk score December 2025	Risk profile December 2025	
Credit risk	1.70	Medium-Low	1.94	Medium-Low	Medium - high
Market risk	0.49	Low	0.49	Low	Low
Operational risk	1.90	Medium-Low	1.90	Medium-Low	Medium
Rezidual risk	0.79	Low	0.84	Low	Medium-Low
Currency credit risk related to debtors exposed to FX risk	2.01	Medium	1.86	Medium-Low	Medium - high
IRRBB (Interest payment risk)	1.74	Medium-Low	2.36	Medium	Medium - high
Concentration risk	1.64	Medium-Low	1.64	Medium-Low	Medium
Strategic risk	2.34	Medium	2.57	Medium	Medium
Reputational risk	0.98	Low	0.98	Low	Medium-Low
Overall risk profile	**1.70**	Medium-Low	**1.89**	Medium-Low	Medium
Compliance risk	2.26	Medium	2.26	Medium	Medium
IT&C risk	0.56	Low	0.56	Low	Medium-Low
Liquidity risk					
Liquidity risk	2.02	Medium	2.05	Medium	Medium
Leverage effect risk	0.91	Low	1.14	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
Exposure toward entitities from parallel banking sector	2.40	Medium	2.40	Medium	Medium

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Risk category	Individual level		Consolidated level		Maximum risk apetite
	Risk score December 2025	Risk score December 2025	Risk score December 2025	Risk score December 2025	
Market risk	0.67	Low	1.15	Medium - Low	Low
Operational risk	2.81	Medium	2.81	Medium	Medium
Rezidual risk	0.60	Low	0.62	Low	Medium - Low
Currency credit risk related to debtors exposed to FX risk	1.52	Medium - Low	1.38	Medium - Low	Medium - High
IRRBB	1.62	Medium - Low	1.88	Medium - Low	Mediu - High
Concentration risk	1.70	Medium - Low	1.91	Medium - Low	Medium
Strategic risk	2.54	Medium	2.33	Medium	Medium
Reputational risk	1.55	Medium - Low	1.55	Medium - Low	Medium - Low
Overall risk profile	1.72	Medium - Low	1.88	Medium - Low	Medium
Compliance risk	2.44	Medium	2.11	Medium	Medium
IT&C risk	1.04	Medium - Low	1.04	Medium - Low	Medium - Low
Liquidity risk					
Liquidity risk	2.01	Medium	1.98	Medium - Low	Medium
Leverage effect risk	0.70	Low	0.91	Low	Medium -Low

The Bank frames within the risk profile degree, set for the year 2025, during the whole year.

Regarding the developing of the ICAAP process, on 31.12.2025, the Bank reports the following key indicators:

- Internal capital in amount of RON 557.019 thousand at consolidated level, respectively RON 561.281 thousand at individual level.
- Required internal capital RON 282.734 thousand at consolidated level, respectively RON 287.422 thousand at individual level, out of which:
  - 86.4%/87.2% at consolidated / individual level related to the credit risk and other associated risks (including country risk, concentration risk, FX lending, residual risk);
  - 8.5%/8.0% at consolidated/individual level related to the operational risk;
  - 0.4%/0.5% at consolidated/individual level related to the market risk;
  - 1.6% at consolidated level, respectively 1.5% at individual level related to the interest rate risk outside the trading portfolio;
  - 3.1% at consolidated level, respectively 2.9% at individual level related to other risk categories addressed in the internal capital adequacy to risks assessment process (ICAAP).

Whereas the ratio between the value of the internal capital (in the amount of RON 557 million at consolidated level, respectively RON 561 million at individual level) and the internal capital requirement (in the total amount of RON 283 million at consolidated level, respectively RON 287 Million at individual level) divided by 8%, is higher than the value communicated by the National Bank of Romania of the value of the TSCR rate (representing the SREP capital requirement), during the whole year 2024, as well as on December 31, 2025, Patria Bank SA had an adequate level of internal capital to cover the risks.

DRAGOS HORIA MANDA

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PATRIA BANK

Annex 4

Statement

I, the undersigned, Dragos Horia Manda, Chairman of the Board of Directors, as the legal representative of Patria Bank S.A., in accordance with the provisions of art. 30 of the Accounting Law no. 82/1991 republished and and of art. 65 para. 2 c) of Law no. 24/2017 amended by the Law 11/2025 and of art. 223 lit. A para. 1 c) of the ASF Regulation 5/2018 regarding the issuers of financial instruments and market operations, I assume the responsibility for the preparation of the annual and consolidated financial statements as at 31.12.2025 and certify that, to my knowledge:

a) The annual financial statement that was prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards provides a correct and true picture of the assets, liabilities, financial position, profit and loss account of the issuer or its subsidiaries included in the consolidation process of the financial statements, as a whole, and that the report of administrators includes a correct analysis of the development and performance of the issuer and of the companies involved in the consolidation, as well as a description of the main risks and uncertainties specific to the activity carried out and that they are prepared in accordance with the sustainability reporting standards referred to in art. 29b of Directive 2013/34/EU and with the specifications adopted pursuant to art. 8 paragraph (4) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

b) The accounting policies used for the preparation of the individual and consolidated annual financial statements as of 31.12.2025 are in accordance with the accounting regulations applicable to credit institutions, based on NBR Order no. 27/2010 for the approval of accounting regulations in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union

c) Patria Bank SA operates in terms of continuity

DRAGOS HORIA MANDA

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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Annex 5

Statement on the liquidity risk

In accordance with the requirements of the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on the prudential requirements for credit institutions, corroborated with the provisions of art. 435 of the European Parliament and Council Regulation 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment companies and EBA / GL / 2017/1 - 21.06.2017 Guideline on the publication of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR).

With this statement, the Board of Directors of Patria Bank SA certifies that the Bank has an adequate setting for the liquidity risk management in accordance with the Bank's risk profile and strategy. The bank manages its liquidity in a cautious manner, allowing sufficient access to liquidity at any time and also pursuing the diversification of financing sources so that the Bank is not exposed to excessive risk.

The Risk Management Strategy presents the indicators that determine the liquidity risk profile and the level of appetite for liquidity risk.

The Bank set a maximum level of liquidity risk appetite of medium level and throughout 2024 it has observed the established limits. Also, throughout the year 2024, the Bank recorded an appropriate level of prudential ratios on the liquidity risk management line and has permanently observed within the optimal levels (above the regulated minimum limit) of these ratios.

As regards the determination of the Bank's liquidity risk profile, this is established according to the following ratios:

Risk category	Indicator	Weight	Threshold and degrees of risk								
			Low		Medium-Low		Medium		Medium-High		High
			0	1	1.01	2	2.01	3	3.01	4	4.01 - 6.00
Liquidity Risk											
RL1	**Financing risk**	50.00%	0	1	1.01	2	2.01	3	3.01	4	>4.01
RL2	**Liquidity risk**	50.00%	-	1	1.01	2	2.01	3	3.01	4	>4.01%
RL1	**Financing risk**	50.00%	0	1	1.01	2	2.01	3	3.01	4	>4.01
RL1RF1	Assets encumbered in total assets	25.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.01%	2.00%	2.01%	3.00%	3.01%	4.00%	>4.01%
RL1RF2	Customer deposits in total debt	25.00%	100.00%	90.00%	89.99%	80.00%	79.99%	70.00%	69.99%	60.00%	<60%
RL1RF3	Loan-to-Deposits Ratio RON	25.00%	0.00%	60.00%	60.01%	70.00%	70.01%	85.00%	85.01%	100.00%	>100%
RL1RF4	Top 10 debtors in total funds attrached from non-bank clients	25.00%	0.00%	5.00%	5.01%	10.00%	10.01%	15.00%	15.01%	20.00%	>20%
RL2	**Liquidity risk**	50.00%	-	1	1.01	2	2.01	3	3.01	4	>4.01%
RL2RL1	LCR	20.00%	500.00%	240.00%	239.99%	190.00%	189.99%	150.00%	149.99%	110.00%	<110
RL2RL2	LCR RON	35.00%	200.00%	180.00%	179.99%	150.00%	149.99%	125.00%	124.99%	110.00%	<110
RL2RL3	Immediate liquidity	35.00%	60.00%	45.00%	44.99%	40.00%	39.99%	35.00%	34.99%	30.00%	<30%
RL2RL4	NSFR (quarterly)	10.00%	200%	150%	149.99%	130%	129.99%	120%	119.99%	110%	<110%

PATRIA BANK

Status of risk profile ratios at individual/consolidated level as at 31.12.2025:

Risk Category	Indicator	Weight	Individual level		Consolidated level		Threshold and risk degrees								
			Risk score December 2025	Risk profile December 2025	Risk score December 2025	Risk profile December 2025	Low		Medium-Low		Mediu		Medium-High		High
							0	1	1.01	2	2.01	3	3.01	4	4.01 -6.00
Liquidity Risk				2.02		2.05									
RL1	Financing Risk	50.00%	1.98	1.98	1.87	1.87	0	1	1.01	2	2.01	3	3.01	4	>4.01
RL1RF1	Assets encumbered in total assets	25.00%	3%	2.58	1%	1.49	0.00%	1.00%	1.01%	2.00%	2.01%	3.00%	3.01%	4.00%	>4.01%
RL1RF2	Customer deposits in total debt	25.00%	97%	0.34	97%	0.35	100.00%	90.00%	89.99%	80.00%	79.99%	70.00%	69.99%	60.00%	<60%
RL1RF3	Loan-to-Deposits Ratio RON	25.00%	73%	2.19	80%	2.66	0.00%	60.00%	60.01%	70.00%	70.01%	85.00%	85.01%	100.00%	>100%
RL1RF4	Top 10 debtors in total funds attracted from non-bank clients	25.00%	14%	2.82	15%	2.99	0.00%	5.00%	5.01%	10.00%	10.01%	15.00%	15.01%	20.00%	>20%
RL2	Liquidity Risk	50.00%	2.06	2.06	2.23	2.23	-	1	1.01	2	2.01	3	3.01	4	>4.01%
RL2RL1	LCR	20.00%	151%	2.98	154%	2.89	500.00%	240.00%	239.99%	190.00%	189.99%	150.00%	149.99%	110.00%	<110
RL2RL2	LCR RON	35.00%	152%	1.92	152%	1.94	200.00%	180.00%	179.99%	150.00%	149.99%	125.00%	124.99%	110.00%	<110
RL2RL3	Immediate liquidity	35.00%	40%	2.00	37%	2.51	60.00%	45.00%	44.99%	40.00%	39.99%	35.00%	34.99%	30.00%	<30%
RL2RL4	NSFR (quarterly)	10.00%	156%	0.87	156%	0.87	200%	150%	149.99%	130%	129.99%	120%	119.99%	110%	<110%
Risk profile			Medium		Medium										

DRAGOS HORIA MANDA
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Annex 6

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

In accordance with the requirements of the NBR Regulation no. 5/2013 on the prudential requirements for credit institutions, corroborated with the provisions of art. 435 of the European Parliament and Council Regulation 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment companies and EBA / GL / 2017/1 - 21.06.2017 Guideline on the publication of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR).

With this statement, the Board of Directors of Patria Bank SA certifies that the Bank has the following liquidity coverage ratios:

Area of consolidation (consolidated)
Currency and Units (RON)

ENDING QUARTER (DD MONTH YEAR)	*31.mar.25*	*30.iun.25*	*30.sept.25*	*31.dec.25*
LIQUIDITY RESERVE	1.281.437.005	1.224.628.920	1.263.673.683	1.448.912.657
TOTAL NET CASH OUTPUT	954.902.208	844.146.719	920.803.747	939.407.858
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)	**134%**	**145%**	**137%**	**154%**

Area of consolidation (individual)
Currency and Units (RON)

ENDING QUARTER (DD MONTH YEAR)	*31.Mar.25*	*30.Jun.25*	*30.Sep.25*	*31.Dec.25*
LIQUIDITY RESERVE	1.281.437.005	1.224.628.920	1.263.673.683	1.448.912.657
TOTAL NET CASH OUTPUT	958.493.208	865.697.775	944.567.693	959.883.319
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)	**134%**	**141%**	**134%**	**151%**

In accordance with the provisions of art.447 letter f, the average levels of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), based on month-end observations during the previous 12 months for each quarter of the publication period were as follows:

Scope of consolidation (consolidated)

Currency and Units (RON)

ENDING QUARTER FOR WHICH THE AVERAGE IS CALCULATED	*Q1 2025*	*Q2 2025*	*Q3 2025*	*Q4 2025*
LIQUIDITY RESERVE (QUARTERLY AVERAGE)	1.227.303.825	1.224.244.738	1 254.583 403	1.311.014.136
TOTAL NET CASH OUTPUT ()QUARTERLY AVERAGE)	883.717.515	934.816 958	895.678.710	918.407 288
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%) (QUARTERY AVERAGE)	140%	132%	140%	143%

PATRIA BANK

Scope of consolidation (individual)

Currency and Units (RON)

ENDING QUARTER FOR WHICH THE AVERAGE IS CALCULATED	*Q1 2025*	*Q2 2025*	*Q3 2025*	*Q4 2025*
LIQUIDITY RESERVE (QUARTERLY AVERAGE)	1,227,303,825	1,224,244,738	1,254,583,403	1,311,014,136
TOTAL NET CASH OUTPUT ()QUARTERLY AVERAGE)	887,212,199	953,031,594	919,689,325	934,292,150
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%) (QUARTERY AVERAGE)	139%	129%	136%	140%

In accordance with the provisions of art.447 letter g, the values recorded by the net stable financing indicator (NSFR) at the end of each quarter of the relevant publication period were the following:

Scope of consolidation (consolidated)

Currency and Units (RON)

ENDING QUARTER (DD MONTH YEAR)	*31.mar.25*	*30.iun.25*	*30.sept.25*	*31.dec.25*
STABLE FINANCING AVAILABLE AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER	3,730,833,055	3,862,057,502	3,918,556,862	4,211,215,870
STABLE FINANCING REQUIRED AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER	2,453,121,550	2,505,613,094	2,552,715,306	2,710,357,441
STABLE NET FINANCING RATIO (NSFR) (%)	152%	154%	154%	155%

Scope of consolidation (individual)

Currency and Units (RON)

ENDING QUARTER (DD MONTH YEAR)	*31.mar.25*	*30.iun.25*	*30.sept.25*	*31.dec.25*
STABLE FINANCING AVAILABLE AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER	3,616,688,033	3,749,655,836	3,802,852,639	4,080,777,343
STABLE FINANCING REQUIRED AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER	2,329,375,311	2,394,038,885	2,445,173,833	2,592,280,189
STABLE NET FINANCING RATIO (NSFR) (%)	155%	157%	156%	157%

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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Annex 7

Consolidation perimeter and own funds

Starting January 1, 2012, the Bank applies International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as its accounting basis, in accordance with Order 27/2010 of the NBR, thus the analysis of the financial position below is based on the individual and consolidates financial statements in accordance with the Bank's IFRS for the period ended on 31 December 2025 and for the comparative periods.

The Patria Bank Group in Romania consists of all the entities included in the consolidation perimeter as presented in the consolidated financial statements. Due to the different applicable regulations, two categories of consolidated groups are distinguished:

- Consolidated group for the purpose of accounting - IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"
- Consolidated group for the purpose of prudential regulations - Articles 18 and 19 of the CRR

The main regulated features of own funds

Capital instruments

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) include Tier 1 capital instruments, following the progressive application of the rules that are provided in the CRR for the purpose of adapting to the new European Union regulations and deductions from CET1 after the application of exemptions under Article 48 CRR.

All the instruments included are eligible under Article 28 CRR. Changes in equity during the reporting period are available in the table "Equity changes report" in the consolidated financial statements.

Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital include CET1 plus additional Tier 1 (AT1), less deductions from additional Tier 1, mainly consisting of intangible assets and goodwill.

At end-of year 2025, the Group's Tier 1 capital amounted to RON 425,013 thousand (2024: RON 387,744 thousand) and the Bank's CET1 amounted to RON 436,470 thousand (2023: RON 394.631 thousand).

Tier 2 Capital

The Group's Tier 2 capital after deductions amounted to RON 132,006 thousand (2024: RON 101.196 thousand), mainly consisting of subordinated loans and subordinated bonds.

The Bank's Tier 2 capital after deductions amounted to RON 124,811 thousand (2024: RON 95.502 thousand), mainly consisting of subordinated loans and subordinated bonds.

Consolidated group for accounting purposes

(i) Subsidiaries

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The Group has consolidated the financial statements of its subsidiaries in accordance with IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Subsidiaries are entities under the control of the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern, directly or indirectly, the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Potential or convertible voting rights that can be exercised at present must also be taken into account when assessing control. The analysis of control over investment funds also takes into account (i) the Group's aggregate economic interest in the funds (including any participation and expected fees), (ii) the right of investors to remove the fund manager and (iii) the right to liquidate the fund. The right to liquidate the fund is for the protection of investors and can only be exercised in the event of significant financial difficulties of the fund; in practice, the fund manager cannot be removed, so the aggregate economic interest must be analyzed. If it is below 22%, the fund is not consolidated.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group's subsidiaries are Patria Credit IFN SA, SAI Patria Asset Management SA together with the managed investment funds: FDI Patria Stock, FDI Patria Global, FDI Patria Obligatiuni, FDI Patria Euro Obligatiuni, ETF BET Patria – Tradeville and ETF ENERGIE Patria – Tradeville and Carpatica Invest SA - in dissolution.

Patria Credit IFN SA, SAI Patria Asset Management SA together with three of the six managed investment funds, namely FDI Patria Stock, FDI Patria Global and FDI Patria Euro Obligatiuni, were included in the accounting consolidation scope when preparing the consolidated financial statements for 2024, the subsidiaries excluded from the consolidation scope being Carpatica Invest SA in dissolution and the funds FDI Patria Obligatiuni, ETF BET Patria – Tradeville and ETF ENERGIE Patria – Tradeville.

Patria Credit IFN SA, SAI Patria Asset Management SA including three out of the six investment funds managed, i.e. FDI Patria Stock, FDI Patria Global si FDI Patria Euro Obligatiuni, were included in the accounting consolidation perimeter of the consolidated financial statements for 2024, the subsidiaries excluded from the consolidation perimeter being Carpatica Invest SA which is undergoing dissolution and the funds FDI Patria Obligatiuni, ETF BET Patria – Tradeville and ETF ENERGIE Patria – Tradeville.

Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidation perimeter

Carpatica Invest SA (former SSIF Carpatica Invest SA) is a company that is currently under dissolution, being under the control of Patria Bank SA, by taking over the share held by the former Banca Comerciala Carpatica SA of 95.68% of the share capital and the voting rights. By decision A/394/16.05.2014, Financial Supervision Authority decided to suspend, for a period of 90 days, the authorization for the operation of CARPATICA INVEST SA (granted by CNVM Decision 1826 / 16.06.2003), in order to remedy the financial situation and to attract new capital resources. On September 29, 2014, SSIF Carpatica Invest shareholders approved the dissolution of the company and the voluntary liquidation, as the company had been involved in a scandal involving unauthorized transactions by clients, investigated by DIICOT prosecutors. Subsequently, the BSE Board approved the request of SSIF Carpatica Invest SA to withdraw its status of Participant to the Regulated spot market and to the Regulated term market and its deletion from the Participants' Registry, on the Regulated spot market and the Regulated futures market sections. Currently, the liquidator of the company is Grup Insolv SPRL of Sibiu, 8 Justitiei Street.

Considering the dissolution decision and the insignificant impact of consolidation of Carpatica Invest SA, the Group took the decision to modify the consolidation perimeter in 2016, excluding Carpatica Invest SA, fully provisioning its net asset.



(ii) Joint ventures

The group does not have joint ventures.

(ii) Associated entities

Associated entities are those entities in which the Group may exercise significant influence but not control over financial and operating policies.

The Bank owns a 19.99% stake in SAI Globinvest SA, which was not included in the consolidation due to the fact that the Bank does not have control over the financial and operational policies of this company.

Consolidated group for prudential regulations purposes

The basis for consolidation for the purpose of prudential regulation is CRR. Unlike the consolidated group for accounting purposes, only the companies specialized in banking activities and other financial activities should be considered in the prudential consolidation perimeter. This means that affiliated companies that do not carry out banking or other financial activities should not be included in the consolidated group for prudential purposes.

The consolidated group for the purpose of prudential regulations includes only Patria Bank SA and **subsidiary Patria Credit IFN SA.**

Global consolidation

Currently, the consolidated Group for the purposes of prudential regulations applies the **global consolidation** for Patria Credit IFN SA

Proportional consolidation

Under Article 18 (2) and Article 18 (4) of CRR, competent authorities may grant permission to carry out proportional consolidation on a case-by-case basis.

Currently, the Group **does not apply proportional consolidation.**

Stake deducted from own funds items

As per art. 36 (1) f-i of the CRR, an institution's direct, indirect and synthetic holding of own instruments of CET1 should be deducted from CET1. The deduction value depends on the threshold calculated in accordance with art. 46 and 48 of CRR.

Patria Bank SA deducts from own funds items the values resulted from the application of art. 46 and 48 of the CRR, the values of direct holdings in the following subsidiaries: Patria Credit IFN, SAI Patria Asset Management SA, SAI Globinvest SA.

Neither consolidated nor deducted

Not applicable

Transfer of own funds

Currently, no significant practical or legal impediments, actual or potential, are being identified within the Group that impede the prompt transfer of own funds or the repayment of debts between the parent company and its subsidiaries.

With the exception of the capital distribution restriction regulations resulting from the CRR and applicable to all financial institutions in Romania, including those relating to the redemption of shares held by minority shareholders who have expressed their withdrawal rights as a result of the merger, the Patria Bank Group does not have any significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and to settle the Group's debts. Also, interest holders not controlling the Group's subsidiaries have no protective rights that could significantly restrict the Group's ability to access or use the assets and settle the Group's debts.

Total capital deficit per total subsidiaries not included in consolidation

The companies within the Group do not record capital deficit.

Reconciliation of own funds items (in accordance with the provisions of Article 436 of the CRR) published in the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements as at 31.12.2025.

The Bank's own funds as at 31 December 2025 amounted to RON 561,281 thousand (2024: RON 490.133 thousand) and consisted of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) instruments and Tier 2 capital, classified according to CRR.

The main features and details of the capital instruments are presented below:



PATRIA BANK

Annex I - Reconciliation of Own Funds items with audited financial statements					
	BANK		GROUP		
BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	Accounting value (FINREP)	Value included in Own Funds	Accounting value Financial Statements (accounting consolidation)	Accounting value FINREP (prudential consolidation)	Value included in Own Funds
Paid-in share capital	326,089,215	326,089,215	326,089,215	326,089,215	326,089,215
(-) Own shares	-6,067,076	-6,067,416	-7,200,835	-6,067,076	-6,067,416
Share premiums	2,049,596	2,049,596	2,049,596	2,049,596	2,049,596
Reserve from the revaluation of tangible assets included in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	19,667,926	19,667,926	21,376,523	19,667,926	19,667,926
related to the available financial assets for sale included in CET1	12,675,454	12,675,454	12,675,454	12,675,454	12,675,454
Retained earnings	122,016,445	122,016,445	113,490,247	114,642,506	114,642,506
Other reserves	-37,085,926	-37,085,926	-35,889,824	-35,769,436	-35,769,436
(-) loss related to the financial year Intangible assets deducted from CET1	50,211,647	50,211,647	51,395,915	48,951,312	48,951,312
Intangible assets deducted from CET1	-54,683,135	-54,683,135	-60,533,795	-60,383,230	-60,383,230
ductible from CET1		-1,560,755			0
Eligible deductions from Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) that exceeds the institution's AT1		0			0
justments due to prudent valuation requirements		-1,061,595			-1,061,595
insitorial adjustments related to CET1		4,218,792			4,218,792
mmon Equity Tier 1 (CET1)		**436,470,248**			**425,013,124**
Intangible assets deducted from Additional Tier 1 (AT1)	0	0	0	0	0
Provisions prudential filter (50%)		0			0
Eligible deductions exceeding the institution's Additional Tier 1 (AT1)		0			0
ditional Tier 1 capital (AT1) Total Tier 1 Equity		**0**			**0**
r 1 Equity		**436,470,248**			**425,013,124**
apital items:					
Paid capital instruments and subordinated loans	**170,282,459**	**132,005,713**	**170,282,459**	**170,282,459**	**132,005,713**
(-) Tier 2 capital instruments of entitites from the financial sector where the institution does not have a significant investment	-7,195,040	-7,195,040	0	0	0
ditional deductions and prudential filters		0			0
cess of deductions from Tier 2 capital		0			0
ier 2 capital		**124,810,673**			**132,005,713**
wn Funds		**561,280,921**			**557,018,837**

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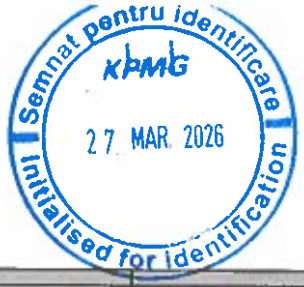


Annex II - Capital instruments' main features

	Capital instruments main features template([1])	
1	Issuer	PATRIA BANK SA
2	Unique identifier (eg. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	ROBACRACNOR6
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Law no. 24/2017
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at individual/(sub-)consolidated/individual & (sub-)consolidated	Individual
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Common Equity Tier 1 Reg. EU 575/2013, art. 26 and 28
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	320,02 mil lei
9	Nominal amount of instrument	0.1000
9a	Issue price	0.1000
9b	Redemption price	according to the capital market legislation
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	15.07.1999
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	no maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	no
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons/dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	no
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	fully discretionary
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	no
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertibile
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible info	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down features	yes, according to the Law no. 31/1990
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	covering losses or refunds to shareholders
32	If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	subordination specific for shares, according to the legislation
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	no
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

([1]) Insert "N/A" if the question is not applicable

PATRIA BANK



Annex VI - Transitional own funds disclosure template

	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	(A) Amount at disclosure date		(B) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 Article Reference
		GROUP	BANK	
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	322,071,395	322,071,395	Art. 26 (1), art. 27, 28, 29, ABE list from art 26 (3)
	of which: instrument type 1	320,021,799	320,021,799	List ABE from art 26 (3)
	of which: instrument type 2	2,049,596	2,049,596	List ABE from art 26 (3)
	of which: instrument type 3	0	0	List ABE from art 26 (3)
2	Retained earnings	114,642,506	122,016,445	Art 26 (1) letter (c)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves, to include unrealised gains and losses under the applicable accounting standards)	-3,426,056	-4,742,546	Art 26 (1)
3a	Funds for general banking risk	0	0	Art 26 (1) letter (f)
	Interim profits independently checked, after deducting any foreseeable obligations or dividends	48,951,312	50,211,647	Art 26 (2)
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	482,239,157	489,556,941	
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-60,383,230	-54,683,135	Art 36 (1) letter (b), art 37, art 472 (4)
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	-1,560,755	Art 36 (1) letter (i), art 43, 45, 47, art 48 (1) letter (b), art 49 (1) - (3), art 79, 470, art 472 (11)
21	Deffered tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	0	0	Art 36 (1) letter (c), art 38, art 48 (1) letter (a), art 470, art 472 (5)
25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	0	0	Art 36 (1) letter (a), art 472 (3)
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	0	0	Art 36 (1) letter (j)
	Value adjustments due to the prudential evaluation requirements	-1,061,595	-1,061,595	
	Other transitorial adjustments related to CET1	4,218,792	4,218,792	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-57,226,033	-53,086,693	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**425,013,124**	**436,470,248**	
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**425,013,124**	**436,470,248**	
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct or indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	132,005,713	132,005,713	Art 63 letter (b) pct (i), art 66 letter (a), art 67, art 477 (2)
55	Direct or indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entitites (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	0	-7,195,040	Art 66 letter (d), art 69, 79, art 477 (4)
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	132,005,713	124,810,673	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**132,005,713**	**124,810,673**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**557,018,837**	**561,280,921**	
59a	Risk weighted assests in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)	0.00	0.00	
	Of which:... elements that are not deducted from CET1 [Reg (EU) no. 575/2013, residual values] (elements to be detailed line by line, for example, deferred tax assets that are based on future profitability, excluding related tax obligations, indirect holdings of CET1 etc)	30,350,023.00	69,311,656.00	
	1. deferred tax liabilities that are based on future profitability, excluding related tax obligations	0.00	0.00	
	2. own common Tier 1 instruments, including CET1 instruments, which an institution has a real or contingent obligation to purchase under an existing contractual obligation			
	3 own common Tier 1 instruments of the entities in the financial sector where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities	25,508,556.00	25,508,556.00	
	4 own common Tier 1 instruments of the entities in the financial sector in which the institution has a significant investment in those entities	4,841,467.00	43,803,100.00	
60	Total risk weighted assets	2,531,922,821	2,520,838,570	
	Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of the risk exposure value)	16.79%	17.31%	Art 92 (2) letter (a), art 465
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of the risk exposure value)	16.79%	17.31%	Art 92 (2) letter (b), art 465
63	Total capital (as a percentage of the risk total exposure value)	22.00%	22.27%	Art 92 (2) letter (c)
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Art 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and counter-cyclical buffer, plus systemic risk buffer, plus institution buffer of systemic importance (G-SII or O-SII shock absorber), expressed as a percentage of the risk exposure value)	4.50%	3.50%	CRD 128, 129, 130
	out of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	
	out of which: counter-cyclical buffer requirement	0.01	0.01	
	out of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	1.00%		
	CET1 available to meet the buffers related requirements (as a percentage of the risk exposure value)	4.50%	3.50%	CRD 128
	Capital ratios and buffers			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entitites where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	25,508,556	25,508,556	Art 36 (1) letter (h), art 45, 46, art 472 (10) art 56 letter (c), art 59, 60, art 475 (4) art 66 letter (c), art 69, 70, art 477 (4)
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	4,841,467	45,363,855	Art 36 (1) letter (i), art 45, 48, 470, art 472 (11)
75	Deffered tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	0	0	Art 36 (1) letter (c), art 38, 48, 470, art 472 (5)

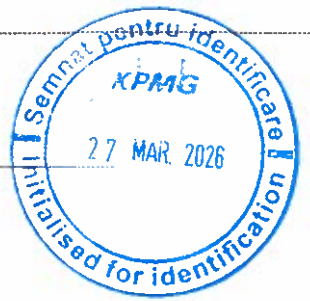
DRAGOS HORIA MANDA, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PATRIA BANK PATRIA CREDIT PATRIA ASSET MANAGEMENT
Societate de Administrare a Investițiilor

APPENDIX 8 – Patria Bank Group Sustainability Statement as of 31.12.2025

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Chapter 1: ESRS 2 - GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS

BP-1 – General basis for preparation of sustainability statements

DR 5(a)

The 2025 reporting year sustainability statement was prepared on a consolidated basis.

DR 5(b - i)

For year 2025, Patria Bank Group (hereinafter referred to as "the Group"), will maintain the same scope of consolidation for the purpose of reporting the Sustainability Statement, as for 2024. This has been aligned with the consolidated financial statements, thus including Patria Bank SA (hereinafter referred to as "Patria Bank"), Patria Credit IFN SA (hereinafter referred to as "Patria Credit") and SAI Patria Asset Management SA (hereinafter referred to as "SAI Patria"), together with 3 of the 6 funds it managed as of 31.12.2025 - Patria Stock, Patria Global and Patria Euro Obligatiuni.

As the Group, through SAI Patria Asset Management, managed as of 31.12.2025 the assets invested in investment funds on behalf of investors for Patria Global, Patria Stock, Patria Euro Obligatiuni, Patria Obligatiuni, ETF BET Patria Tradeville and ETF Energie Patria Tradeville, the analysis of the control over the investment funds was performed in accordance with IFRS and considered the following:

- the Group's aggregate economic interest in the funds (including any expected holdings and fees)
- the right of investors to remove the fund manager and
- the right to liquidate the fund.

The Group concluded that the right to liquidate the fund is for the protection of investors and can only be exercised in the event of significant financial difficulties of the fund. In addition, in practice, the fund manager cannot be removed, so the aggregate economic interest must be analysed, both from a financial perspective and for non-financial reporting purposes. If the aggregate economic interest (composed of fees, holdings, and withdrawal rights) is below 22%, the fund is not consolidated.

Maintaining the consolidation perimeter for sustainability reporting purposes, aligned with the consolidated financial statements, has no impact in terms of ESRS requirements, as the double materiality analysis and the data points addressed consider the activity of the Asset Management Company, which manages both consolidated investment funds and those excluded from financial consolidation. We mention that the investment funds (or mutual funds) do not have legal personality but are organized as a civil association of persons according to the legal regulations in force, carrying out their activity through the Asset Management Company. Furthermore, the group or its subsidiaries do not exercise operational control over entities other than those mentioned above.

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DR 5(b - ii)

We mention that the two consolidated subsidiaries for the purpose of Sustainability Reporting - Patria Credit and SAI Patria, are exempted from individual reporting, being included in the category of "exempt subsidiaries", in accordance with the provisions of ***Article 19a(9) of Directive 2013/34/EU***. The information in this Statement refers to the entities within this scope of consolidation, unless otherwise indicated within the text.

DR 5(c) AR 1(a-c)

The Sustainability Statement covers the Group's value chain as set out in section ***SBM-1 - Strategy, Business Model and Value Chain***, by analysing the products and services offered to customers, as well as the business relationships undertaken to conduct the business. Impacts, risks, and opportunities in its own operations, as well as upstream and downstream, have been identified, as described in section ***SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model***. Information on Policies, Actions, targets, and indicators that extend to our value chain is contained in the relevant thematic chapters. For the reporting year 2025, the Group utilizes the transitional provisions, in accordance with Article 10.2 of the ESRS 1, regarding the unavailability of all required upstream and downstream value chain information for the first three reporting years. No changes in the value chain have been identified, as presented in paragraph ***DR 42(c) of Section SBM-1 - Strategy, Business Model and Value Chain*** in this chapter, and is a component part of the double materiality analysis that was conducted in Q3 2024. Most downstream value chain entities are small companies and SMEs, as defined by the European Commission in Commission Recommendation **2003/361/EC**, employing less than 250 employees), these represent approximately 97% of the portfolio of performing legal entities loans outstanding at the end of 2025, which is why it was not possible to collect sustainability information related to the value chain. As the Sustainability Strategy is in the process of being defined, with a view to its finalization by the end of 2026, the Group plans to include a plan to identify and develop a mechanism to obtain information on policies, actions, and targets from actors across the value chain, to the extent that it is available.

DR 5(d)

In preparing the Sustainability Statement we have not chosen to omit relevant information that corresponds to intellectual property, know-how or innovation results in accordance with *ESRS 1 section 7.7*.

DR 5(e)

The group is located in Romania, which is a Member State of the European Union. In this situation, according to the provisions of Article 19a(3) and Article 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU, exemption from the presentation of information on imminent developments or issues under negotiation is permitted. We mention that this exemption has not been used.

BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

DR 9 (a-b)

The Group followed the definitions prescribed by the ESRS in terms of time horizons used in the preparation of the Sustainability Statement are as follows: short term - less than one-year, medium term - between one and five years, and long term - more than five years.

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Sources of uncertainty in estimates and results

DR 11(a-b) In preparing the Sustainability Statement, the group used estimates for certain disclosure requirements, Table 1 below describes the sources contributing to measurement uncertainty, assumptions, approximations, and judgments made for each quantitative indicator and monetary amount. The estimates used relate to the disclosure requirement in **DR 44-52 AR 39-51**, within ***Chapter 2: ESRS E1 - Climate Change***, page 87, as well as the disclosure requirement in ***DR 33(a) within Chapter 3: ESES G1 - Professional Conduct.***

Table 1- Identification of sources of estimates used and related details

Indicator	Entity within the Group	Information on sources of measurement uncertainty	Assumptions, approximations, and judgments
GHG emissions Scope 1	Patria Bank	Value of natural gas consumption - direct suppliers	The actual consumption on the invoices has been considered.
GHG emissions Scope 1	Patria Bank and Patria Credit	Value of natural gas consumption -- re-invoicing	The calculation of natural gas consumption was based on the value of the monthly invoices for each year of reporting according to the applicable average price, and not the actual monthly consumption, the methodology will be maintained for future calculations, as the invoicing periods differ from one supplier to another and regularization invoices issued are recorded periodically, without an exact periodicity.
GHG emissions Scope 1	Patria Bank and Patria Credit	Value of fuel consumption	The calculation of fuel consumption was based on the value of the monthly invoices issued for each year of reporting, based on the applicable average price, and not on the actual monthly consumption, and the methodology will be maintained for future calculations. In the case of Patria Bank internal settlements, information regarding the type of fuel used is not stored, therefore, it was considered as gasoline.
GHG emissions Scope 2	Patria Bank	Metering of thermal agent used for heating and determination of its unit price	The unit cost as well as the consumption of thermal agent was identified from the value recorded in a sample of available invoices.

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GHG emissions Scope 2	Patria Credit	Value of electricity consumption	The calculation of electricity consumption was based on the value of the monthly invoices, issued for the reporting year, according to the average applicable price, and not on the actual monthly consumption, the methodology will be maintained for future calculations, as invoicing periods differ from one provider to another and regularization invoices issued are recorded periodically, but without an exact periodicity
GHG emissions Scope 2	Patria Bank	Emission factor for purchased electricity, in the case of space rented by the group (amounts re-invoiced by third parties)	Since it was not possible to fully identify the original utility suppliers of the re-invoiced consumption, for these cases the emission factor valid in Romania was used.
GHG emissions Scope 2	Patria Bank, Patria Credit and SAI Patria	Site-based calculation of Scope 2 emissions	The emission factor allocated to Romania has been considered
Scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions	Patria Bank and Patria Credit	Value of natural gas and electricity consumption	For the direct suppliers, the invoiced periods were taken into account, with the mention that when the invoiced period included consumption in two calendar years (2024-2025), the pro-rata consumption was calculated, and the methodology will be maintained for future calculations. Also, the regularization invoices have not been deducted as the consumption periods to which they refer could not be identified.
Scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions	Patria Bank and Patria Credit	Value of natural gas and electricity consumption	In the case of electricity and natural gas re-invoiced to Patria Grup, the invoice date was taken into account, from which the consumption related to the regularization invoices issued in the same month has been deducted.
Energy consumption and energy mix	Patria Bank and Patria Credit	Conversion factor from litres to Mwh	Conversion factor is calculated at net value
The average term required for the	Patria Bank	Number of days required to pay an invoice	Since the contractual or legal payment terms are not stored in the internal systems, the calculation was performed by comparing the Payment Register (which contains the invoice payment date) with the Purchase Register (which stores the issuance date of each

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enterprise to pay an invoice, from the date on which the contractual or legal payment term begins to be calculated, as a number of days			invoice). This calculation method considers the following aspects: - there are situations in which invoices were received late, so that our calculation results in a long payment term. - in the purchase journal, invoices that are paid by bank card through settlements appear with a number of days 0, these being already paid simultaneously with the issuance of the invoice, - the analysis was performed on invoices received in RON because their share of the total invoices received is the majority (approx. 80% of the total).

We have calculated Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions based on the publicly available energy labels on the utility providers' websites (for electricity), which contain information as of December 2024, as the 2025 energy labels are not publicly available at the time of reporting.
To calculate emissions from natural gas consumption, Fuels - Liquid fuels - Natural gas, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024) Government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions [available Online][1] was used, information extracted on 19.02.2026.

To calculate the emissions generated by the refrigerant for the air conditioners in the buildings themselves, the emission factor was taken, depending on the type of refrigerant used, from the same source, information also extracted on 19.02.2026.
The conversion factor from RON to Mwh (for the invoices re-invoiced to the Bank, related to the rented spaces from third parties) - represents the conversion factor calculated at Romanian level for the year 2024, present on any of the energy labels of the utility's suppliers. For the conversion factor from RON to liters in the case of fuel consumption related to the cars used for the group's activity, a quarterly average price was applied.
For the conversion factor related to the thermal agent *Heat and Steam - District heat and steam, [available Online],* information was extracted on 19.02.2026.
Within the Climate change theme, the quantification of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is subject to significant inherent uncertainty in measurement because of the incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emission factors and values to combine the emissions of different gases. GHG quantification is inevitably subject to significant uncertainty because of both scientific and estimation uncertainty.
Except for the number of employees audited by external auditor, no other metrics were subject to an assurance process.
In the context of the recent enactment of the applicable legislation, as well as the absence of Sectoral Standards or similar reporting history, the Group has made its own interpretations of the legislative texts in the Statement, similar as per 2024 reporting.

[1] *https://carbonsaver.org/tools/carbon_factors_database.php*

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Scope 3 GHG emissions were not calculated for the 2025 reporting period, as Patria Bank Group uses the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C to ESRS 1, as updated by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1416 of July 11, 2025, amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 with regard to the postponement of the date of application of the reporting requirements for certain undertakings. Throughout this document, this Regulation is referred to by its short title, Delegated Regulation 2025/1416.

DR 12 There is no other uncertain forward-looking information to report.

Changes in preparation or presentation of sustainability information

DR 13(a)

The Patria Bank Group has published voluntary sustainability reports for the financial years 2017 through 2022, as well as the Non-financial Statement in accordance with the applicable regulations for the reporting year 2023.As of 2024 reporting year, the Group has complied with the legal sustainability reporting requirements and uses the Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), as per the National Bank of Romania Order No. 27 of 2010, as amended and supplemented, which transposes the Directive on Sustainability Reporting by Enterprises - CSRD and did not present comparative data.
This Sustainability Statement is drafted on the results of the double materiality assessment (also referred to as materiality assessment in the ESRS) prepared during 2024 reporting year, as presented in section ***IRO-1 - Description of processes for identifying and assessing significant impacts, risks and opportunities***, to ensure the continued validity of the double materiality analysis conducted in 2024, an assessment was performed of the following aspects: significant changes in the organizational and operational structure, as well as significant changes in external factors that could give rise to new IROs, alter existing IROs, or affect the relevance of a specific presentation. The results of the analysis indicate that, during 2025, there were no changes in the organizational and operational structure, in the business model and activity of the group, the portfolio component is similar, the industries in which the group invests have not changed and implicitly the value chain, which would generate the need for a new analysis and review of the material topics The double materiality analysis follows ESRS standards and CSRD provisions. In the process of identifying impacts, risks and opportunities, significant topics reported in FY 2022, (when the group produced its last voluntary sustainability report, prior to the application of current legislative requirements), were considered as well as other resources such as the Group's business model and value chain, banking industry and competitor research, published material from standards setters and rating agencies, European/international authorities and regulators, and new significant topics were identified in accordance with ESRS standards.

DR 14 There are no significant errors from the previous reporting period.

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Disclosures stemming from other legislation or generally accepted sustainability reporting pronouncements

DR 15

No other standards or legislation specific to the field of activity of the entities of the Patria Bank Group are applicable in the preparation of this Statemen

Incorporation by reference

DR 16

References to additional documents, other chapters within the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, or references to information that is included in another thematic standard are referred to in this statement.

Table 2- References to other documents/information

Data Point	Referenced Document	Chapter/Section
Chapter 1: ESRS 2 - GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS		
DR 5(b - ii	Directive 2013/34/EU	Article 19a(9)
DR 5(c) AR 1(a-c)	Sustainability Statement	SBM-1 - Strategy, business model and value chain
DR 5(c) AR 1(a-c)	Sustainability Statement	SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with business strategy and business model.
DR 5(c) AR 1(a-c)	Sustainability Statement	Article 10.2 of the ESRS 1 on the unavailability of all necessary information on the upstream and downstream value chain for the first three reporting years
DR 5(c) AR 1(a-c)	Sustainability Statement	Commission Recommendation 2003/361/CE
DR 5(d)	Sustainability Statement	ESRS 1 section 7.7.
DR 5(e)	Directive 2013/34/EU	Articles 19a(3) and 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU
DR 11(a-b)	Government conversion factors for company reporting greenhouse gas	https://carbonsaver.org/tools/carbon_factors_database.php

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	emissions (net caloric value)	
DR 11(a-b)	Sustainability Statement	DR 44–52 AR 39–51, under Chapter 2: ESRS E1 – Climate Change DR 33(a) under Chapter 3: ESES G1 – Professional Conduct
DR 11(a-b)	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1416 of 11 July 2025 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 as regards the postponement of the date of application of the reporting requirements for certain undertakings	Article 1
DR 13(a)	Order No. 27 of 2010 of the National Bank of Romania, as amended and supplemented	
DR 13(a)	Sustainability Statement	IRO-1 - Description of the processes for identifying and assessing significant impacts, risks, and opportunities
DR 17	Sustainability Statement	DR 56 - "Data points deriving from other EU legislation".
DR 17	Sustainability Statement	GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, DR 22(a)
DR 21(a).	Annual Report of the Board of Directors	Chapter 4.1, Corporate governance structures.
DR 21(c	Annual Report of the Board of Directors	Chapter 4.1 of this Directors' Report - Corporate Governance Structures, Directors' Information section.
DR 40(a - i-ii, g	Annual Report of the Board of Directors	Chapter 3, About the Company and the Group of this Directors' Report, section Description of main customer segments 6.4 Activity of the Bank's subsidiaries in 2025, SAI Patria Asset Management: www.patriafonduri.ro.
DR 40(a – i-ii, g)	Sustainability Statement	GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, DR 22(a) SBM-3 – Significant impacts, risks, and opportunities, and their interaction with the strategy and business model.

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DR 42(a-b)	Sustainability Statement	SBM-2 – Stakeholder interests and perspectives, DR 45(a) (ii–v), DR 45(b).
DR 42(a-b)	Annual Report of the Board of Directors	The Bank's main achievements in 2025: https://www.patriabank.ro/investitori/rezultate-si-rapoarte/rapoarte-financiare
DR 42(c)	Sustainability Statement	SBM-2 - Stakeholder Interests and Perspectives
DR 45(a - i-v), DR 45(b), DR 45(c)i-ii	Sustainability Statement	
DR 45(a - i-v), DR 45(b), DR 45(c)i-ii	Annual Report of the Board of Directors	GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, DR 22(a) and DR 42(b). Chapter 3 of this Annual Report of the Board of Directors – About the Company and the Group
DR 48(b)	Sustainability Statement	DR 48(d) - Current financial effects of significant risks and opportunities
DR 53((a)(b - i-ii))	Sustainability Statement	SBM-1 - Strategy, Business Model, and Value Chain The list of IROs presented in section SBM-3 - Significant Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model.
DR 53(b - iii)	Sustainability Statement	DR 45(a–i–v), DR 45(b), Stakeholder Groups and Methods of Collabouration
DR 53(c - ii)	Sustainability Statement	SBM-2 - Stakeholders' Interests and Perspectives, Table 9: Stakeholder Groups and Modes of Collabouration, Column (iv) Purpose of Collabouration.
DR 53(c – iii)	Sustainability Statement	GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, DR 22(a)
DR 53(e	Sustainability Statement	SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with business strategy and business model
DR E1 IRO-1 20(a)	Sustainability Statement	Chapter 2, Section ESRS E1-6
DR E1 IRO-1 20(a)	Sustainability Statement	ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model in ESRS E1 Climate Change chapter

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DR E1 IRO-1 20(a)	Sustainability Statement	SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with ESRS Chapter 2 strategy and business model.
DR 19(a)	Sustainability Statement	DR 22(a), of Chapter 1 - ESRS 2, Section GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies
DR 56	Sustainability Statement	Contents
Chapter 2: ESRS E1 - Climate Change		
DR 13	Sustainability Statement	GOV-3 - Mainstreaming sustainability performance into incentive schemes under ESRS Chapter 2 - General Disclosures
DR 18	Sustainability Statement	SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with ESRS Chapter 2 strategy and business model.
DR 19(a-c)	Sustainability Statement	ESRS Chapter 2, Section SBM-3 - Significant Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model
DR 20(a,b,c) AR 9(a	Sustainability Statement	ESRS Chapter 2, Section IRO-1 - Description of processes for identifying and assessing significant climate change impacts, risks, and opportunities.
DR 22 DR 25	Sustainability Statement	Chapter ESRS 2, Section GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, data point DR 22(a)
DR 44 - 46, DR 47 – 50 (a-b), DR 52 AR 39-41	Sustainability Statement	ESRS Chapter 2, Section BP-1 – General Framework for Preparing the Sustainability Statement, DR 5(b-i),
DR 44 - 46, DR 47 – 50 (a-b), DR 52 AR 39-41	Sustainability Statement	ESRS Chapter 2, BP-2 – Disclosure of Information Regarding Specific Circumstances, DR 11 (a–b).
DR 64-70 AR 67-81	Sustainability Statement	Chapter ESRS 2 - GENERAL DISCLOSURES section Disclosures related to specific circumstances
Chapter 3: ESRS G1 - Business Conduct		

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DR 5(a)	Sustainability Statement	GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, DR 22(a)
DR 5(b)	Annual Report of the Board of Directors	Chapter 4.1. of this Report of the Directors: Corporate Governance Structures, section Information on Directors, as well as under data points DR 21 (c), DR 23 (a), DR 23 (b), under section GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, Chapter 1: ESRS 2 - GENERAL DISCLOSURES
DR (6)	Sustainability Statement	ESRS Chapter 2, Section IRO-1 - Description of processes for identifying and assessing significant impacts, risks and opportunities.
DR 10(c - i)	Sustainability Statement	ESRS G1 - G1-1 – Corporate culture and policies regarding professional conduct and corporate culture, DR 10(a)
DR 18(a	Sustainability Statement	paragraph DR10 (e) of Section G1 -1, Corporate culture and policies on business conduct and corporate culture.
DR 24(b)	Sustainability Statement	Section G1-1 - Corporate culture and policies on business conduct and corporate culture, 10 (a).
DR 33(a)	Sustainability Statement	DR 11(a-b), under Chapter 1 – ESRS 2, Presentation of General Information
DR 65	Sustainability Statement	G1-1 DR 7 DR 9 - Corporate culture and policies on business conduct and corporate culture
DR 68	Sustainability Statement	DR 10(e) and DR 10(g) of G1-1 - Corporate culture and policies on business conduct and corporate culture

The Directors' Report (referred to as the Annual Report) can be consulted on the Bank's website, Section "Investors", "Financial Reports"[2]

Use of transitional arrangements in accordance with Appendix C to ESRS 1, as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416

DR 17

As the Group's had less than 750 employees during FY 2025, within the presentation we did not include separate chapters for certain sustainability themes that emerged as significant in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1, updated through Delegated Regulation no. 2025/1416 and only present simplified information as per the transitional provisions and also the mandatory indicators related to the standard as per the table in ***DR 56 - "Data points arising from other EU legislation".***

[2] https://www.patriabank.ro/investitori/rezultate-si-rapoarte/rapoarte-financiare

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We also include in this present Statement under the section of presentations under the transitional provisions the material sustainability themes specific to the Group, which will be integrated into separate chapters as the Sustainability Strategy is developed.

DR 17 (a)

The strategy and business model of Patria Group addresses the impacts related to these issues, how we address, existing or planned, the impacts, risks and opportunities related to the significant themes, sub-themes and sub-sub-themes through the policies and regulations developed internally, the business model and the bank's strategy, which are highlighted in the dedicated section of the Table below.

Within we present the significant sustainability thematic standards following the double materiality analysis, but for which the Group applies the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C to ESRS 1, as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416: "Own workforce", "Workers in the value chain", "Affected communities" and "Consumers and end-users" identified at theme, sub-theme and sub-sub-theme level, as well as two Group specific themes not derived from the ESRS standards: "Sustainable Finance" and "ESG Risk Management". The related topics are to be set within the Sustainability Strategy, in process of implementation, at Group level, actions mentioned in the table below are current, in line with current policies.

Themes specific for the Group

Regarding the two themes specific to the Group's sector of activity that emerged material because of the double materiality analysis process, in the case of the Sustainable Finance theme, we mention that the group has committed to develop a policy in this area by the end of 2026, and subsequently to present the theme in the Sustainability Statement. As a result, no objectives, actions, indicators, and targets have been set for this theme in 2025.

In the process of identifying the significant impacts, risks, and opportunities in relation to Sustainable Finance issues, we have included and treated the subject from a dual perspective. This consists in dealing with the positive, current impacts by integrating ESG criteria into the lending portfolio on the one hand, and on the other hand, in identifying the risk generated by exposure to certain types of clients and industries and planning to mitigate it by integrating ESG factors into lending.

ESG Risk Management is the second specific theme that emerged as material from the double materiality analysis. According to the Bank's internal regulations, ESG risks are the negative materialization of ESG factors through counterparties or assets in which the Bank has invested.

Environmental risks should be understood as the financial risks posed by an institution's exposures to counterparties or invested assets that may potentially be affected by or contribute to the negative impact of environmental factors, such as climate change and other forms of environmental degradation. Environmental factors can give rise to negative financial impact through a variety of risk factors that can be categorized as physical risks and transition risks. Physical risks are understood as those risks that arise from the physical effects of climate change and environmental degradation, and transition risks generally refer to the uncertainty related to the timing and speed of the adjustment process to an environmentally sustainable economy.

Social (Social) risks are those that can be driven by environmental risks (such as deterioration of living conditions due to climate-related physical changes/water stress/ expansion of the area vulnerable to physical changes) or policy and market changes related to social transformation towards a more inclusive and equitable society (such as labour rights - which refer to a wide range of fundamental values that should be guaranteed for all individuals, including working hours, minimum wages and health and safety at work).

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Finally, governance risks (Governance) are those that can be caused by a variety of risk factors, such as inadequate management of environmental and social issues, as well as non-compliance with corporate governance frameworks or codes, a flawed code of conduct or lack of action on anti-money laundering in each company. These can affect a company's resources (financial and non-financial), thus affecting its potential to perform and generate profits.

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Table 3- Topics, Sub-Topics and Sub-Sub-Topics for which the group uses transitional provisions in accordance with Appendix C to ESRS 1, as amended by (EU) Delegated Regulation 2025/1416

ESRS Standard S1 – Own Workforce Theme				
Sub-opic	**Sub-sub-topic**	**IRO**	**Policies**	**Current actions**
Equal treatment and equal opportunities for all Equal treatment and equal opportunities for all	1) Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value 2) Diversity	Equal career opportunities and diversity of own workforce Present positive impact	The Bank's human resources policy encourages diversity and equal rights, the fight against discrimination, training and professional development, the development of appropriate employment and management relations, an appropriate remuneration policy, and the development of an organizational culture based on trust and performance. The remuneration policies of the subsidiaries Patria Credit and SAI Patria aim to establish a fair and balanced ratio between the result of work and the remuneration methods, being gender neutral.	Training actions aimed at developing high quality ethical and professional standards in order to promote a professional and responsible behaviour of employees, thus contributing to reducing the risks to which the Group is exposed.
	Training and skills development	Training and skills development for own workforce Present positive impact	**The Bank's human resources policy** and the annual training and professional development plans for each of the Group's entities require training programs for employees	**Various staff training and development sessions**
ESRS Standard S2 – Topic: Workers in the value chain				
Sub-opic	**Sub-sub-topic**	**IRO**	**Policies**	**Current actions**
Working conditions	Health and safety	Health and safety of workers, associated with credit and investment portfolios Potential negative impact	Contractual Framework for Legal Entity Lending Activities	The bank has updated the contractual framework used in its corporate lending activity, supplementing the general provisions with requirements for compliance with all legal obligations regarding occupational health and safety, namely emergency situations and the application of all appropriate measures, instruments, and actions for the purpose of preventing and

				managing the risks associated with any violation of the applicable legislation on occupational health and safety, namely the implementation of appropriate measures to remedy any identified deficiencies, so that it can monitor these aspects.

ESRS Standard S3 – Theme: Affected Communities				
Sub-theme	**Sub-sub-topic**	**IRO**	**Policies**	**Current actions**
Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	-	The impact of financial services on the local economy Present positive impact	This impact is addressed through the Business Strategy and Business Model, both by the Bank and by Patria Credit	In 2025, Patria Bank maintained its commitment to entrepreneurs and continued Academia Patria, a financial and entrepreneurial education program dedicated to Patria Bank and Patria Credit customers, supporting local communities by developing entrepreneurial capacity and socio-economic inclusion. The fourth edition of the Patria Academy program continued its efforts to support entrepreneurs in Romania, providing Patria Bank and Patria Credit customers with access to relevant information, current economic perspectives, and practical tools for business development. Through a series of workshops dedicated to agriculture, economic developments, and financial solutions, the program supported entrepreneurs in adapting to current challenges and identifying opportunities for sustainable growth. . At the same time, Patria Bank has consolidated its role as a responsible partner of the community, focusing its efforts on various projects with measurable social impact in areas such as education, health, and public information through the media, providing sponsorships with a cumulative value of approximately lei 2.4 million lei, versus 1 million RON, the amount for 2024.

ESRS Standard S4 – Theme: Consumers and End Users				
Sub-theme	**Sub-sub-topic**	**IRO**	**Policies**	**Current actions**
Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users	Privacy	Customer data privacy Present negative impact	Through the Policy on the processing and protection of personal data, we ensure compliance with the applicable legislation on the processing of personal data and protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons. Through its information security policy, both the Bank and its two	Regular actions, at least annually, to inform customers about data security, various types of digital fraud and protection and prevention measures. Annual privacy and data security and anti-fraud training sessions for all Bank and Patria Credit employees.



			subsidiaries implement, maintain and develop security measures to: Ensuring the security and confidentiality of financial information of institutions and their customers; Protection of this information against known or emerging threats; Protection of information against unauthorized access or use.	Through the technologies implemented at the Bank, data collection is realized much faster by directly accessing information directly from the databases of institutions such as: ONRC, APIA, ANAF, thus realizing a significant reduction of the risks related to the processing of personal data as well as the effort of customers to access in full security the bank's products both by physical presence and by using the applications and online platforms developed for this purpose.
Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Access to products and services	Financial inclusion and access to financial services Present positive impact	Through its Business Strategy and Business Model for the period 2024-2026, the Group reaffirmed its support to small companies through Microfinance, having in place long-term partnerships developed through guarantee contracts signed with the European Investment Fund, to obtain the "Microfinance" portfolio guarantee under the Invest EU Program, both at the Bank and within Patria Credit. These partnerships continued successfully during 2025.	Patria Bank and Patria Credit IFN continued their efforts in 2025 to facilitate access to financing for micro-enterprises through the Microfinance Guarantee Facility under the Invest EU program, supported by the European Investment Fund/European Investment Bank, The bank obtained a significant increase in the guarantee ceiling accessed at the end of 2022 during 2025, as well as an extension of the partnership period At the same time, the study on the social impact of microfinance on the development of rural communities in Romania was continued in 2025 by Patria Credit with the support of the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), through the European Technical Assistance Program InvestEU Advisory Hub, with the aim to extend the initial research and test the set of social impact indicators developed following the first study in 2022. The study assessed the social impact of microloans granted in rural and small urban communities. Also in 2025, Patria Credit started implementing the project "Seeds of Change - Building Viable Businesses for Roma Communities and Small Farmers" through a grant from the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB). The agreement represents the first grant signed by the CEB under the InvestEU Blending Facility for Microfinance program, funded by the European Union through the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), and confirms Patria Credit's role as a leading microfinance institution in supporting entrepreneurs in Romania.
Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Responsible marketing practices	Transparent communication with clients Potential negative impact	The Policy on external and internal communication in Patria Bank. defines the principles that guide the internal and external communication activity, ensuring the implementation of the	Monitoring the number of customer complaints Transparent communication and accurate and appropriate information for our partners to make decisions based on their

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			objectives in the field of communication and a better quality of the information provided. At the same time, each of the Group entities has developed internal working procedures for handling and resolving customer complaints/ complaints and requests. Through the Working Instruction on the management and resolution of Patria Credit customer complaints, the monitoring of the complaints management activity is carried out in order to contribute to the identification of activities / flows / processes / products and services that can be improved in order to increase customer satisfaction and to support the responsible structures in this endeavour. Through its Internal Regulations, SAI Patria has established rules and procedures to ensure that investors' petitions are treated appropriately and that no restrictions are imposed on the exercise of their rights.	needs. In order to strengthen and build a long-term relationship.
Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users	Health and safety	Food safety associated with the loan portfolio Potential negative impact -	Contractual Framework for Legal Entity Lending Activities	. The bank has updated the contractual framework used in its lending activity to legal entities, supplementing the general provisions with requirements to comply, throughout the duration of the lending relationship, with the applicable obligations regarding food and feed safety, as provided for in the applicable national and European legislation for any activity related to food safety, namely: not to introduce and/or place on the market food products that are dangerous to health or unfit for human consumption; to apply traceability measures and guarantee the traceability of food products; to ensure compliance with applicable food safety legislation at all stages of the food chain under its control and/or supervision and/or coordination, from production, processing, transport, handling, and distribution to supply; to implement appropriate measures to prevent, monitor, identify, and manage associated risks, including appropriate measures and applicable tools for reporting any breaches of associated obligations.

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Group Specific Theme - ESG Risk Management				
Sub-theme	**Sub-sub-topic**	**IRO**	**Policies**	**Current actions**
ESG risk management		The impact of ESG risk management on stakeholders Present positive impact	This impact is addressed through the ESMS Environmental and Social Management System, as described under DR 22(a), in Section GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Actions to calculate the global value of E&S risk exposure, analysed on a quarterly basis Environmental and social risk assessment actions for newly financed/ modified projects starting from 2022. During 2025, the group initiated steps to contract external consulting services to develop climate risk management capabilities, a project that will run throughout 2026, with the following objectives: -Performing climate materiality analysis; -Developing a methodology for calculating category 3 emissions (GHG emissions related to the loan portfolio); -Developing a transition plan for climate neutrality; -Performing a gap analysis with a view to integrating ESG risks into the bank's governance and risk management framework; -Training sessions/materials for relevant staff and management, focused on the integration of ESG and climate risks, implementation requirements, and related methodology.
Group Specific Theme – Sustainable financing				
Sub-theme	**Sub-sub-topic**	**IRO**	**Policies**	**Current actions**
		Integrating ESG in the credit portfolio Potential positive impact		The bank is currently implementing a sustainable lending policy, as well as a series of lending products with an ESG component, namely: - Green mortgage loans, dedicated to the retail segment; - Energy efficiency loans (legal entities); - Renewable energy loans – Solar/wind panels.

DR 17(b)

As the Group conducted its first double materiality analysis during 2024 in accordance with the ESRS, it intends to set targets, within the Sustainability Strategy, milestones and related deadlines for the next two years (2025-2026) for the material sustainability issues where it is using the transitional provisions.

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DR 17(c)

Table no. 3 has described the existing policies developed prior to the preparation of the Sustainability Statement under the ESRS. Once the targets are set, for each sustainability issue identified as significant where transitional provisions are used, it is planned to harmonize the policies with the Sustainability Strategy and develop relevant indicators.

DR 17(d) The actions described in the **Table no. 3** above derive from existing policies in 2025 and are not fully harmonized with the material IROs. However, they address the identified IROs.

DR 17(e)

In the year 2025 there are no defined indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the policies in place.

GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

DR 21(a)

In The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) establishes economic and commercial policy and decides on its activities, being the highest decision-making body of Patria Bank, which determines the Bank's economic and commercial policy and decides on its business.

The Bank is managed in a unitary system, by a Board of Directors (BoD) that oversees and is responsible for the implementation of a business management framework that ensures the effective and prudent management of the Bank, including the separation of responsibilities within the Bank and the prevention of conflicts of interest. The BoD is composed of 5 (five) members, appointed by the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders: chairman, two non-executive members and two independent members. The following working committees directly reports to BoD, whose duties, organization, and functioning are set out in their own regulations: the Audit Committee and the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee. During 2025, there were no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors/Risk and Sustainability Management Committee compared to 2024.

The Management Committee is the body that provides the executive management of the bank is the and consists of 4 executive members: The General Manager and three Deputy General Managers. The Committee of the Directors provides the Board of Directors, on a regular basis, whenever needed, with detailed information on all important aspects of the Bank's business, including those related to risk management, assessment of potential risks and compliance issues, actions taken and recommended, irregularities identified in the performance of its duties. During 2025, there was a change in the composition of the Board of Directors, as the term of office of Patria Bank Deputy CEO and CCO Dragos Alexandru Calin ended on March 31, 2025.

In the case of Patria Credit IFN, the Board of Directors is the supervisory body. In the case of Patria Credit IFN, the supervisory body is represented by the **Board of Directors**, consisting of a chairman and two executive members, while the Executive Committee consists of two members (General Manager, respectively Deputy General Manager & CFO). During 2025, there were no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors/Executive Committee compared to 2024. For SAI Patria, the supervisory body is the **Board of Directors**, consisting of the President and two members, and the Executive Management is ensured by the General Manager, the Deputy General Manager, and the Deputy Director, with no changes within the reporting period.

In ***chapter 4.1 of this Directors' Report - Corporate governance structures*** more details on the supervisory and management bodies can be found.

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DR 21(b)

There are no representatives of employees and other workers in the supervisory and executive management bodies. In Patria Bank, the management has adopted a position of partnership towards the elected employee representatives, formalized by the conclusion of a Collective Work Agreement, in process of renegociation during 2025. By means of it, the Bank recognizes the free exercise of all the rights of the Employees provided by law, in accordance with the international conventions that Romania has ratified, the constitution and the national legislation in force, as well as the freedom of opinion of each employee. The contract considers:

- ✓ Cooperation in the field of labour relations and social and economic protection;
- ✓ Promoting social partnerships and collective bargaining;
- ✓ Settling employment disputes amicably;
- ✓ Promoting freedom of expression and information.

The Bank and the Employees' Representatives monitor and verify compliance with their rights and obligations, informing each other in regular meetings and collabourate to resolve issues related to the application of the Collective Work Agreement.

The provisions of the decisions of the supervisory and executive management bodies with an impact on the rights of the employees are communicated in writing, as soon as possible, to the Employee Representatives.

DR 21(c)

The members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee has experience relevant to the Group's sectors, products, and geographic locations, as they have extensive financial and banking experience and together cover a wide range of skills and abilities. Thus, with professional exposure in a range of international and local financial institutions, the members of the executive and supervisory management collectively have expertise in both general banking management and banking risk management, organizational change management (reorganization, restructuring and organizational turnaround), leadership, financial audit, consulting and academic activity.

In chapter *4.1 of this Directors' Report, Corporate Governance Structures, section Information on Directors* More details on the experience of the members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee of Patria Bank can be found.

Board of Directors of Patria Credit is composed of two of Patria Bank's Board Members (Bogdan Merfea and Daniela Iliescu), together with Raluca Ștefania Andreica, who took up the position of Board Member in March 2024. She also holds the position of Managing Director since February 2017 and has extensive experience in the financial-banking industry, being among the leading microfinance specialists in Romania.

Board of Directors of SAI Patria is composed of two members of the senior management of Patria Bank (Daniela Iliescu, member of the Board of Directors and Grigore Valentin Vancea, General Manager of Patria Bank), together with Razvan Florin Pasol, who is the Chairman of the Board of Directors and General Manager, with over 25 years of experience in the field of financial investments.

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Table 4 - Sustainability experience of members of the supervisory and executive management bodies

Name and Surname	Position and Corporate Governance Structure	Experience in sustainability	
		Social	Governance
Dragos Horia Manda	**President,** Board of Directors of Patria Bank,	Administrator positions in non-profit organizations: Romanian-American Foundation (2009 - 2013) Romanian Agricultural Foundation (2021-) Fulbright Romanian Program (2006 - 2008)	2006 - present CEO & Administrator of Axxess Capital Partners S.A., Investment Advisor to Romanian American Enterprise Fund, Balkan Accession Fund and Emerging Europe Accession Fund; 2008 - present Bitdefender B.V., Member of the Board of Directors; 2016 - present Patria Bank S.A., Chairman of the Board of Directors 2019 - present One United Properties S.A., Chairman of the Audit Committee and Member of the Board of Directors.
Daniela Elena Iliescu	**Member of the Board** of Directors of Patria Bank, **Member of the Board of Directors** of Patria Credit, Member of the Board of Directors of SAI, **President**, Risk Management and Sustainability Committee	Executive director positions in non-profit organizations: ROPEA - Romania Private Equity Association	2014 - present, Member of the Board of Patria Bank S.A; 2013 - present, CFO & Administrator of Axxess Capital Partners S.A.; 2023 - present, Member of the Supervisory Board, Investment and Development Bank 2009 - present, Member of the Board of Patria Credit IFN; 2020 - present, Member of the Board of Directors of SAI Patria; 2019 - 2021, General Manager Patria Bank SA; 2000 - 2007, Senior Manager, PwC.

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Bogdan Merfea	**Member Board of Directors** of Patria Bank, **President, Board of Directors** of Patria Credit **Member, Audit Committee**	Positions in non-profit organizations: 2016 - present, member of the European Microfinance Network 2021 - present, founding member of AFIN (ALTERNATIVE FINANCING IFN SA, dedicated to the social economy sector); 2020-2023 Executive Director Redi Fund SV (Roma Entrepreneurship Development Initiative); 1994 - 1999 Executive Director Foundation for SME Promotion.	2016 - present member of the Board of Directors of Patria Bank; 2016 - present, President of the Board of Patria Credit; 2015 - 2019, Managing Director Patria Bank ; 2009 - 2015 Managing Director Patria Credit .
Nicolae Surdu	**Independent member of the Board of Directors** of Patria Bank, **Member** of the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee **Member, Audit Committee**		2017 - present, member of the Board of Patria Bank; 2014 - 2017, member of the Board of Directors of the former Patria Bank; 2009 - 2012, Managing Director and Chairman of the Executive Board of the former Commercial Bank Carpatica.
Vasile Iuga	**Independent member of the Board of Directors** of Patria Bank, **Member** of the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee **President, Audit Committee**		2017- present member of the board of Patria Bank; 2004 - 2015: Member of the Board of PwC CEE; 2008 - 2015: Managing Partner of PwC for South East Europe; 2004-2015: Country Managing Partner for Romania, PwC; 1997 - 2015: PwC Partner.
Valentin Grigore Vancea	**Managing Director and CEO,** Patria Bank **Member, Board of Directors,** SAI Patria	2014 - present, Vice President Cloud Security Alliance Romania Chapter 2012- 2017 - CEO/Vice-President of the Steering Committee, National Association for the Security of Informatics Systems	2024 - present, Managing Director, Patria Bank; 2017-2024, Deputy Managing Director, Member of the Board of Directors, Patria Bank; 2018 – present, member of the Board of Directors, SAI Patria.

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Raluca Stefania Andreica	**Member of the Board of Directors** of Patria Credit IFN **Managing director and CEO,** Patria Credit	2024 - present, Member of the Board of the Romanian Microfinance Association; 2021- present, Executive Director and member of the Board of Patria Foundation; 2021 - present, Board Member of the European Microfinance Network; 2021 - present, founding member of AFIN (ALTERNATIVE FINANCING IFN SA, dedicated to the social economy sector).	2024 - present, Member of the Board of Directors, Patria Credit IFN 2017 - present, General Manager Patria Credit IFN SA.
Razvan Florin Pasol	**President, Board of Directors,** SAI Patria **Managing Director** SAI Patria	2005, Co-author of the book "Personal Investment Guide", Meronia Publishing House,	2017 - Present, Managing Director and President of the Board of Directors of SAI Patria; 2014 - 2017 Member of the Board of Directors, Depozitarul Central SA.
Razvan Vasile Prodea	**Deputy Managing Director** and **CRO**, Patria Bank	2022 - present, oversees the Bank's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)	2022- present, Deputy Managing Director Patria Bank, Aria Risc
Georgiana Mihaela Stanciulescu	**Deputy Managing Director** and **CFO**, Patria Bank		2022 - present, Deputy Managing Director Patria Bank, Aria Financial.
Cristian Alexandru Nae	**Deputy Managing Director** and **CCO**, Patria Bank		August.2025 - present, subject to the exercise of duties following prior approval by the National Bank of Romania (BNR), Deputy General Manager of Patria Bank, Commercial Division.
Valeria Mainea	**Deputy Managing Director** and **CFO**, Patria Credit		2022 - present, Deputy Managing Director Patria Credit IFN.

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With a view to strengthening specific expertise on environmental issues, in 2025, both the Chair of the Risk and Sustainability Committee and several members of Patria Bank's Board of Directors participated in an international training program aimed at raising awareness and enhancing knowledge regarding climate risk management, improving the capacity of financial institutions to manage climate risks, aligning with the Paris Agreement, and adhering to international best practices in disclosure and reporting.

Additionally, the Chair of the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee obtained the "SCR" (Sustainability and Climate Risk) certification from GARP (Global Association of Risk Professionals) in 2025.

DR 21(d)

The Board of Directors of Patria Bank is composed of 20% women and 80% men members. We have calculated an average ratio of 1 woman Board member/ 4 men Gender Diversity Board members on the Patria Bank Board of Directors.

Patria Credit's Board of Directors is composed of 66.66% women members and 33.33% men members. We calculated an average ratio of 2 women members/1 man member for gender diversity on the Patria Credit Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of SAI Patria is composed of 33.33% female members and 66.66% male members. We have calculated an average ratio of 1 female member / 2 male members for gender diversity on the SAI Patria Board of Directors.

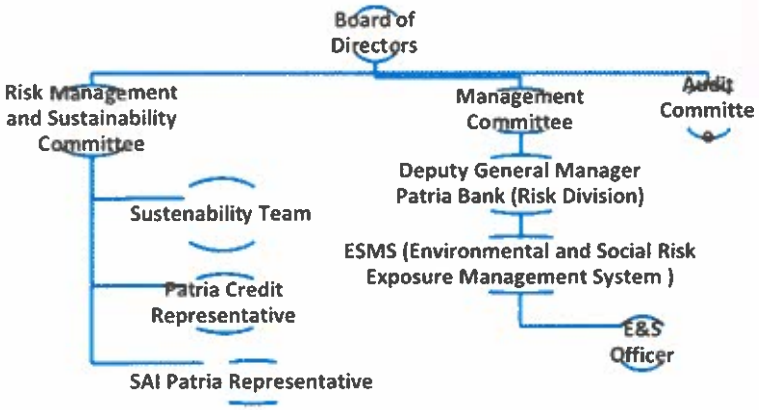
We note that there have been no changes in the gender composition of senior management compared to 2024.

DR 21(e)

Of the Bank's Board Directors, 40% are independent. The other two entities, Patria Credit and SAI Patria do not have independent members on their Boards of Directors, similar with the situation presented for 2024.

DR 22(a)

Image 1 - Oversight structures for impacts, risks and opportunities



Risk and Sustainability Management Committee

- ✓ It is a standing committee organized and operating at the Bank's headquarters and reporting to the Board of Directors;

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- ✓ It conducts its activities in accordance with the corporate governance principles set forth in the Bank's Corporate Governance Code and the Rules of Organization and Operation.
- ✓ Ensures oversight of the impacts, risks, and opportunities related to sustainability;
- ✓ Assists the Sustainability Team established within the Bank, which supports the development of the sustainability framework at the Group level, starting in December 2024.

Sustainability Team

- ✓ Its objective is to collabourate on the implementation of non-financial reporting activities, in accordance with applicable legal requirements;
- ✓ The Sustainability Team operates at the bank level, bringing together specialists from the departments responsible for material issues following the double materiality analysis;
- ✓ This team is composed of representatives from internal departments (designated representatives), as follows: E&S Officer (for Environmental and Social issues), business lines, Credit Risk Analysis, Administration and Investments, Legal, Compliance, Finance, Product Development and Digital Channels, Marketing and Communications, Human Resources, as well as representatives from the two subsidiaries: Patria Credit and SAI Patria.
- ✓ allocation of responsibilities, correlated with each IRO, will be carried out upon finalization of the Sustainability Strategy, taking into account that, during 2025, their responsibilities were expanded by adding provisions regarding their contribution to the implementation of the sustainability framework, namely the Sustainability Strategy, so as to ensure the effective measurement, management, and reporting of ESG performance by identifying and defining the actions/measures to be implemented at the level of each individual structure, with a view to ensuring the effective management of ESG aspects/ESG gaps identified at the bank level;
- ✓ Each unit manages the impacts, risks, and opportunities within its area of responsibility, the related KPIs and targets, as well as all actions involved therein.
- ✓ Patria Credit and SAI Patria have designated, subsequent to the establishment of the Committee in December 2024, responsible persons, in relation to the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee and the E&S Officer of Patria Bank, to whom the Committee's decisions that concern the activity of the subsidiaries and require a flow of information between the entities will be communicated.

Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESMS)

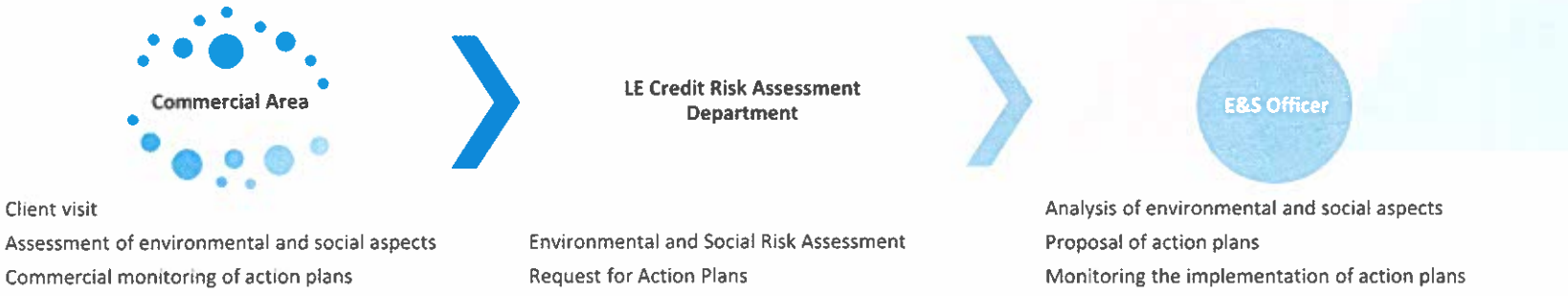
- ✓ At the Bank level, an Environmental and Social Risk Management System (ESMS)
- ✓ This system defines Patria Bank's commitments regarding the promotion of environmental and social protection, as undertaken toward lenders;;.
- ✓ The ESMS operates under the coordination and supervision of the Deputy General Manager, Risk Division;
- ✓ It is based on (The operation of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) is based on an internal methodology for assessing exposure to environmental and social risk factors, which involves the stages of identification, assessment, aggregation, action, and monitoring of exposures according to the degree of E&S risk.
- ✓ It consists of the following components: a framework that integrates social and environmental risk management into Patria Bank's operations, including the methodology for reviewing projects, determining the environmental risk category, and conducting the necessary analysis to assess environmental and social risks, as well as a set of actions and procedures that are implemented in conjunction with the institution's risk

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management procedures: Monitoring and reporting requirements; Continuous review and improvement of the ESMS framework; External reporting on E&S factors and the framework; Roles and responsibilities within the ESMS; Training program for staff involved in ESMS processes.

- ✓ Ensures the assessment and avoidance of risks, as well as the appropriate management of loans with potential environmental/social risks, by conducting an assessment prior to granting or modifying financing for all potential credit transactions intended for legal entities, and by requiring action plans to address identified issues, as appropriate;
- ✓ Ensures adequate monitoring of projects throughout the duration of the contractual relationship, both at the individual level and at the sub-portfolio level;
- ✓ Uses a dedicated IT application that collects the necessary information at the financed client level and automatically assesses the E&S risk level;
- ✓ Within the ESMS, the Bank has also implemented a list of activities not eligible for financing, which serves as an eliminatory eligibility criterion;
- ✓ In accordance with the current E&S risk assessment methodology, the Bank has set a risk appetite of medium-high, regarding the occurrence of E&S risks. To achieve this level, the Bank has established roles and responsibilities for implementing the E&S framework, a program of periodic training for staff involved in E&S analysis, as well as a system for reporting increases in the Bank's exposure to E&S factors.
- ✓ Throughout 2025, the value of the overall exposure to E&S risk was calculated quarterly, with the Bank remaining within the expected risk appetite (medium to medium-high) and maintaining an average level throughout the entire period.

Image 2 – Patria Bank internal processes related to the ESMS



E&S Officer

- ✓ This role has been established within the bank and is filled by the Manager of the Monitoring and Regulatory Compliance Department.
- ✓ Overseas: Performs the role of overseeing the integration of the ESMS framework and procedures with the Bank's business processes, to assess the financial risks of projects/activities undertaken by a potential client seeking financing.
- ✓ Collabourates with and coordinates representatives of other involved departments (sales/commercial departments, credit risk assessment departments, risk analysis and management departments, etc.) for the effective management of the ESMS.

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The role of the **Audit Committee** is to assist the members of the Board of Directors in matters related to the statutory audit of the individual and consolidated annual financial statements, and to monitor the statutory audit of the annual financial statements, particularly its conduct, with the Sustainability Statement forming part of this process. The Audit Committee receives and considers annually the opinion issued by the external auditor, based on a limited assurance engagement, regarding the compliance of sustainability reporting with regulatory requirements, including the compliance of sustainability reporting with sustainability reporting standards.The Audit Committee is responsible for the process of appointing the financial auditor and approving the contracted audit services, as well as for monitoring the independence of the financial auditors.

DR 22(b)

The responsibilities of the **Risk and Sustainability Management Committee** ("CARS") are reflected in the Committee's Rules of Organization and Operation. The function of CARS in relation to sustainability issues is to assist the members of the Board of Directors in matters pertaining to the development of a sustainability framework to ensure the effective measurement, management, and reporting of ESG performance, i.e., the implementation of all internal regulations and steps to effectively manage significant impacts, risks and opportunities.

CARS oversees the development of the internal sustainability framework, i.e., the Sustainability Strategy within the Group, with the involvement of the Sustainability Team and the subsidiaries through representatives, and takes the necessary measures for implementation, continuously monitoring the quality and compliance of the actions undertaken, with the legislative provisions in force. CARS' main sustainability responsibilities are detailed below:

- ✓ Assists the Board of Directors in establishing the Sustainability Strategy of the Patria Bank Group, ensuring the integration of ESG principles into the overall objectives, business and risk strategy, and monitors the process of drafting/reviewing, internal reconciliation and submission for approval of the subsequent regulatory framework - policies, processes and systems for identifying, measuring, managing and monitoring ESG risks in the short, medium and long term;
- ✓ Monitors the updating of the internal sustainability regulations (as defined in the previous point), because of legislative changes, on the basis of the information provided by the E&S Officer.
- ✓ Advises on proposals to initiate actions to develop sustainable banking products in line with the Sustainability Strategy and report any identified risks to the BoD.
- ✓ Reviews, prior to submission to the BoD for approval, the targets proposed to be assumed by the Patria Bank Group in terms of sustainability, through the KPIs implemented because of the double materiality analysis, identification, and validation of the list of significant IROs for the Patria Bank Group.
- ✓ Decides on the assignment of responsibilities, deadlines, action plans and specific management strategies to achieve the group's sustainability objectives (through KPIs defined in the strategy) and monitors their progress.
- ✓ Following the reports provided by the E&S Officer, follows up on the fulfilment of cross-cutting and specific ESG non-financial reporting requirements, in compliance with the legal reporting deadlines.
- ✓ Following the reports provided by the E&S Officer, monitors the evolution of the portfolio of "green" loans, i.e., eligible/aligned to the EU Taxonomy.
- ✓ Decides on the staff training initiatives proposed by the E&S Officer, to enhance and develop sustainability knowledge in line with the set strategic objectives.

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- ✓ Informs the BoD members on the implementation of the ESG strategy, key sensitive areas under monitoring, actions taken to implement ESG requirements, relevant ESG drivers, KPIs and targets.
- ✓ Analyses the proposals coming from the E&S Officer and proposes actions to be implemented to ensure ESG compliance and mitigate ESG risks, in each area of activity of the Bank; where appropriate, monitors the implications from the ESG risks perspective and identifies possible negative impacts in relation to the ESG limits to be set in the Sustainability Strategy.
- ✓ Ensures the involvement of other internal functions to comply with ESG requirements at Bank level.
- ✓ Evaluates the recommendations issued following ESG audits and identifies action plan with the support of the E&S Officer.

DR 22(c - i)

Monitoring, management and oversight of impacts, risks and opportunities is the responsibility of the **Risk and Sustainability Management Committee**.

DR 22(c - ii)

The work of the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee is continuously reported to the Board of Directors. The Risk Management and Sustainability Committee serves in an advisory capacity; all proposals are submitted for review and approval at meetings of the Board of Directors.

DR 22(c - iii)

Since the activity of the Risk Management Committee has been updated with responsibilities on sustainability issues, thus becoming the Risk and Sustainability Management Committee in December 2024, dedicated procedures, and controls for the management of impacts, risks and opportunities are in process of being implemented. These controls and procedures are to be integrated with the existing internal control system within the Sustainability Strategy for all internal structures involved, depending on the nature of the impacts, risks, or opportunities.

DR 22(d)

The Bank's Board of Directors oversees, through the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee, the setting of goals related to significant impacts, risks and opportunities through periodic review and evaluation of the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee's work. Note that no targets were set in 2025, following to be included within the Sustainability Strategy.

DR 23(a)

The Bank's Board of Directors decided to develop expertise in sustainability, either through in-house capabilities or by leveraging external expertise, by facilitating access to specialized external consulting services. During 2025, a project involving external consulting—initiated in 2024—was continued, with the aim of ensuring the formulation and implementation of sustainability commitments and targets. This involved analysing the current situation, as well as development initiatives in the areas of governance and strategy, and the initiation of practical actions through the modification of internal workflows. Furthermore, efforts continued to train employees on topics such as sustainability, climate risk management, financing for women's entrepreneurship, and, implicitly, increasing financial inclusion and access to banking services for this segment of companies, as well as building the relevant internal capacities to

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meet the associated reporting requirements, is also a component of the project. For 2026, the bank has planned a new project with external consulting to develop a comprehensive climate risk management framework.

During 2025, work has begun on developing an internal sustainable lending framework (by reviewing lending practices and the bank's product offering/market positioning, as well as the profile of its target customers, in order to identify factors that impact sustainability) and identifying specific lending products, which are to be finalized in 2026, as well as the organization of training courses for relevant staff.

At the same time, Patria Credit has finished the project started in 2024 with the objective of assessing how sustainability and responsible practices are integrated into the organization's regulatory frameworks address environmental, social and governance issues.

No assessment has been carried out by the end of 2025 in terms of skills and expertise related to sustainability.

DR 23(b)

Staff training actions have considered:

- ✓ Building capacity to establish a sustainable lending framework and incorporate specific ESG characteristics into banking products;
- ✓ Marketing practices related to sustainable products:
- ✓ Building expertise in gender-focused financing and addressing the "women entrepreneurs" segment;
- ✓ Integrating ESG risks into the risk assessment and management framework.

GOV-2 – Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies

DR 26(a)

The responsibility for informing senior management on the implementation of the ESG strategy, key sensitive areas under monitoring, key action points undertaken to implement ESG requirements, relevant ESG drivers, KPIs and targets rests with the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee, in accordance with the provisions of its Rules of Organization and Functioning, following information and documents provided by the E&S Officer. The Board of Directors, given that changes to the internal governance framework have taken effect as of the end of 2024 following initiatives in the area of sustainability, will receive, starting in 2025, updates regarding the impacts, risks, significant opportunities, the implementation of due diligence, and the results and effectiveness of the policies, actions, metrics, and targets adopted, as detailed in reports on the steps taken and the status of implementation of decisions made during meetings of the Risk and Sustainability Management Committee. Decisions of the Risk and Sustainability Management Committee that impact the operations of Patria Credit and SAI Patria are communicated to them so that the necessary actions can be managed through designated representatives.
In 2025, Risk and Sustainability Management Committee:

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- ✓ revised the publication of the 2024 Sustainability Statement;
- ✓ was briefed on the progress and deliverables of the ongoing external consulting project aimed at achieving the Bank's sustainability objectives; was informed by the E&S Officer regarding the analysis conducted to identify governance, procedural, and internal process elements to ensure compliance with sustainability requirements, the results of the materiality analysis, as well as the structure of the future sustainability strategy, agreed upon by all internal departments involved. At the same time, this statement is endorsed by CARS and subject to the Board of Directors' approval.
- ✓ revised the Bank's participation in an international training program on "Climate Risk Management in Europe and Alignment with the Paris Agreement";
- ✓ revised the selection of sustainable lending products relevant to the Bank and the initiation of their development, in accordance with the Sustainable Lending Framework.

DR 26(b)

As the Sustainability Strategy is in progress of being defined, the Board of Directors will consider the impacts, risks and opportunities, as sustainability strategy is being implemented, making decisions on major transactions and managing risks. This will be achieved by overseeing the measures implemented to ensure ESG compliance and mitigate ESG risks, in each area of the Bank's business, as appropriate, taking into account the trade-offs associated with the respective impacts, risks and opportunities.

DR 26(c)

No IROs have been specifically addressed in 2025, these are to be addressed through the Sustainability Strategy.

GOV-3 – Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

DR 29(a) The Policy on incentive and remuneration schemes for members of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee is not coralated with sustainability targets.

DR 29(b) The performance assessment does not include specific sustainability or impact objectives.

DR 29(c) Sustainability-related performance indicators are not used as performance benchmarks and are not included in remuneration policies.

DR 29(d) Thus, both during the current reporting period and for the year 2024, variable remuneration does not depend in any proportion on sustainability targets or impacts.

DR 29(e) Decisions on the terms and conditions of incentive schemes are updated at the level of the Board of Directors and the Management Committee, in compliance with the remuneration principles established at the level of the Bank and Group companies respectively. For members of the Management Committee, decisions are taken by the Board of Directors.

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GOV-4 – Statement on due diligence

DR 30, 32

Main aspects and steps of the due diligence obligation reflected in our Sustainability Statement are presented in the **Table 5** below:

Table 5 - Main elements of the due diligence process

Main elements of the due diligence process	Points in the Sustainability Statement
Embed due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	ESRS 2 GOV-2 - Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies ESRS 2 GOV-3 - Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
Working with affected stakeholders at all key stages of the due diligence process	ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess significant material impacts, risks and opportunities ESRS 2 GOV-2 – Information provided to the company's administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, and the sustainability issues addressed by them E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation G1-1 – Policies regarding professional conduct and corporate culture
Identification and assessment of negative impacts	ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
Taking action to address these negative impacts	ESRS 2 MDR-A Actions - Actions and resources in relation to material sustainability matters Information on actions and transition plans under the thematic chapters E1-3 - Actions and resources related to climate change policies
Monitoring the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	ESRS 2 MDR-T Targets - Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets Information on targets and indicators under the thematic chapters

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GOV-5 – Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

DR 36(a), DR 36(b-e)

Regarding identification and management of risk and internal control system has not been formalized for sustainability reporting in 2025, these aspects have been covered by the Internal Control Policy, i.e., the achievement of control at the level of each activity subject to reporting. At the level of the Sustainability team and Risk Management and Sustainability Committee, the information contained in the Sustainability Report is endorsed, in accordance with the provisions of its Organization and Functioning Rules, prior to submission to the Board of Directors for approval.

The risk management and internal control system in terms of reporting is to be formalized at Group level, following the finalization of the internal sustainability framework, until the end of 2026.

SBM-1 - Strategy, business model and value chain

DR 40 (a - i-ii, g)

Patria Bank's business strategy for the period 2025-2027 has the following directions:

- ✓ Continuing organic growth: within the branch network, by developing business lines for retail (individuals), micro-enterprises, agricultural producers, small and medium enterprises, corporate and public institutions;
- ✓ by utilizing the online channel that allows remote purchasing, enrolment, customer service as well as the sale of credit and non-credit products;
- ✓ Strengthening the Bank's profitability;
- ✓ Continuing to develop partnerships, both for the area of individuals, as well as for the AGRO and micro-enterprise segments.

This strategy was developed prior to the identification of material impacts, risks, and opportunities.

More information on the Bank's business strategy, the customer segments addressed, and the significant categories of products and services offered can be found in *Chapter 3, About the Company and the Group of this Directors' Report, in the section Description of the main customer segments, products offered and/or services provided, operations and activities carried out.*

Patria Credit is active in microfinance for small-scale agricultural producers (vegetables, fruit, livestock, cereal farmers up to 50 ha), but also for small businesses with a turnover of up to 200 thousand euros with growth potential as well as for larger-scale agricultural producers (cereal farmers, livestock farms, etc.), to a lesser extent. It is the oldest non-bank financial institution dedicated to financing farmers and small businesses, and serves as a key driver of rural development in Romania The institution aimed in 2025 to consolidate the business in the existing locations, to focus on the development of the customer portfolio and the development of partnerships, to streamline its flows in order to increase production and productivity, to increase the quality control of the portfolio and to strengthen the professional skills of the staff through various training activities.

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Patria Credit supports the efforts of rural and small urban entrepreneurs and their contribution to their communities. Patria Credit Institution is a member of the European Microfinance Network (EMN) and Microfinance Centre (MFC) and is the first non-bank financial institution established in Romania dedicated to microfinance.

SAI Patria managed as of 31.12.2025, 6 investment funds for both individuals and companies. More details on the funds managed by the company can be found in *section **6.4 Activity of the Bank's Subsidiaries in 2025, SAI Patria Asset Management, of the Patria Bank Directors' Report***, or on the website www.patriafonduri.ro.

At this time, the products and services offered did not address the sustainability issues identified as relevant. The business strategies of the Bank, Patria Credit and SAI Patria are to be updated during 2026, following the identification of material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and the Sustainability Strategy.

As part of the double materiality assessment process for the realization of this report, we have identified "Sustainable Financing" as a significant aspect for the Patria Bank Group.

Also specific to Patria Bank, we have identified a potential positive impact of integrating ESG criteria into the loan portfolio and a risk through exposure to clients and industries that present negative impacts and risks on ESG issues.

To address these sustainability issues and thereby contribute to building a reputation as a financial institution that supports sustainable development of the local community, Patria Bank has initiated beginning in the second half of 2024, a process to determine and incorporate sustainability goals, principles, and standards into the Bank's operations.

By finalizing sustainability strategy, the Group will aim to integrate the significant sustainability issues identified in this statement, achieve defined objectives, and prioritize the resources needed to meet them.

- ✓ Within the Group's Sustainability Strategy, which will be formalized in the next two years, we include the following topics concerning the financed portfolio:
- ✓ Conducting a first assessment of scope 3 GHG emissions, initially planned for 2025, which are mainly financed emissions, which has been rescheduled for 2026 and will be managed as part of the Project with external climate risk management consulting;
- ✓ Establishing a framework for measuring climate risks (both physical risks with respect to the effects of extreme weather events associated with the loan portfolio and transition risks).
- ✓ Continue financial inclusion and access to financial services.
- ✓ Establishing regulations on the Health and Safety of employees of funded entities.
- ✓ Net zero transition financing.

On the other hand, the Bank will define a sustainable lending policy during 2026, aiming at integrating sustainability principles and requirements into its lending strategy and processes for certain categories of clients that were determined, in order to support investments in sustainable assets and activities contributing to one of the six environmental objectives, in line with the EU Taxonomy, with a focus on renewable energy projects and solutions to increase energy efficiency.

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The Sustainable Lending Policy will also be aligned with the existing procedure for assessing the exposure of its assets to ESG risk factors - i.e. ESMS, as described in *GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, DR 22(a)* including the list of activities excluded from funding. This policy is described in detail in section *SBM-3 - Significant Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model.*

DR 40(f)

During 2025, an assessment of the product portfolio was conducted given the IROs identified. Based on the results of the double materiality analysis, the analysis of banking competition at the European and national levels, as well as the loan portfolio, in order to develop green lending products, versus our sustainability objectives, we intend to target various customer segments—including both individuals and businesses—through the following sustainable lending products, which are scheduled to be finalized in 2026:

- ✓ Green Mortgage Loan (Individuals)
- ✓ Energy Efficiency Loan - Energy Efficiency Measures
- ✓ Renewable Energy Loan

DR 40(e) Subsequently, concrete targets will be set for the contribution of these "sustainable lending" products to Patria Bank's overall strategy.

DR 40(a - iii)

The Patria Bank Group is active in all geographical areas of Romania, being present in 41 cities nationwide through 45 territorial units of the Bank and 3 Operational Centres (Bucharest - Head Office, Sibiu Operational Centre, and Targu-Mures Operational Centre). Patria Credit is present nationwide through 23 territorial units and the headquarters. SAI Patria operates through its head office in Bucharest.

Patria People

As of 31.12.2025, Patria Bank Group had a total number of **749 employees, (up from 736, as per 2024 reporting issued)**, based on individual employment contracts (employees) or mandate contracts (members of the supervisory and management bodies):

- **625** persons with a current employment relationship at Patria Bank, of which 593 actives + 23 inactive employees + 5 members of the Board of Directors (Mandate Contract) and 4 members of the Management Committee (Mandate Contract);
- **113** persons with an ongoing employment relationship at Patria Credit, of which 105 active employees + 3 inactive employees + 5 members of the Executive Committee.
- **11** persons with an ongoing employment relationship at SAI Patria, of which 6 active employees +1 General Director and Member of the Board of Directors (Mandate contract + member of the Board of Directors with contract) + 2 persons with mandate contract.

As some of the Group's personnel have ongoing employment relationships with more than one Group entity, the effective number of active employees at Group level at 31.12.2025 is **646 (up from 634 persons in 2024).**

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Image 3 - Number of employees (persons) at group level



The information below illustrates the situation of Patria Bank Group's employees, their distribution according to the county in which they work, gender, and employment contract.

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Image 4 - Territorial distribution of Patria Bank units



At the end of 2025, Patria Bank had **593** active employees, including:

a. Total number of employees by employment contracts (permanent or temporary) by gender:

- fixed-term contracts: **12** active employees, **10** women and **2** men;
- permanent contracts: **581** active employees, with **428** women and **152** men;

b. Total number of employees by type of employment relationship (full-time or part-time) by gender:

- full-time contracts: **572** employees: **427** women and **144** men;
- part-time contracts: **21** employees, including **11** women and **10** men.

In addition to these, there are **23** inactive employees with suspended employment contracts (for parental leave).

c. Total number of employees by employment contracts (permanent or temporary) by region:

Table 6 - Number of Patria Bank employees (territorial distribution and by type of contract)

	Permanent employment contracts	
County	Number of active employees 2025	Number of active employees 2024
ALBA IULIA	7	7
ARAD	5	5
ARGES	8	7
BACAU	11	14
BIHOR	8	4
BISTRITA NASAUD	8	6
BRAILA	3	1

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BRASOV	7	6
BUZAU	6	8
CALARASI	4	4
CLUJ NAPOCA	7	9
CONSTANTA	12	10
DOLJ	18	19
GALATI	17	20
GIURGIU	4	4
HUNEDOARA	7	6
IALOMITA	7	7
IASI	15	14
ILFOV	222	202
MARAMURES	17	17
MOBIL	15	15
MURES	58	58
NEAMT	2	2
OLT	8	8
PRAHOVA	13	10
SATU MARE	5	6
SIBIU	60	60
SUCEAVA	5	6
TELEORMAN	5	5
TIMIS	8	6
VASLUI	7	7
VRANCEA	2	3
Total Permanent employment contracts	581	556
Fixed-term employment contracts		
County	Number of active employees 2025	Number of active employees 2024
BACAU	1	0
GALATI	1	0
MARAMURES	2	0
BUCURESTI	2	0
MURES	2	3
SIBIU	2	0
VASLUI	1	1
MOBIL	1	0
BIHOR	0	1
BRAILA	0	1
IASI	0	1

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ILFOV	0	4
PRAHOVA	0	2
Total Fixed-term employment contracts	12	13
TOTAL active employees	593	569

Patria Credit IFN

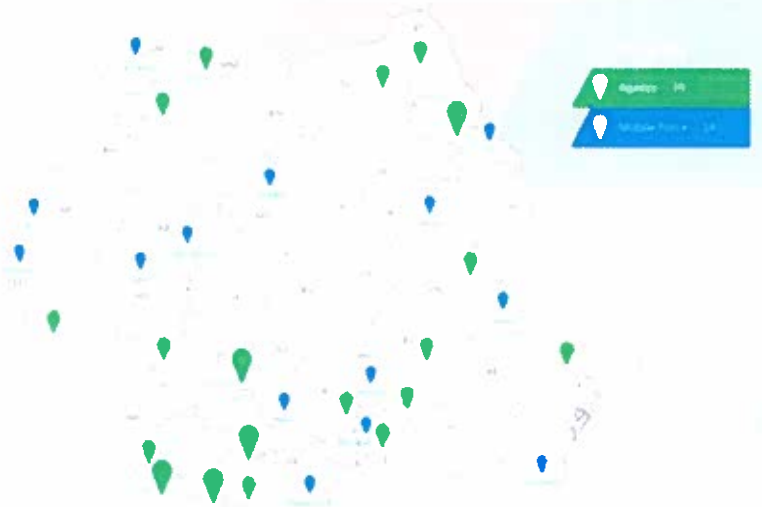
Patria Credit conducts its activity through its head office, 19 branches, 4 local mobile representatives and the headquarters:

At the end of 2025, Patria IFN SA had **105** active employees, and 3 employees on leave of absence to care for a child, of which:

a. Total number of employees by employment contracts (permanent or temporary) by gender:

- **74** women, of which **66** on permanent contracts and **18** on fixed-term contracts (of which 3 on agency contracts);
- **34** men, including 0 with fixed-term employment contracts and **34** with permanent contracts. In addition to these, PATRIA IFN SA had four agency contracts, three of which were with women and one with a man.

Image 5 - Territorial distribution of Patria Credit unit



b. Total number of employees by type of employment relationship (full-time or part-time) by gender.

- **71** full-time employees, of which 49 women and 22 men
- **37** part-time employees, of which 25 women and 12 men

In addition to the number mentioned above, there are 4 agency contracts (3 women and 1 man working full-time). The 108 employees also include 3 employees who are temporarily on leave for maternity leave, all of whom are on permanent individual employment contracts—2 full-time and 1 part-time.

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Table 7 - Number of Patria Credit employees (territorial distribution and by type of contract)

Permanent employment contracts	
County	Activ Employee number
BACAU	4
BOTOSANI	2
BUCURESTI	40
BUZAU	1
CARAS-SEVERIN	1
CONSTANTA	2
DAMBOVITA	3
DOLJ	3
GALATI	4
GORJ	2
IALOMITA	1
IASI	4
ILFOV	2
MARAMURES	1
OLT	8
SALAJ	2
SIBIU	2
SUCEAVA	1
TULCEA	1
VALCEA	3
MOBIL	10
Total contracte pe perioada nedeterminata	97

Fixed-term employment contracts	
County	Activ Employee number
BUCURESTI	1
BUZAU	1
CARAS-SEVERIN	1
DOLJ	1
GALATI	1
IALOMITA	1
SALAJ	1
SUCEAVA	1
Total Fixed-term employment contracts	8
TOTAL Activ Employee	105

SAI Patria

At the end of 2025, SAI Patria had **6** active employees, of which:

a. Total number of employees by employment contracts (permanent or temporary) by gender:

- fixed-term contracts: 0 active employees, respectively 0 women and 0 men
- permanent contracts: 6 active employees, with 3 women and 3 men

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b. Total number of employees by type of employment relationship (full-time or part-time) by gender.

- full-time contracts: 4 employees, 2 women and 2 men
- part-time contracts: 2 employees, 1 woman and 1 man

c. Total number of employees by employment contracts (permanent or temporary) by region:

Table 8- Number of employees of SAI Patria (territorial distribution and by type of contract)

Type of employment contract	County	No active employees
for a fixed period	BUCURESTI	0
Fixed-term Total		0
Permanent Total	BUCURESTI	6
Open-ended Total		6
TOTAL active employees		6

DR 40 (a - iv)

Patria Bank Group does not have products that are prohibited in certain markets.

DR 41

In accordance with the provisions of ESRS 2 SBM-1 paragraph 40(b) (breakdown of total income by ESRS significant sector) and 40(c) (list of additional ESRS significant sectors), based on the breakdown by NACE codes of loans and advances, other than assets held for trading, held for trading or held for sale, to non-financial corporations, during 2025 same conditions apply, same sectors significant for the Group, as reported in 2024 in the consolidated financial statements at the Patria Bank and Patria Credit levels: Agriculture, Forestry and fishing, Construction , Wholesale and retail trade, Real estate activities.

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DR 42(a-b)

Patria Bank's business model considers all 4 business lines, which that serve client from all business segments (Individuals, Micro, Agro&Food and SME&Corporate), creating a mix that aims to sustain a solid and profitable growth of the customer portfolio, loans and deposits with a balanced dispersion, thus avoiding the generation of concentrations that may become vulnerable in certain situations.

To sustain its lending activity, the Bank relies on funding from several sources - Capital Providers (Shareholders and External Financial Institutions) as well as Individual and Corporate Clients (through funds held with the Bank in the form of term deposits or cash on accounts), as described in the value chain, under section SBM-2 - Stakeholder Interests and Views, *paragraph DR 45(a - ii-v), DR 45(b).*

The added value comes from the use of funds attracted to support customers with financing facilities, as well as the operational activity, which involves customer transactions through open accounts and the use of products and services provided by the Bank.

The Group envisions to develop and grow particularly in areas where the Bank has proven expertise and experience over time together with the continuation and intensification of guaranteed agreements, participation in government programs and collabouration with external partners.

In the section *Main achievements of the Bank in 2025* section of the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, there are details regarding the business model of Patria Bank as well as information on the objectives set by the activity plan and budget, achievements in the commercial activity on the operational and IT level, treasury activity, trading of government securities, collection and workout activity, marketing and communication activity.

Patria Credit's business model is based on attracting financing from various capital providers as described in the value chain, under section *SBM-2 - Stakeholder Interests and Views, paragraph DR 45(a - ii-v), DR 45(b)*, with the objective of lending to rural and small urban companies. For this purpose, it relies on the portfolio of products dedicated to customers in the field of agriculture, including loans with external guarantees, loans for land investment and working capital, and the geographical distribution of the territorial units comprises small urban and rural localities with a tradition in vegetable growing and livestock farming in the vicinity of the main commercial hubs.

The business model of SAI Patria is based on managing some open-ended investment funds with the objective of increasing the amounts invested in stocks, bonds and other financial instruments.

The Patria Bank Group offers a wide range of products and services that contribute to the smooth management of liquidity, banking operations and access to various forms of financing. For retail customers, the Group offers various savings banking products, personal loans and mortgages, as well as access to digital products through the Patria Anywhere platform. These products lead to the fulfilment of needs in terms of access to financial services. For SME & Corporate customers, Patria Bank offers dedicated lending products and solutions in the transactional area, which have benefits in the form of sustaining their current activity and developing their investment capacity. The Group also serves Agro and Micro clients with products and services customized to the specifics of their activity that help to develop their production capacity, increase cultivated areas and provide the necessary equipment. For investors, SAI Patria manages investment funds with different risk levels. The mechanism of operation of the funds is secure, precisely regulated and the operations and assets of each fund are certified by its depositary bank.

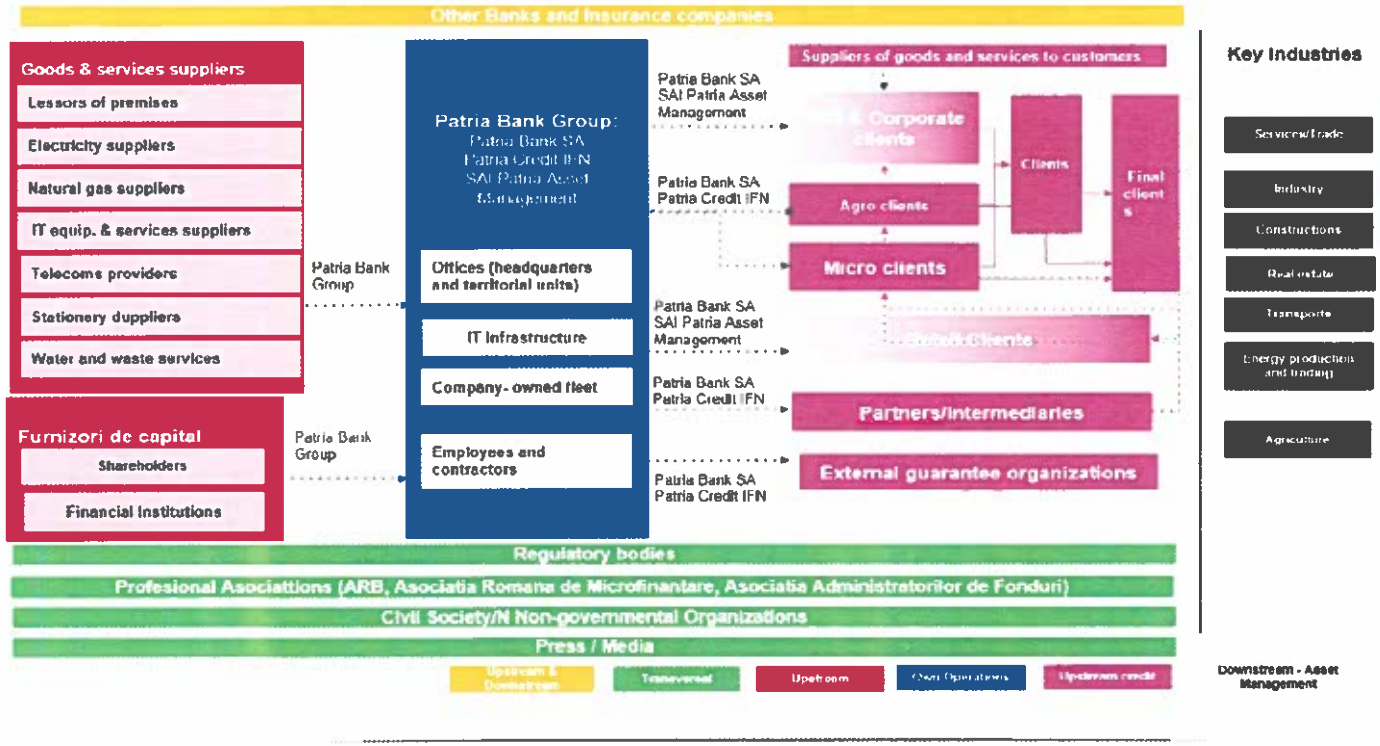
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DR 42(c)

We have identified the value chain of the Patria Bank Group, starting from the main activities carried out by the Bank and its subsidiaries, and its stakeholders, together with their position (upstream/own operations/ downstream). The 2022 Voluntary Sustainability Report. and the 2023 Non-Financial Statement of the Patria Bank Group were consulted to capture information on the portfolios of the Group entities and their specificities. Based on additional industry knowledge and examples of value chains in the financial sector, the value chain for the Patria Bank Group, upstream, own operations and downstream, was determined. The identified value chain was validated at the Sustainability Team level, as part of the double materiality analysis conducted in 2024.

The map of the value chain and business relationships is presented below, with information on the categories of key stakeholders considered as stakeholder groups of the Patria Group detailed in section ***SBM-2 - Stakeholder Interests and Views***.

Image 6 - value chain of Patria Bank group



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SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders

DR 45(a - i-v), DR 45(b), DR 45(c)i-ii

Dialogue with stakeholders to obtain information on sustainability issues relevant to them ensures good communication and transparency in the Group's operations, an essential aspect for collabouration on the sustainability projects we are planning. The views of stakeholders have been considered in developing the double materiality analysis, prepared in 2024. The views of the stakeholders will be considered in the development of the Sustainability Strategy. Material stakeholder interests, as appropriate, are set out in ***DR 42(b).***

Table 9 - Stakeholder groups and collabouration arrangements

(i) Stakeholder Group	(iv) Purpose of the collabouration	(ii,iii, ,v) Mode of collabouration	The interests and perspectives of key stakeholders
Employees of Patria Bank Group (Patria Bank Patria Credit, SAI Patria)	Internal stakeholder group, falling into the category of own operations within the value chain, which is both a user of the information in the sustainability statement and a stakeholder directly affected by the significant impacts, risks and opportunities in the Group strategy	The sustainability team, which also validated the value chain, made up of experts in various fields, employed by the Bank, Patria Credit and SAI Patria, assessed the significance of the impacts, risks and initial opportunities in dedicated workshops. In parallel, a consultation action was initiated with the Group's employees, through an online questionnaire sent with an invitation to complete it to all employees within the Group, in order to obtain their opinion on the preliminary sustainability issues identified. Both the results of the assessment carried out by the Sustainability Team - as well as the results of the questionnaires - were evaluated to determine the material impacts, risks and opportunities at Group level.	Professional development and recognition

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Customer	External stakeholder Group, positioned downstream in the value chain, comprising entities in all business segments addressed at Group level, which benefit from the products and services offered by the Group, as defined in Chapter 3 of this Directors' Report - About the company and the Group, affected stakeholder	External online questionnaires were developed for clients in all segments of the Bank to obtain input from them on the magnitude, scope and, where appropriate, likelihood of impacts, as well as the likelihood of occurrence and potential magnitude, in the case of pre-identified risks and opportunities. The clients were contacted in advance by the portfolio manager who manages the relationship with them, in order to explain the purpose of this approach, as well as details on how to fill in the questionnaire. The results of the questionnaires were evaluated to determine the material impacts, risks and opportunities at Group level. Note: only Bank clients were contacted, not Patria Credit and SAI Patria.	Quality Products and Services in line with their needs
Partners/intermediaries	External stakeholder group, positioned downstream in the value chain, comprising entities with which the group collabourates in various areas of activity, in order to provide products and services to its customers	External online questionnaires were developed for partners to obtain input from them in order to obtain their views on the preliminary sustainability themes identified. The results of the questionnaires were evaluated to determine material impacts, risks and opportunities at Group level.	Cooperation
External guarantee organizations	External stakeholder Group, positioned downstream in the value chain, represented by local and international financial institutions, which facilitate access to finance by providing guarantees, including through governmental/international programs to increase access to finance	The views of the representatives of external guarantors, in relation to the Group, on the preliminary significant issues identified were solicited by means of a questionnaire sent to them following their approach by the Group's contact person. The results of the questionnaires were assessed to determine material impacts, risks and opportunities at Group level.	Increasing access to finance and compliance with working agreements.
Regulatory Body	External stakeholder Group, positioned transversally in the value chain, which represents a user of the information in the sustainability statement, with which the group collabourates in order to ensure continuous compliance with the legal framework for the conduct of business	The opinion of the regulators was partially obtained for one institution, as it was not considered appropriate to communicate with the other regulators, by means of a questionnaire sent to them after their approach by the contact person within the Group. The results of the	Fulfil the legal requirements

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		questionnaires were evaluated to determine the material impacts, risks and opportunities at Group level.	
Professional Associations	External stakeholder Group, positioned across the value chain, representing a user of the information in the Sustainability Statement, with which the Group works to collabourate at community level (banking, microfinance, fund management) and to ensure a common representation of priorities in the field	The opinion of the professional associations on the sustainability topics identified at the Sustainability Team level was obtained through an online questionnaire submitted by the contact person. Questionnaire results were evaluated to determine material impacts, risks and opportunities at Group level.	Collabouration, aiming at developing the field (banking, microfinance, asset management),
Non-Governmental Associations/ Civil Society	External stakeholder Group, positioned across the value chain, representing both a user of the information in the sustainability statement and a stakeholder directly affected by the group's ESG impacts, risks and opportunities, focused on the needs of the community and aiming at social development These associations are representatives of the affected communities, i.e., the environment, civil society and clients of Patria Bank Group.	Representatives of civil society, with whom the Group has recently collabourated, were contacted by the group's contact person with an invitation to complete an online questionnaire to obtain their opinion on the identified sustainability issues.	Development of society, through actions to develop financial education and support local entrepreneurship,
Press/Media	External stakeholder Group, positioned transversally in the value chain, which represents the user of the information in the Sustainability Statement, with which the group collabourates in order to communicate information of interest regarding the products and services offered, the strategy adopted and the commercial actions undertaken	Representatives of the media, with which the Group collabourates, were contacted by the Group's contact person, with an invitation to fill in an online questionnaire in order to obtain their opinion on the sustainability issues identified.	Informing society
Utility providers	External stakeholder Group, positioned upstream in the value chain, which is the stakeholder directly affected by the Group's ESG impacts, risks and opportunities, through the lens of ongoing utility contracts and consumption/goods used	The main suppliers of goods and services were contacted by the Group's contact person, with an invitation to complete an online questionnaire, in order to obtain their opinion on the sustainability issues identified.	Meeting payment commitments and ensuring compliance with contractual conditions

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Suppliers of goods and services	External stakeholder Group, positioned upstream in the value chain, which is both a user of the information in the Sustainability Statement and a stakeholder directly affected by the Group's ESG impacts, risks and opportunities, through the goods offered to the group and the services provided for it, in various domains (Marketing, IT/Telecom, Security Systems, Postal Services, etc.)	The main suppliers of goods and services were contacted by the contact person within the internal structure to which they deliver goods/services, with an invitation to fill in an online questionnaire, in order to obtain their opinion on the identified sustainability issues.	The Group takes into account the respect of payment commitments and ensuring compliance with contractual conditions
Capital providers	A mixed internal and external stakeholder Group, positioned upstream in the value chain, consisting of the Group's shareholders and international financial institutions, in their capacity as creditors	The opinion of the majority shareholder and creditors - international financial institutions, on the significant issues, was solicited through an online questionnaire sent to them by the Sustainability Team contact person. Note: in view of the relevant legal provisions, bondholders have not been contacted for this purpose	Respecting payment commitments and ensuring compliance with contractual conditions
Banks and Insurance Companies	An external stakeholder Group, positioned upstream in the value chain, which is both a user of the information in the Sustainability Statement and a stakeholder directly affected by the Goup's ESG impacts, risks and opportunities,	The opinions of other banks and insurance companies on the significant issues were solicited through an online questionnaire sent to them by the Sustainability Team contact person.	Collabouration in accordance with contractual provisions and compliance with related commitments
Nature	"Silent" stakeholder Group, positioned across the value chain	The consultation was carried out, strictly in order to define the preliminary list of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and in the framework of their assessment, internally carried out by the Sustainability Team, by analysing reports published by environmental NGOs such as WWF (World Wildlife Fund) and risk reports such as WEF (World Economic Forum)	Care for the environment

DR 45(d) Management Committee and the Board of Directors were informed in 2025 of the views and interests of affected stakeholders regarding our sustainability-related impacts by communicating during meeting of the results of the double materiality analysis and related methodology.

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SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

'In each ESRS thematic chapter information related to the management of the Patria Bank Group's significant impacts, risks and opportunities resulting from the double materiality analysis for FY 2024 was included, these were linked to the minimum disclosure requirements for policies, actions and targets set at the Patria Bank Group level.

DR 48((a)(c - i-iv)(g)(h)) Material impacts for the group resulting from the double materiality analysis:

Table 10 - Description of material impacts by group

No.	ESRS - Theme - Sub-theme - Sub-sub-theme	Categories	Name and brief description, including impacts on people and environment	Location in the value chain and nature of activities or relationships	Time horizon
1	ESRS E1 - Climate Change - Climate Change Mitigation	Current, negative impact	GHG emissions in own operations Climate change is partly caused by anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Patria Bank Group's internal operations depend on GHG-emitting activities such as fossil-fuel-generated gas and electricity consumption in offices, employee travel by car (including the company's own fleet of cars) and business air travel.	Upstream, Own operations	Current impact
2		Current, negative impact	Financed GHG emissions associated with loan and investment portfolios Climate change is partly caused by anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. For the Patria Bank Group, significant indirect emissions result from financing activities, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, industry/manufacturing and construction. These emissions occur in facilities owned or controlled by companies financed by the Group. Being facilitated including through the Bank's lending and investment activities, they need to be accounted for in order to ensure a complete emissions inventory.	Downstream	Current impact
3		Current, negative impact	Energy use in own operations Energy consumption has a significant impact on the environment (accounting for over 75% of GHG emissions in the EU), contributing to climate change and pollution, especially when it comes from fossil fuels. Patria Bank Group's operations depend on energy for lighting, powering IT	Upstream, Own operations	Current impact

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	ESRS E1 - Climate Change - Energy		systems, heating and cooling.		
4		Current, negative impact	Energy consumption associated with loan and investment portfolios Energy consumption has a significant impact on the environment (accounting for over 75% of GHG emissions in the EU), contributing to climate change and pollution, especially when it comes from fossil fuels. For the Patria Bank Group, the impact on indirect energy consumption stems from financing activities, especially in sectors such as industry/manufacturing, which consumes about 17% of the energy consumed in the EU. Among the most energy-intensive industries are the chemical industry, the non-metallic minerals industry, the paper industry, the food industry and the iron/steel industry.	Downstream	Current impact
5	ESRS E1 - Climate Change - Climate Change Mitigation	Positive, impact	Agricultural GHG sequestration associated with the loan portfolio. According to the FAO, agricultural soils can sequester about 20 petagrams (gigatons) of carbon in 25 years, equivalent to more than 10% of anthropogenic emissions. By financing the agricultural sector in general, the Patria Bank Group can mitigate climate change.	Downstream	Medium-long term
6	ESRS S1 - Own workforce - Equal treatment and equal Opportunities for all - Gender equality and equal pay for Equal Value Work and Diversity	Positive, current impact	Equal career opportunities and workforce diversity Equal opportunities for men and women are covered by Directive 2006/54/EC on equal treatment for men and women in employment and occupation and are included in international labour conventions. Diversity is regulated by the EU Racial Equality Directive and encouraged in Romania through the Diversity Charter, which is aligned with the European Diversity Platform. Organizations that ensure equal treatment and equal opportunities, such as establishing diversity and anti-discrimination policies, inclusive recruitment practices and action plans aimed at closing the gender pay gap, can create a motivating work culture and increase employee retention. Ensure positive, current impact through the Human Resources policies and procedures implemented at group level	Own operations	Current impact

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7	ESRS S1 - Own workforce - Equal treatment and equal opportunities for all - Training and skills development	Positive, current impact	Training and skills development for your own workforce The Romanian Labour Code stipulates that employers are responsible for providing training for their employees and may organize training programs or allow employees to attend external training courses. Organizations that are perceived not to provide training and skills development for employees can lead to stagnant skills and productivity and low employee morale and motivation. We ensure positive, current impact through the Human Resources policies and procedures implemented at group level and the professional training actions carried out.	Own operations	Current impact
8	ESRS S2 – Workers in the value chain - Working conditions - Health and safety	Potential negative impact	Health and safety of workers in the value chain associated with credit and investment portfolios Companies in agriculture, construction and industry have a high rate of occupational hazards. The agricultural products industry has occupational hazards such as equipment-related injuries and occupational diseases, among others. Fatality and injury rates in the engineering and construction services industry are high compared to other industries due to exposure of the workforce to motorized transportation and heavy machinery accidents, fall accidents, exposure to hazardous chemicals. In the industrial sector, employees may also be exposed to toxic or carcinogenic emissions from operations. Agriculture, construction and industry are the main client sectors for the Patria Bank Group, indirectly involving the group as a financier.	Downstream	Long term
9	ESRS S3 - Affected communities - Economic, social and cultural rights of communities	Positive, current impact	The impact of financial services on the local economy By offering financial products, such as loans, savings accounts and investment products, the Patria Bank Group supports economic growth and financial stability, supporting local businesses, creating jobs and improving the financial situation of the communities it serves.	Downstream	Current impact
10	ESRS S4 - Consumers and end-users - Impacts related to information	Current, negative impact	Customer data privacy Customers rely on banks to protect their personal and financial information. With the increased use of mobile banking, cloud storage, and cybersecurity	Downstream	Current impact

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	for consumers and/or end-users - Confidentiality		attacks, banks are having to prioritize data privacy and security to maintain trust and provide secure financial services. If the Patria Bank Group fails to effectively manage data privacy and security, customers can suffer significant impacts (e.g., identity theft, financial fraud, and severe personal financial loss).		
11	ESRS S4 - Consumers and end users - Social inclusion of consumers and/or end users - Access to products and services	Positive, current impact	Financial inclusion and access to financial services Through policies and programs designed to facilitate access to financial services, promote financial inclusion and develop financial literacy, the Patria Bank Group can enable individual and business customers to save, invest for the future and achieve their financial goals.	Downstream	Current impact
12	ESRS S4 - Consumers and end-users - Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users - Responsible marketing practices	Current, negative impact	Transparent communication with customers Clear information and accurate guidance provided by banks helps customers make informed decisions about the financial products available, leading to better financial outcomes. If Patria Bank Group practices transparency in communicating its products and provides ethical guidance, customers can benefit from financial solutions that fit their needs. On the other hand, unclear or misleading communications, driven by hidden interests or lack of transparency, can lead to the choice of unsuitable financial products, thus increasing financial pressure on customers.	Downstream	Current impact
13	ESRS S4 - Consumers and end users - Personal safety of consumers and/or end users - Health and safety	Current, negative impact	Food safety linked to the loan portfolio For the agricultural sector, maintaining product quality and safety is essential because contamination with pathogens, chemicals or spoilage poses serious risks to human and animal health. Contamination can result from improper farming, transportation, storage or handling practices. Agriculture is a high priority sector for the Patria Bank Group, indirectly involving the group as a financier.	Downstream	Current impact
14	ESRS G1 - Business Conduct	Current, negative impact	The effects of business ethics on society Money laundering, tax evasion, fraud, insider trading and labour exploitation can have profound negative effects on society. Tax evasion reduces government revenues, undermining public services and	Downstream, in own operations, upstream	Current impact

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			infrastructure. Fraud and insider trading distort financial markets, erode investor confidence and can lead to significant financial losses for individuals and institutions. Labour exploitation, including unsafe working conditions and unfair wages, violates human rights and perpetuates inequality. The Patria Bank Group can fight to prevent these risks to society by implementing robust compliance measures, conducting rigorous checks and reporting suspicious activities.		
15	Entity specific - Risk management - Financial risk management	Current, negative impact	Impact of financial risk management on stakeholders Banks are central to the financial system, acting as intermediaries between savers and lenders. Inefficient capital risk management can contribute to market disruption because of the interconnectedness of the global financial system. Such failures can destabilize the economy as a whole, leading to job losses, lower consumer confidence and reduced economic growth.	Downstream, in own operations, upstream	Current impact
16	Entity specific - Risk Management - ESG Risk Management	Current, negative impact	Impact of ESG risk management on stakeholders Climate change poses risks to physical assets and business activities, while social inequalities can lead to economic instability and governance failures can diminish trust and corporate integrity. By integrating ESG considerations into the risk management framework, Patria Bank Group can better identify and mitigate such risks and promote responsible business practices.	Downstream, in own operations, upstream	Current impact
17	Entity specific Sustainable financing	Positive, current impact	Integrating ESG criteria in the loan portfolio Credit institutions have a significant positive and negative impact on the environment and society through their lending practices. By directing financing towards sustainable projects (e.g. reforestation, direct carbon capture and storage, renewable energy projects and green buildings) and avoiding financing harmful activities (e.g. extraction and burning of fossil fuels, high-emission industrial activities, construction of unsustainable buildings), Patria Bank Group can help reduce negative environmental impacts and promote sustainable development.	Downstream	Current impact

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There were no changes compared to the previous year, since the bank conducted its first double materiality analysis in accordance with ESRS requirements in 2024, with no significant changes in its business model or portfolio structure.

DR 48((a)(b)(c - iii-iv)(d)(e)(g)(h)) The material risks and opportunities for the group resulting from the double materiality analysis

Table 11 - Description of material risks and opportunities for the group

No.	ESRS - Theme - Sub-theme - Sub-sub-theme	Categories	Name and brief description, including effects on business model, strategy and decisions	Current/ estimated financial impact	Location in the value chain and nature of activities or relationships	Time horizon
1	ESRS E1 - Climate change - Adapting to climate change	Potential Risk	Effects of extreme weather events associated with the loan portfolio Extreme weather events such as hurricanes and floods are among the top global risks over the next two years. Their frequency and intensity is enhanced by climate change. As a financier, Patria Bank Group is affected by changes in the financial performance and market value of its clients. Extreme weather events can damage clients' buildings and other assets, thus leading to risks of late payments, defaults or decreases in the value of collateral assets. Measures identified to mitigate risk: Institutions that integrate climate risks into their lending practices may be better positioned for long-term value creation.	Financial impact: Equity >2%; Net interest income >5%; Pre-tax profit >20%	Downstream	Long Term
2	ESRS E1 - Climate Change - Climate Change Mitigation	Potential Opportunity	Net zero transition financing The European Union's objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, which is central to the European Green Pact and legally enshrined in the European Climate Act, aims for a net-zero greenhouse gas emitting economy. Measures identified to capitalize on the opportunity: Patria Bank Group financings directed to projects that facilitate the green transition, such as green buildings, renewable energy facilities, and sustainable agriculture, can result in greater stability in collateral values over the long term. These projects are better positioned to maintain or even appreciate in value in the context of net-zero regulations, tax exemptions, subsidies, and reduced restrictions or penalties.	Financial impact: Equity 0.75-1%; Net interest income 3-4%; Pre-tax profit 10-15%	Downstream	Short Term



3	ESRS E1 - Climate Change - Climate Change Mitigation	Potential Risk	Financing sectors with significant GHG emissions As a financier, Patria Bank Group is affected by changes in the financial performance and market value of its customers. Clients with high GHG emissions, particularly in agriculture (especially methane and nitrous oxide), manufacturing and construction, are more vulnerable to GHG emissions taxation, fuel efficiency regulations and other policies derived from the EU Green Pact.. Measures identified to mitigate risk: Entities that measure and report their funded emissions are better positioned to understand and manage their exposure to such risks.	Financial impact: Equity 1-2%; Net interest income 4-5%; Pre-tax profit 15-20%	Downstream	Medium term
4	ESRS S1 – Own workforce - Equal treatment and equal opportunities for all	Current Opportunity	Promoting equal career opportunities and diversity Equal opportunities for men and women are regulated under Directive 2006/54/EC on equal treatment for men and women in employment and occupation and are included in international labour conventions. This has often been identified as a significant issue in the financial industry. Measures identified to capitalize on the opportunity: Organizations that fail to provide equal treatment and opportunity risk creating a discriminatory work culture and low employee morale, which can lead to litigation, damage to brand reputation, high employee turnover, and difficulty attracting top talent. On the other hand, the implementation of anti-discrimination policies, inclusive recruitment practices and action plans aimed at reducing the gender pay gap can be an opportunity to create a fair and attractive work environment, thereby enhancing the organization's reputation and ability to attract and retain talented employees.	Financial impact: Equity <0.5%; Net interest income <1%; Pre-tax profit <5%	In own operations	n/a
5	ESRS S1 – Own Workforce - Equal treatment and equal opportunities for all	Current Opportunity	Effects of professional development for Bank staff The Romanian Labour Code stipulates that employers are responsible for providing vocational training for their employees and may organize training programs or allow employees to attend external training courses. Measures identified to capitalize on the opportunity: Organizations that do not provide employee skills training and development risk low employee morale and demotivation, which can lead to litigation, damage to brand reputation, high employee turnover, and difficulty attracting top talent. On the other hand, investing in employee training and skills development can be an opportunity to	Financial impact: Equity <0.5%; Net interest income <1%; Pre-tax profit <5%	In own operations	n/a

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			create a motivating and productive work environment, thereby enhancing the organization's reputation and ability to attract and retain talented employees.			
6	ESRS S2 - Workers in the value chain - Working conditions	Current risk	Regulatory requirements for health and safety of the workforce that affect the client's business In the European Union, companies must comply with key human and labour rights standards, including Directive 89/391/EEC, which obliges employers to assess risks and implement preventive measures for workers' health and safety. Measures identified to mitigate risk: Patria Bank Group, as a funder, is influenced by the financial performance and market value of its clients, which can be affected by human and labour rights regulations. Violations of health and safety standards in various industries can result in penalties and corrective costs, suggesting weak governance and poor safety culture, which can damage reputation. Conversely, effective occupational health and safety management can improve company image, worker morale, productivity, reduce staff turnover and community relations.	Financial impact: Equity 0.75-1%; Net interest income 3-4%; Pre-tax profit 10-15%	Downstream	n/a
7	ESRS S4 - Consumers and end users - Personal safety of consumers and/or end users	Current risk	The effects of food safety regulatory requirements on customers' business Agricultural companies in the European Union must comply with strict food safety regulations to protect human health and maintain high standards in the production and supply chain. Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 lays down fundamental requirements for food and feed safety, including traceability, risk assessment and crisis management. Companies are responsible for recalling unsafe products and notifying the authorities. European Union policy also includes provisions for food hygiene, animal and plant health, contaminant monitoring and animal and plant movement controls to prevent disease. Measures identified to mitigate risk: Patria Bank Group, as a funder, is influenced by the financial performance of its clients, who are affected by food safety regulations. Failure to comply with these regulations can lead to significant financial and reputational damage. Conversely, regulatory compliance is crucial to maintaining food quality, protecting public health and preventing food safety incidents.	Financial impact: Equity 0.5-0.75%; Net interest income 1-3%; Pre-tax profit 5-10%	Downstream	n/a
8	ESRS S4 - Consumers and	Current risk	Ensuring customer data privacy protection Ensuring the privacy and security of personal financial data is essential for banks.	Financial impact: Equity 1-2%; Net interest income 4-	Downstream	n/a

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	end-users - Impacts related to information for consumers and/or end-users		With the growth in mobile banking and cloud storage, robust data security management becomes crucial. For Patria Bank Group, breaches in customer data can lead to a loss of consumer trust, decreased revenue and high employee turnover. These incidents can create significant legal and financial risks, including costly litigation and fines. Measures identified to mitigate risk: Improved reporting of data management strategies can mitigate these risks, reassuring stakeholders and increasing investor confidence in the bank's commitment to protecting sensitive information.	5%; Pre-tax profit 15-20%		
9	ESRS S4 - Consumers and end-users - Social inclusion of consumers and/or end-users	Current risk	Marketing and sales practices related to lending and investing Financial institutions are evaluated on product stewardship and transparency, including efforts to mitigate reputational and regulatory risks. Banks that engage in unethical lending or fail to provide transparent disclosures risk significant reputational damage, loss of consumer confidence, negative media coverage and reduced customer loyalty. These practices can attract heightened regulatory scrutiny and costly litigation. Poorly structured incentive policies that promote inappropriate financial products can increase the rate of non-performing loans. Measures identified to mitigate risk: On the other hand, banks have the opportunity to build trust and develop long-term relationships by improving transparency, providing accurate guidance and clear disclosure of information on lending practices.	Financial impact: Equity 0.5-0.75%; Net interest income 1-3%; Pre-tax profit 5-10%	Downstream	n/a
10	ESRS G1 - Business Conduct	Current risk	General regulatory requirements concerning the group and its activity The regulatory environment for commercial banks and asset managers continues to evolve internationally. These entities must comply with complex rules on performance and conduct, including insider dealing, anti-competitive behaviour, price fixing and market manipulation. Commercial banks are subject to strict requirements against tax evasion, fraud, money laundering and corruption. In the EU, AML regulations and the Anti-Corruption Directive mandate rigorous sanctions and the promotion of transparency. Measures identified to mitigate risk: Entities that ensure compliance through strong internal controls can enhance customer confidence, increase revenues and protect shareholder interests by minimizing legal losses. Failure to prevent tax evasion, fraud, money laundering and corruption can lead to severe	Financial impact: Equity >2%; Net interest income >5%; Pre-tax profit >20%	Downstream, in own operations, upstream	n/a

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			penalties and reputational damage, reducing the operational viability of the group.			
11	Entity specific - Sustainable financing	Potential Risk	Reduce exposure to certain types of clients and industries by integrating ESG factors into lending Companies in sectors with a negative impact on the environment, such as extractive industries or fossil fuel energy production, as well as those that fail to respect human rights and other social issues, are exposed to an increased risk of strict regulation, litigation, or the cost of remedying environmental and social damage. Measures identified to mitigate risk: Identification and assessment of ESG risks in the loan portfolio, to avoid potentially suffering considerable financial losses due to the lack of performance of the loans granted to these companies.	Financial impact: Equity 0.5-0.75%; Net interest income 1-3%; Pre-tax profit 5-10%	Downstream	Short Term

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There were no changes compared to the previous year, since the bank conducted its first double materiality analysis in accordance with ESRS requirements in 2024, with no significant changes in its business model or portfolio structure.

DR 48(b)

Actual and anticipated effects of significant impacts, risks and opportunities on the business model will be assessed, according with legal requirements. The Sustainability Team has considered estimating the financial effects of significant risks and opportunities, during the double materiality analysis as outlined in ***DR 48(d).***

DR 48(c - i)

The identified impacts on people and the environment are described in Table no.10 above. In addition, specific measures and related targets are to be set in the Group Sustainability Strategy.

DR 48(c - ii)

The impacts identified are, to some extent, connected to the day-to-day operations of the Group entities. For the most part, however, they arise from the Group's business relationships, predominantly from the activities of the Group entities' portfolios, as described in the table above and in the thematic chapters of the statement.

DR 48(d)

With respect to the ongoing financial effects of significant risks and opportunities, these have been estimated as part of the double materiality analysis at the Sustainability Team level, based on the professional judgment of the team members, and are not based on a calculation, as follows:

- The potential magnitude of the financial effects of each risk and opportunity has been calculated on a scale of 1 to 5, based on the financial impact

on total equity, net interest income and profit before tax, as shown in the table below;

- Each risk and opportunity has been framed within an estimated time horizon - short (1 year), medium (1-5 years), or long (over 5 years).

Table 12 - Impact framing criteria

Definition / Criteria	Score
Financial impact: Equity <0.5%; Net interest income <1%; Pre-tax profit <5%	1
Financial impact: Equity 0.5-0.75%; Net interest income 1-3%; Pre-tax profit 5-10%	2
Financial impact: Equity 0.75-1%; Net interest income 3-4%; Pre-tax profit 10-15%	3
Financial impact: Equity 1-2%; Net interest income 4-5%; Pre-tax profit 15-20%	4
Financial impact: Equity >2%; Net interest income >5%; Pre-tax profit >20%	5

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The results of this analysis are included next to each risk or opportunity in the table describing the Risks and Opportunities resulting from the double materiality analysis (Table no. 11).

DR 48(e - i-ii)

No detailed quantification of the anticipated financial effects in monetary terms has been carried out so far.

DR 48(f)

There was also no quantitative analysis of the resilience of the Group's strategy and business model in terms of its ability to address the significant impacts and risks identified and to seize opportunities.

It is in plan ro develop an integrated approach to identifying and managing significant negative impacts and risks as part of the risk management process, as well as integrating material positive impacts and opportunities into the Group's business strategy.

IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

DR 53((a)(b))

The Patria Bank Group conducted its first ESRS-aligned double materiality analysis in FY 2024, with its results also being retained for this reporting period. One of the starting points in this process was the materiality analysis according to GRI standards conducted in 2022. The double materiality analysis process involved the following main steps, as detailed below: value chain, including portfolio, activities, and specific business relationships in own, downstream and

upstream operations, definition; list of stakeholders and consultation arrangements, definition; Defining the list of sustainability issues, definition; impacts, risks and opportunities, formulating and determining and evaluating significant impacts, risks, and opportunities.

1. *Defining the value chain*

DR 53((a)(b - i-ii))

The value chain of the Group is described in more detail in section *SBM-1 - Strategy, Business Model and Value Chain* of this chapter. The business model and value chain have been considered in defining sustainability issues and subsequently impacts, risks and opportunities, as reflected in the list of IROs presented in *section SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model.*

Given the specificity of the financial sector, it was determined that impacts, risks, and opportunities are concentrated in the portfolio. Following the analysis, a selection of the key sectors with the highest weight in the portfolio (i.e. agriculture, real estate and construction, heavy industry) was made.

2. *Defining the list of stakeholders and consultation arrangements*

DR 53(b - iii)

As a next step in the double materiality analysis process, a list of stakeholders of the Patria Bank Group was drawn up for consultation with them to identify impacts, risks, and opportunities. Three categories have been differentiated: affected stakeholders, users of the Sustainability Statement and stakeholders belonging to both groups.

For each stakeholder a consultation method and selection parameters were established. The consultation modalities included the organization of a working session with internal stakeholders (department managers) to validate and assess the impacts, risks and opportunities, and the sending of customized questionnaires to different groups of external stakeholder categories to assess the list of significant impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are reflected in **DR 45(a - ii-v), DR 45(b), Stakeholder groups and collabouration modalities.**

3. *Defining the list of sustainability issues*

DR 53((a)(b - i-ii)(g))

To optimize the process of determining impacts, risks and opportunities and validating them with internal stakeholders through a working group, the ESRS list of sustainability issues was consulted in advance and compared with corresponding themes in the following sources:

- ✓ Patria Bank Group's business model and value chain;
- ✓ Patria Bank's FY 2022 Sustainability Report and FY 2023 Non-Financial Statement; Sustainability reports of similar institutions at European and local level;
- ✓ Reports from organizations that set international sustainability standards for specific industries (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board - SASB);
- ✓ Reports from ESG rating agencies (Morgan Stanley Capital International - MSCI);
- ✓ Reports from organizations working in the field of sustainability (WWF - Biodiversity Filter, WEF, UN);

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- ✓ Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- ✓ EU legislation on key topics (greenhouse gas emissions, circular economy, gender equality);
- ✓ Applicable national legislation.

This has resulted in a list of ESRS sustainability issues potentially relevant for the Patria Bank Group: ESRS E1 - Climate Change, ESRS E2 - Pollution, ESRS E3 - Water and Marine Resources, ESRS E4 - Biodiversity and Ecosystems, ESRS E5 - Resource Use and Circular Economy, ESRS S1 - Own Work Force, ESRS S2 - Workers in the value chain, ESRS S3 - Affected Communities, ESRS S4 - Consumers and End Users and ESRS G1 - Business Conduct.

In addition, using the sources listed above, the identified relevant themes that could not be mapped to the ESRS list of sustainability issues have been presented as entity-specific sustainability themes, namely ESG Risk Management and Sustainable Finance.

4. *Formulating impacts, risks, and opportunities*

DR 53((b - i-ii)(c - i))

For each of the ESRS sustainability aspects identified above, potentially relevant positive and negative impacts, risks and opportunities have been identified, considering a range of elements:

- ✓ Patria Bank Group's business model and value chain;
- ✓ Analysis of the local and European financial sector, including similar institutions;
- ✓ Materials published by international standard-setting organizations and rating agencies;
- ✓ Publications of European or international regulatory authorities and bodies.

By analysing reports published by international environmental organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and risk reports such as the World Economic Forum (WEF), nature as a silent stakeholder has been considered in the formulation of potential impacts, risks and opportunities.

In a first step, potentially relevant impacts were identified through the process described above. In a second step, the identified impacts were used to determine the related risks and opportunities. In addition, risks and opportunities not arising from these impacts were identified.

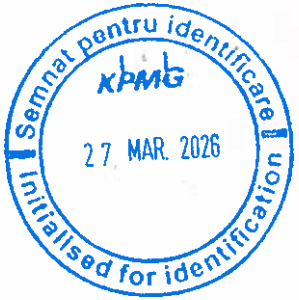
5. *Assessing and determining significant impacts, risks, and opportunities*

DR 53(b - ii-iv)

The assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities from the internal stakeholder perspective has been carried out in the Sustainability Team working meetings.

To assess the impacts, the following aspects were considered:

- ✓ whether the impact is positive or negative, actual or potential;
- ✓ time horizon as defined using the ESRS guidelines;



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- ✓ the magnitude of impact, from 0 (no impact) to 5 (absolute impact);
- ✓ applicability of from 0 (no applicability) to 5 (full/global applicability);;
- ✓ irremediability from 0 (very easy to remedy) to 5 (irremediable/ irreversible)
- ✓ probability of materialization from 0 (rare, <10%) to 5 (current, 100%).

To calculate the final impact scores, formulas have been developed following the ESRS requirements, using the criteria of magnitude, scope, irreparability of the impact (in the case of negative impacts) and likelihood (in the case of potential impacts). In calculating the potential negative human rights impacts, if the severity of the impact (the average of magnitude, scope, irreparability) is greater than the likelihood of the impact, the final score assigned is given by the severity of the impact.

DR 53(c - ii)

In assessing the risks and opportunities, the following aspects have been considered:

- ✓ whether the subject presents a risk or an opportunity;
- ✓ time horizon as defined using the ESRS guidelines;
- ✓ magnitude of risk or opportunity, from 1 (Financial impact on: Net Assets <0.5%; Net Interest Income <1%; Gross Profit <5%) to 5 (Financial Impact on: Net Assets >2%; Net Interest Income >5%; Gross Profit >20%)
- ✓ The probability of the risk or opportunity, from 1 (Rare; Remote probability of the event occurring (less than once in 10 years The assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities from the internal stakeholder perspective has been carried out in the Sustainability Team working meetings.

DR 53(c - ii)

In assessing the risks and opportunities, the following aspects have been considered:

- ✓ whether the subject presents a risk or an opportunity
- ✓ time horizon as defined using the ESRS guidelines
- ✓ magnitude of risk or opportunity, from 1 (Financial impact on: Net Assets <0.5%; Net Interest Income <1%; Gross Profit <5%) to 5 (Financial Impact on: Net Assets >2%; Net Interest Income >5%; Gross Profit >20%)
- ✓ The probability of the risk or opportunity, from 1 (Rare; Remote probability of the event occurring (less than once in 10 years) to 5 (Actual; 100%; Event has occurred/will occur).

To calculate the final scores for risks and/or opportunities based on the criteria defined above, formulas were developed in accordance with ESRS requirements, using the criteria of magnitude and probability. In a second phase, following consultation with internal stakeholders within the Sustainability Team, Group employees and external stakeholders were consulted. To this end, questionnaires with a single-point response scale (from -5 to 5) were developed for the stakeholder categories mentioned in Step 2 above, "Defining the Stakeholder List and Consultation Methods." The use of a single-point scale was intended to elicit as many responses as possible from stakeholders. Five questionnaires were developed, customized in terms of the number and type of questions based on the nature of the relationship with each stakeholder, as described in SBM-2 – Stakeholder Interests and Perspectives, Table 9: Stakeholder Groups and Collabouration Methods, column (iv) Purpose of Collabouration. As a general rule, affected stakeholders were consulted only regarding impacts, while users of sustainability statements and those falling into both categories were consulted regarding both impacts and risks and

opportunities (with the exception of NGOs, the media, and suppliers of goods and services, where, for the sake of efficiency, we addressed only questions related to impacts).

Subsequently, the list of material issues published in the sustainability reports of the main banks and insurance companies that are present in Romania, at branch or group level, was checked. Only one of the consulted reports was elabourated based on ESRS, using the interdependence with GRI. The topics have been grouped based on the ESRS topic they refer to to get a picture of the most important ESRS topics for the industry. The final list of material IROs, resulting from the internal (working group level) and external (questionnaire) assessment, was cross-referenced with the IROs identified for companies in the banking/finance sector.

The result was a final external score for each IRO evaluated. The Sustainability Team's assessment accounted for 35% of the final result, Group employees for 15%, and external stakeholders for 50%, with each category of external stakeholders receiving the same weighting.

To avoid the mutual cancellation of responses from employees and external stakeholders, the absolute value of the score awarded was taken into account. The decision regarding the positive/negative nature of the impacts and the separation of risks from opportunities rested entirely with the Sustainability Team. A single materiality threshold was chosen for both impacts and risks and opportunities. This was set at the average of the absolute values of the scores (2.82), resulting in a list of 28 significant IROs and 7 significant themes, according to **Table No. 10 – Description of material impacts for the group,** within ***DR 48((a)(c - i-iv)(g)(h))*** **and Table No. 11 Description of material risks and opportunities for the group**, within ***DR 48((a)(b)(c - iii-iv)(d)(e)(g)(h)), within Chapter 1: ESRS 2 - SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model***.

The conclusions following comparative analysis on the indicative ESRS themes, material for the financial institutions compared, were the following:

- ✓ **ESRS E1 Climate Change**, group material topic, material was available both for the group and for the main banks and insurance companies that are present in Romania, at branch or Group level, for which the information was available for public consultation.
- ✓ **ESRS E4 (Biodiversity) and E5 (Circular Economy)** group non-material topic, emerged as material themes for more than 50% of the analysed entities, for which the information was available for public consultation, justified by their size and the volume / complexity of activities and portfolios funded / managed; taking this into account, the group will take further steps to assess the materiality of these themes in the next double materiality analysis.
- ✓ **ESRS S1 (Own Work Force)** group material topic, was material for all the entities analysed as well as for the Patria Group, reconfirming the relevance of the topic for the financial sector.
- ✓ **ESRS S2 (Workers in the value chain)** group material topic, is not considered material by any of the institutions, but it is in line with the Group's business strategy and the continuous development of Microfinance activity, both through the bank and Patria Credit.
- ✓ **ESRS S3 (Affected Communities)** group material topic, was material both for all entities analysed and for the Group, reconfirming the relevance of the topic for the financial sector.
- ✓ **ESRS S4 (Consumers and End Users)** group material topic, was material for 80% of the comparators, representing all banking institutions in the analysis.
- ✓ **ESRS G1 (Governance)** group material topic, is a material theme for all the Romanian banking institutions analysed.

DR 53(d)

Our decision-making process for identifying and assessing impacts, risks and opportunities, as well as the control environment are detailed in ***DR 36(a), DR 36(b-e).***

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DR 53(e)

Our process for identifying, assessing, and managing impacts and risks is not yet integrated into the overall enterprise risk management process as discussed in ***SBM-3 - Significant Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and their Interaction with Strategy and Business Model.***

DR 53(c - iii)

We do not prioritize sustainability risks against other types of risks, including market risk, settlement risk, operational risk, non-trading book interest rate risk, liquidity and funding risk, reputational risk, strategic risk, compliance risk, risk associated with excessive leverage, with plans to integrate sustainability risks into the existing risk management framework over the period 2025-2026. At the reporting date, the methodology for assessing environmental and social risks in accordance with the ESMS, as described in *GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, DR 22(a)*, is in place.

DR 53(f)

On the other hand, our process for identifying, evaluating, and managing opportunities will be incorporated into our overall enterprise management process by updating the Business Strategy.

DR 53(h)

Being the results of the double materiality analysis prepared during 2024 being maintained, there is no basis for comparison of the process of assessing double materiality.

IRO-1 requirements specific to thematic standards

The full process by which material impacts, risks and opportunities were defined for the Group is described in *Section IRO-1 - Description* of Processes for Identifying and Assessing Significant Impacts, Risks and Opportunities, of this chapter.

IRO-1 - E1 - Climate change

DR E1 IRO-1 20(a)

In the process of identifying and assessing the impacts, risks and opportunities related to E1 - Climate Change, the Sustainability Team considered the activities of Group's own operations and of the financial sector in general.

Heating, workspaces, purchased electricity and heat, vehicle fleet emissions and fugitive emissions (in the Group's case, refrigerant losses from air conditioners) are the main sources of GHG emissions of categories 1 and 2, which contribute to climate change. Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions have been calculated for the financial year 2025 and are presented *in* ***Chapter 2 ESRS E1-6.*** For the results of the double materiality analysis on this topic, please refer to data points *DR* ***48((a) (c - i-iv)(g)(h)) and DR 48((a)(b)(c - iii-iv)(d)(e)(g)(h))*** **in the** ***SBM-3 - Significant Impacts, Risks and Opportunities*** and their interaction with the strategy and business model section in this chapter.

Given the composition of the portfolio, i.e., that it mainly finances sectors such as agriculture and construction, which are subject to both physical and transitional climate risks, the Group has identified relevant IROs related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Following the assessment of the IROs associated with the portfolio, only those related to climate change mitigation, outlined in ***chapter 2 ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy*** **and** ***business model in chapter 2 ESRS E1 - Climate Change,*** were identified as material. Regarding Scope 3 emissions, given the nature of the Patria Bank Group's business, they are mainly represented by funded emissions from the portfolios of the 3 entities. In

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addition, the energy transition is a key issue, resulting in a material negative impact, which the Group aims to address by supporting clients in switching to renewable energy sources and reducing carbon emissions. Our analysis was not based on the use of climate scenarios and was not explicitly aligned with the 1.5°C global warming limit set under the Paris Agreement. Patria Bank Group's plan is to include such an analysis in the transition plan to be developed by 2027.The physical and transition risks to which Patria Bank Group is subject are presented in section ***Chapter 2 SBM-3, - Significant Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and their interaction with the strategy and business model of Chapter 1 ESRS 2 - General information presentations.***

DR 20(b)(c), 21

In terms of identifying the exposure of the Group's assets and activities to climate-related physical and transition risks, a scenario-based climate vulnerability analysis has not been conducted to date. The Patria Bank Group's plan is to include such an analysis in the transition plan to be developed over the next 2 years, considering the project involving external consulting services aimed at climate risk management, which is scheduled to begin in 2026.

Regarding the Bank's client portfolio, this aspect has been assessed by the Sustainability Team, in the light of their experience with the specifics of the Bank's and NFI's loan portfolio, also identifying impacts, risks and opportunities for theme *E1 - Climate Change*.

IRO-1 - E2 - Pollution

DR E2 IRO-1 11(a) (AR 9)

As the Patria Bank Group's portfolio comprises industrial sectors that are subject to control by EU regulators in terms of pollution (industry, real estate and construction, agriculture), the E2 - Pollution theme was fully addressed to identify potential impacts, risks, and opportunities. Following the analysis carried out by the Sustainability Team and stakeholder consultation, no IROs crossed the significance threshold.

DR 11(b)

Affected communities have been considered, by sending questionnaires to Non-Governmental Associations/ Civil Society.

IRO-1 - E3 - Water and marine resources

DR E3 IRO-1 8(a)

The Patria Bank Group's portfolio also includes industrial sectors that depend to a significant extent on the withdrawal and consumption of freshwater resources (real estate and construction, agriculture, industry), according to environmental studies conducted by organizations such as WWF and sector standards such as SASB. Thus, theme E3 - Water and Marine Resources was fully addressed to identify potential impacts, risks, and opportunities. Following the analysis carried out by the Sustainability Team and through stakeholder consultation, no specific IROs for theme E3 crossed the significance threshold.

AR (6-7)

During the double materiality analysiss, no analyses were performed at the watershed level.

DR 8(b)

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Affected communities have been considered by sending questionnaires to Non-Governmental Associations/ Civil Society.

IRO-1 - E4 - Biodiversity and ecosystems

DR E4 IRO-1 17(a-b)

Another environmental theme analysed by the Patria Bank Group was E4 - Biodiversity and Ecosystems. Patria Bank Group's portfolio includes industrial sectors that can have a significant impact on biodiversity and ecosystems (real estate and construction, agriculture), according to environmental studies conducted by organizations such as WWF and sector standards such as SASB. Thus, this theme has been fully addressed to identify potential impacts, risks and opportunities. At the level of the checks carried out, no dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystems were identified. Following the analysis carried out by the Sustainability Team and stakeholder consultation, no IROs crossed the significance threshold.

DR 17(c-d)

No analysis of physical and transition risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems, or systemic risks, was undertaken in this exercise. Own operations, which are largely in office buildings in urban areas, were not considered a source of significant impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems.

DR 17(e)

The affected communities have been considered, by sending questionnaires to Non-Governmental Associations/ Civil Society.

DR 19(a)

The Group's own sites have not been assessed in terms of their location in or near biodiversity hotspots, taking into account that they are located in urban areas. At the portfolio level, after analysing the E&S risks in accordance with the ESMS, as described under ***DR 22(a), in Chapter 1 - ESRS 2, Section GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies***, it was determined for the Bank's loan portfolio granted/modified starting 2022 that it is not listed with sites located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas. For Patria Credit no such analysis has yet been conducted.

IRO-1 - E5 - Resource use and circular economy

DR E5 IRO-1 11(a)

In terms of impacts in its own operations, in line with the results of the market analysis of reports of other similar companies in the industry and materiality analyses conducted according to GRI in previous years. The impacts have been defined in terms of resource use such as water and paper and waste management. The assessment found them not to be significant.

Regarding the Bank's client portfolio, this aspect has been assessed by the Sustainability Team, in the light of its experience with the specifics of the Bank's and NFI's loan portfolio, also identifying impacts, risks and opportunities for theme *E5 - Resource use and circular economy*.

DR 11(b)

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The affected communities have been taken into account, by sending questionnaires to Non-Governmental Associations/ Civil Society.

IRO-1 - G1 - Business Conduct

DR G1 IRO-1 6

Theme G1- Business Conduct was significant for the Patria Bank Group and is fully addressed in the separate chapter dedicated to the potential negative impact of the effects of business ethics on society and the risk of non-compliance with the legislative requirements for the Group's activities. The analysis considered the specifics of the financial sector as a highly regulated industry to prevent systemic risks of destabilization of the economy and affecting the financial security of the clients served, including in the economic environment in Romania, where the Group operates. With these industry characteristics in mind, the Group has assessed the possibility that the negative impact on stakeholders and the financial risk to its operations in the event of an incident is significant and needs to be addressed in the Sustainability Strategy.

IRO-2 - Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement

DR 56 The list of reporting requirements for this statement is detailed in the *"Contents"* section at the beginning of the document.
DR 56 Data points deriving from other EU legislation

Table 13 - Data points deriving from other EU legislation

Submission requirement and related data point	SFDR reference 3	Pillar 3 reference 4	Reference in the Regulation on benchmarks 5	EU Reference from Climate Act 6	Page where they can be found in the statement	Marked if data point is not significant
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Gender diversity in governing	Indicator No 13 in		Commission Delegated		DR 21(d) Page 27	

[3] Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of November 27, 2019 on sustainability reporting in the financial services sector (OJ L 317, 9.12.2019, p. 1).

[4] Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (Capital Requirements Regulation, 'CRR') (OJ L 176, 27.6.2013, p. 1).

[5] Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 8, 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 1).

[6] Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Act') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

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bodies point 21(d)	Table 1 of Annex 1		Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 [7], Annex II		
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of members of the governing bodies who are independent point 21(e)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	DR 21(e) Page 27	
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Declaration on the due diligence process paragraph 30	Indicator No 10 in Table 3 of Annex 1			DR 30, 32 Page 34	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in fossil fuel activities paragraph 40(d)(i)	Indicator No 4 in Table 1 in Annex 1	Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2022/2453 [8] Table 1: Qualitative environmental risk information and	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not significant

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[7] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the explanation in the benchmark statement of how environmental, social and governance factors are reflected in each benchmark provided and published (OJ L 406, 3.12.2020, p. 1).

[8] Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2022/2453 of November 30, 2022 amending the implementing technical standards laid down in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2021/637 as regards the disclosure of environmental, social and governance risk information (OJ L 324, 19.12.2022, p. 1).

		Table 2: Qualitative social risk information		
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to the manufacture of chemicals point 40(d)(ii)	Indicator No 9 in Table 2 of Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not significant
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40(d)(iii)	Indicator No 14 in Table 1 of Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/18189, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not significant
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to tobacco growing and production paragraph 40(d)(iv)		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not significant
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan for achieving climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14			Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)	DR 17 Page 85

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[9] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU benchmarks for climate transition activities and EU benchmarks aligned to the Paris Agreement (OJ L 406, 3.12.2020, p. 17).

ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from the application of the benchmarks aligned to the Paris Agreement point 16(g)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Model 1: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Articles 12(1)(d) to (g) and 12(2)		Not significant
ESRS E1-4 Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets paragraph 34;	Indicator No 4 in Table 2 in Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2022/2453	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6	The Group applies the transitional provisions set forth in Annex C to ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows for the omission of certain disclosures. Targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are to be established in	

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		Model 3: Banking Portfolio - Climate Change Transition Risk: Alignment Indicators	accordance with legal requirements	
ESRS E1-5 Consumption of fossil energy by source disaggregated by source (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	Indicator No 5 in Table 1 and indicator No 5 in Table 2 in Annex 1			Not significant
ESRS E1-5 energy consumption and energy mix point 37	Indicator No 5 in Table 1 of Annex 1		DR 37 AR 34, Page 88	
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities of sectors with high climate impact Paragraphs (40)-(43)	Indicator No 6 in Table 1 of Annex 1			Not significant
ESRS E1-6 Gross values of 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Indicators 1 and 2 in Table 1 in Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commissio	DR 44-52 AR 39-51, Page 87	

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		n Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Model 1: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity		
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emission intensity Paragraphs (53)-(55)	Indicator No 3 in Table 1 of Annex 1	Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2022/2453 Model 3: Banking Portfolio - Climate Change Transition	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)	DR 53-55 AR 53-55 – Page 88 The Group uses transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows omitted reporting

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	Risk: Alignment Indicators			
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56		Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)		Not significant
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to physical climate-related risks paragraph 66		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	The Group utilizes transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of information	
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary values according to acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66(a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets subject to significant physical risk paragraph 66(c).	Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2022/2453, paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book -		The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	



	Climate change physical risk: exposures subject to physical risk.			
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the book value of buildings assets by energy efficiency classes point 67(c).	Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 2022/2453 point 34; Form 2: Banking Portfolio - Climate Change Transition Risk: Loans Secured against Real Estate - Energy Efficiency of Collateral.		The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the portfolio to climate-related		Delegated Regulation (EU)	The Group uses the transitional provisions	

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opportunities paragraph 69		2020/1818, Annex II	in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of information	
ESRS E2-4 The quantity of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation emitted to air, water and land, point 28	Indicator No 8 in Table 1 in Annex 1 Table 1 in Annex 1 Indicator No 2 in Table 2 in Annex 1 Indicator No 1 in Table 2 in Annex 1 Indicator No 3 in Table 2 in Annex 1			Not significant
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator No 7 in Table 2 of Annex 1			Not significant
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator No 8 in Table 2 of Annex 1			Not significant

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ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph (14)	Indicator No 12 in Table 2 of Annex 1	Not significant
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused point 28(c)	Indicator No 6.2 in Table 2 of Annex 1	Not significant
ESRS E3-4 Total consumption of water consumed in m³ per net revenue from own operations paragraph 29	Indicator No 6.1 in Table 2 of Annex 1	Not significant
ESRS 2- SMB 3 - E4 point 16(a)(i)	Indicator No 7 in Table 1 of Annex 1	Not significant
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 point 16(b)	Indicator No 10 in Table 2 of Annex 1	Not significant
ESRS 2- SBM 3 - E4 point 16(c)	Indicator No 14 in Table 2 of Annex 1	Not significant
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable practices or policies on land/agriculture point 24(b)	Indicator No 11 in Table 2 of Annex 1	Not significant

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ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans/seas policies or practices paragraph 24(c)	Indicator No 12 in Table 2 of Annex 1		Not significant
ESRS E4-2 Policies to combat deforestation paragraph 24(d)	Indicator No 15 in Table 2 of Annex 1		Not significant
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste point 37(d)	Indicator No 13 in Table 2 of Annex 1		Not significant
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste point 39	Indicator No 9 in Table 1 of Annex 1		Not significant
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour point 14(f)	Indicator No 13 in Table 3 of Annex I		Not significant
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of child labour incidents point 14(g)	Indicator No 12 in Table 3 of Annex I		Not significant
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator No 9 in Table 3 and indicator No 11 in Table 1 of	The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which	

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	Annex I		allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies with regard to the issues addressed by the fundamental Conventions 1-8 of the International Labour Organization paragraph 21		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures to prevent trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Indicator No 11 in Table 3 of Annex I			Not significant
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system point 23	Indicator No 1 in Table 3 of Annex I		The Group uses the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S1-3 Complaints/ grievance mechanisms point 32(c)	Indicator No 5 in Table 3 of Annex I		DR 10(a) – Page 101	
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88(b)	Indicator No 2 in Table 3 of Annex I	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Not significant

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and (c)				
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost due to injury, accident, death or sickness paragraph 88(e)	Indicator No 3 in Table 3 of Annex I			Not significant
ESRS S1-16 Gender pay disparity in unadjusted form point 97(a)	Indicator No 12 in Table 1 of Annex I	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S1-16 An excessive level of the ratio between the remuneration of the chief executive and that of the employees point 97(b)	Indicator No 8 in Table 3 of Annex I		The Group uses the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows to omit the presentation of information	
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103(a)	Indicator No 7 in Table 3 of Annex I		The Group uses the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	

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ESRS S1-17 Non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines paragraph 104(a)	Indicator No 10 in Table 1 and indicator No 14 in Table 3 of Annex I	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1)	The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain point 11(b)	Indicators 12 and 13 in Table 3 of Annex I			Not significant
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	Indicator No 9 in Table 3 and indicator No 11 in Table 1 in Annex 1		The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S2-1 Workers in the value chain - Policies paragraph 18	Indicators 11 and 4 in Table 3 in Annex 1		The Group uses the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of information	
ESRS S2-1 Non-compliance with the UN Guiding	Indicator No 10 in	Delegated Regulation (EU)	The Group uses the transitional provisions	



Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines point 19	Table 1 of Annex 1	2020/1816, Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1)	in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies with regard to the issues addressed by the fundamental Conventions 1-8 of the International Labour Organization paragraph 19		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	The Group uses the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents in its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	Indicator No 14 in Table 3 of Annex 1		The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S3-1 Human Rights Policy Commitments, paragraph 16	Indicator No 9 in Table 3 in Annex 1 and indicator No 11 in Table 1 in Annex 1		The Group uses the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows for the omission of the	

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ESRS S3-1 Non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Principles and/or the OECD Guidelines point 17	Indicator No 10 in Table 1 of Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1)	The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	Indicator No 14 in Table 3 of Annex 1			Not significant
ESRS S4-1 Consumer and end-user policies paragraph 16.	Indicator No 9 in Table 3 and indicator No 11 in Table 1 in Annex 1		DR 17 (a), Page 15	
ESRS S4-1 Non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator No 10 in Table 1 of Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1)	The Group utilizes the transitional provisions in accordance with Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of disclosures	
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	Indicator No 14 in Table 3 of			Not significant

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	Annex 1		
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption, paragraph 10(b)	Indicator No 15 in Table 3 of Annex 1		DR 10(b), Page 103
ESRS G1-1 Protection of warnings point 10(d)	Indicator No 6 in Table 3 of Annex 1		DR 10(c - i), Page 103
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and bribery laws paragraph 24(a)	Indicator No 17 in Table 3 of Annex 1	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	DR 24(a), Page 111
ESRS G1-4 Standards against corruption and bribery paragraph 24(b)	Indicator No 16 in Table 3 of Annex 1		DR 24(b), Page 111

DR 59

The material information to be disclosed in relation to impacts, risks and opportunities assessed as material was determined through the double materiality analysis (where an IRO was found to be material, all requirements related to the standard were disclosed, on a case-by-case basis the Group assessed whether the data points were applicable based on the specifics of the activity) . The Group decided to disclose information on optional data points in exceptional cases where the information was available without additional effort.

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Chapter 2: ESRS E1 - CLIMATE CHANGE

GOV-3 - Integrating sustainability performance into incentive schemes

DR 13

As presented in section GOV-3 - Integrating sustainability performance into incentive schemes in ESRS 2 - *General* Disclosures, the remuneration policy for members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies does not currently include sustainability considerations and therefore climate considerations.

E1-1 - Strategy - Transition Plan for Climate Change Mitigation

DR 17

Patria Bank Group has not defined a climate transition policy and has not set any targets in this regard. The Group's objective is to develop and adopt a transition plan by 2027 to ensure that its strategy and business model are compatible with the transition to a sustainable economy.

SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

DR 18

Climate change impacts, risks and opportunities were identified as part of the double materiality analysis process. These were further assessed within the Sustainability Team and an external stakeholder consultation process, resulting in the findings detailed in section ***SBM-3 - Significant Impacts, Risks and Opportunities and their interaction with the Strategy and Business Model of ESRS Chapter 2.***

Strictly in terms of the significant risks identified and their categorization into transition risks or physical risks, the information is presented in the table below.

Table 14 - Significant physical and transition risks related to climate change

Subtopic	Categories	Value chain	Description

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Climate change mitigation	Transition risk	Downstream	Financing greenhouse gas (GHG intensive sectors) As a financier, Patria Bank Group is affected by changes in the financial performance and market value of its customers. Clients with high GHG emissions, particularly in agriculture (methane and nitrous oxide), manufacturing and construction (carbon dioxide), are more vulnerable to GHG emissions taxation, fuel efficiency regulations and other policies derived from the EU Green Pact. Entities that measure and report on funded emissions are better positioned to understand and manage exposure to such risks.
Adapting to climate change	Physical risk	Downstream	**The effects of extreme weather on the loan portfolio** Extreme weather events such as hurricanes and floods are among the top global risks over the next two years. Their frequency and intensity is exacerbated by climate change. As a financier, the Patria Bank Group is affected by changes in the financial performance and market value of its clients. Extreme weather events can damage the Group's and customers' buildings and other assets, thus leading to risks related to late payments, default or a decrease in the value of assets representing collateral for loans and other investments. Institutions that integrate climate risks into their lending practices may be better positioned for long-term value creation.

DR 19(a-c)

As mentioned in ***Chapter 1 ESRS 2, Section SBM-3 - Significant impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model***, a quantitative analysis of the resilience of the Group's strategy and business model in terms of Group's ability to address climate change has not been undertaken to date. As such, climate scenarios have not yet been considered, these will be assessed in the coming period as part of the climate risk management project to be carried out in 2026–2027.

IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identification and assessment of material pollution-related impacts, risks, and opportunities

DR 20(a,b,c) AR 9(a)

The process for the identification and assessment of significant impacts, risks and opportunities, including those related to climate change, as well as the climate vulnerability analysis, is described in detail in ***Chapter 1 ESRS 2, Section IRO-1 - Description of the processes for the identification and assessment of significant impacts, risks and opportunities.***

E1-2 - Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

DR 22 DR 25

For the reporting year, the Group has no policies in place related to climate risk mitigation and adaptation. The Bank has a sustainable lending policy in progress,

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which seeks to integrate sustainability principles and requirements into its lending strategy and processes. Regarding environmental factors, including climate change, the Sustainable Lending Policy will consider the standards required by the European Taxonomy.

The Bank has in plan the development and implementation of a climate risk assessment policy, using climate risk data and analytic tools, to assess the exposure of its own and its customers' and other partners' operations to relevant extreme weather events, preparing for this initiative by participating in a specialized training program and taking steps to contract the services of an external consultant. An internal procedure is in place at the Bank's level in to manage E&S risks, related to the downstream value chain, as described in under ***Chapter 1 ESRS 2, section GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, data point, DR 22(a)*** The approach detailed above is applicable to the Bank, and the appropriateness of taking over and adapting it will be analysed for the Group entities - Patria Credit and SAI Patria.

Actions and Targets

E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies and E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

DR 26 DR 29((a)(b)) DR 33 ESRS 2 MDR-A DR 68(a-e) ESRS 2 MDR-T DR 80(a-j)

In the process of double materiality analysis, a number of significant impacts, risks and opportunities in the area of climate change have been determined, for which reference values ***DR 26 DR 29((a)(b)) DR 33 ESRS 2 MDR-A DR 68(a-e) ESRS 2 MDR-T DR 80(a-j)*** have been calculated in a first stage, and a series of objectives, policies, actions and targets will be defined within the framework of the Sustainability Strategy.

ESRS 2 MDR-T DR 80(j) DR 29(b)

There are currently no reportable outcomes to be reported, since the bank will calculate the total GHG emissions once the methodology for assessing Category 3 emissions—and, by extension, financed emissions—is implemented, in accordance with the applicable legal deadlines.

ESRS 2 MDR-T DR 81(a) DR 34(a-f)

Once finalized and implemented, Patria Bank Group's Sustainability Strategy will include policies, actions and quantitative targets. In 2024 and 2025, the Group has calculated baselines for GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions and will develop and adopt reduction targets in 2026 in line with ESRS requirements.

ESRS 2 MDR-T DR 81(a) DR 34(a-f)

Once finalized and implemented, the Patria Bank Group's Sustainability Strategy will include policies, actions, and quantitative targets. In 2025, the Group calculated the baseline values for Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, with plans to develop and adopt reduction targets, in accordance with ESRS requirements.

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E1-5 - Energy consumption and mix

DR 37

In the year 2025 the total energy consumption from processes owned or controlled by the Group was **6,612 Mwh** versus **6,890 Mwh** (consumption for 2024).

DR 37 AR 34

The table below shows the amounts of energy consumed by energy source:

Table 15 - Energy consumption and mix

No	Energy consumption and energy mix	The year 2024	The year 2025
1	Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	5,538	5,656
2	Share of fossil fuels in total energy consumption (%)	80.4%	85.55%
3	Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	452	313.2
4	Share of nuclear in total energy consumption (%)	6.6%	4.74%
5	Fuel consumption from renewable sources, including biomass (including industrial and municipal bio-waste, biogas, hydrogen from renewable sources, etc.) (MWh) (MWh)	0	642
6	Consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased or from renewable energy sources (MWh)	0	0
7	Consumption of energy from renewable sources other than own produced fuels (MWh)	0	0
8	Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	900	642
9	Share of renewables in total energy consumption (%)	13%	9.71%

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10	Total energy consumption (MWh)	6,890	6,612

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DR 37(c-iii)

Renewable electricity consumption during 2025 does not include self-generated non-combustible renewable energy.

AR 32(h) AR 32(i)

The Group also did not benefit from steam, heat or cooling received as "waste energy" from a third party's industrial processes as part of "purchased or acquired" energy, considering its activity. Renewable hydrogen was also not used.

E1-6 - Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

DR 44- 46, DR 47 – 50 (a-b), DR 52 AR 39-51

To be able to set GHG emission reduction targets aligned with the ESRS standards and to monitor the evolution of these emissions, Patria Bank decided that 2024 will be the baseline year. Thus, Patria Bank has calculated the direct GHG emissions (of categories 1 and 2) for the financial year 2025 and presents the data in comparison with the results already published for 2024.

The Patria Bank Group utilizes the transitional provisions under Appendix C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allow omitting reporting and will calculate Scope 3 emissions, for classes determined to be significant, beginning in FY 2025, in compliance with the applicable legal deadlines.

There have been no significant changes in the Group's upstream value chain that would affect the comparability of GHG emissions reported for 2025 compared to 2024.

Since the scope of consolidation applicable for the purposes of the sustainability statement coincides with the scope of consolidation for financial reporting, as presented in ***ESRS Chapter 2, Section BP-1 – General Framework for Preparing the Sustainability Statement DR 5(b-i),*** the Group disaggregates the information in Table 16 below, presenting separately the emissions from the consolidated accounting group (the Bank, Patria Credit, Patria SAI), as well as each member entity of the group individually.

Table 16 - Gross emissions of GHG categories 1, 2

Scope 1 GHG emissions	Reporting entity	Value (2024)	Value (2025)	Evolution (2024-2025)

Gross emissions of GHG Scope 1 emissions (tCO2 equivalent)	Consolidated at the group level, of which:	1,074.39	1,092.08	1.6%
	Patria Bank	945.99	944.74	-0.1%
	Patria Credit	125.65	143.36	14.1%
	Patria SAI	2.78	3.98	43.2%
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emissions trading (%)	Consolidated at the group level, of which:	0	0	n/a
Scope 2 GHG emissions	**Reporting entity**	**Value (2024)**	**Value (2025)**	**Evolution (2024-2025)**
Gross Scope 2 site-based GHG emissions (tCO2 equivalent)	Consolidated at the group level, of which:	339.26	283.40	-16.5%
	Patria Bank	326.27	266.04	-18.5%
	Patria Credit	11.78	14.96	27.0%
	Patria SAI	1.22	2.40	97.2%
Market-based gross emissions of Scope 2 GHG (tCO2 equivalent)	Consolidated at the group level, of which:	325.51	266.39	-18.2%
	Patria Bank	315.3	248.98	-21.0%
	Patria Credit	9.03	15.23	68.7%
	Patria SAI	1.18	2.19	86.0%

To perform the calculations for Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions, estimates/ approximations have been made as detailed in ***ESRS Chapter 2, BP-2 – Disclosure of Information Regarding Specific Circumstances DR 11 (a-b).***

Following the identification of the consumptions realized at Group level, emission factors have been applied to each fuel type, resulting in the emission value at the purpose level. By summing all the components of GHG emission categories 1 and 2, the total values were determined, as shown in **Table no. 16.**

Milestone targets in relation to the target years were not set during 2025, these will be part of Sustainability Strategy.

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AR 43(c)

Within the Group, we do not report biogenic CO2 emissions from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass.

AR 44(b)

The Group records and reports only CO2 and HFC (refrigerant) emissions related to Scopes 1 and 2.

DR 53-55 AR 53-55

Once total GHG emissions will be calculated, starting with 2025 Patria Bank will also calculate and present the gross GHG emissions intensity (total GHG emissions/net revenues).

E1-7 - GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

DR 56 DR 58 DR 59 DR 60 DR 61 AR 56-64

In FY 2025, no analysis has been conducted on GHG emissions removals or storage within Patria Bank Group operations or to which Patria Bank Group has contributed within its upstream and downstream value chain, or outside of Patria Bank Group's value chain.

E1-8 - Internal carbon pricing

DR 62-63 AR 65-66

The Patria Bank Group does not have internal carbon price tracking systems in place to be included in the financial statements as risks related to the purchase cost of energy. No specific carbon price tracking system was implemented in 2025.

E1-9 - Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities

DR 64-70 AR 67-81

The anticipated financial impacts of significant physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities have not been assessed and quantified in detail. However, their relevance and significance were noted within the double materiality analysis. As also mentioned under ***Chapter 1 ESRS 2 - GENERAL DISCLOSURES section Disclosures Relating to Specific Circumstances***, as the average number of employees of the Group did not exceed 750 during the financial year, we have decided to use the transitional provisions under Annex C of ESRS 1 as amended by Delegated Regulation 2025/1416, which allows the omission of qualitative disclosures in the first reporting year and quantitative disclosures for the first 3 reporting years.

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Presentation of key performance indicators under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)

Applicable legislation

Through Regulation (EU) 2020/852 the legislative framework to support financing dedicated to environmentally sustainable activities at EU level was established, as these types of activities have a contribution to the transition towards climate neutrality.

This section contains information on how and to what extent the group's activities are associated with economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable, and has been compiled based on the following legislative provisions:

- ✓ Article 8 of Regulation 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing a framework to facilitate sustainable investments (referred to in this section as the "EU Taxonomy"), i.e. the transparency requirements in the non-financial disclosures.
- ✓ Commission Delegated Act (referred to in this section as the "Delegated Regulation - Taxonomy") No 2021/2178 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council by specifying the content and presentation of the information to be provided by undertakings subject to Article 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU with regard to environmentally sustainable economic activities and by specifying the methodology for complying with this information provision obligation;
- ✓ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2022/1214 (referred to in this section as the "Delegated Regulation - Energy Activities"), amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 as regards economic activities in certain energy sectors and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards the publication of specific information relating to those economic activities.

Reporting perimeter

The reporting scope of this statement is identified with the prudential consolidation scope, including Patria Bank S.A. and its subsidiary Patria Credit IFN SA, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451, laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards reporting for supervisory purposes by institutions..

Applicable methodology

The Patria Group's EU Taxonomy report for the financial year ending December 31, 2025, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the EU Taxonomy regarding the classification system for sustainable economic activities and hence the criteria for determining these activities.

The Group reports quantitative information for the financial year 2025, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy requirements, in respect of the six environmental objectives, namely:

- ✓ Climate Change Mitigation (CCM),
- ✓ Climate Change Adaptation (CCA),
- ✓ Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources (WTR),
- ✓ Transition to a circular economy (CE),
- ✓ Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC),
- ✓ Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO).



However, we mention that the publicly available counterpart data related to the WTR, EC, PPC and BIO objectives are limited, as the reporting for 2025 is not yet available, therefore the reporting is mostly limited to the first two objectives.

In presenting quantitative data, the requirements related to:

- ✓ **eligibility in terms of the Taxonomy** (i.e. identifying the potential of an economic activity to contribute to one of the six environmental objectives);
- ✓ **alignment with the Taxonomy,** in accordance with Article 3.

To determine alignment - i.e. the degree of environmental sustainability of an economic activity, the assessment of the applicable criteria is considered, i.e. environmentally sustainable activities must:

- ✓ **contribute substantially** to one or more of the 6 environmental objectives;
- ✓ **do not significantly harm** any of the 6 environmental objectives as required by the Regulation;
- ✓ **provide minimum guarantees** as required by the Regulation.
- ✓ **comply with the technical examination criteria** related to the environmental objectives, as required by the Regulation.

In order to prepare the report, the following steps have been completed:

1. Identification of Covered/Included Assets, in accordance with Annex V of the Delegated Regulation: in order to identify the economic activities eligible and aligned with the Taxonomy for the six environmental objectives, the Patria Bank Group considered the following categories of counterparties included in the scope: Financial and non-financial enterprises subject to the NFRD and CSRD disclosure obligations, individual customers (households), local governments, as well as collateral obtained by entry into possession representing residential and commercial real estate, as defined in Article 7 and Annex X of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.
2. Identification of Assets for eligibility/alignment analysis to calculate the GAR:

✓ All loans to households (individuals) secured on residential real estate are included in the GAR. However, only those in which the use of proceeds is linked to sections 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6 and 7.7 of Annex I to the Climate Delegated Act, as per Annex V point 1.2.1.3 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, are eligible;

***Mention**: within the Group, loans secured on residential real estate for reporting purposes are represented by the portfolio of mortgage loans for real estate purchase at the bank level. For the 2025 reporting year, the eligibility check was strictly performed, as the bank did not have all the tools at its disposal to identify* the degree of environmental sustainability. As regards loans and advances and other exposures to financial and non-financial enterprises, the Delegated Regulation - Taxonomy excludes from the GAR, exposures that are not subject to an obligation to publish a non-financial statement in accordance with Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU (i.e. not subject to the NFRD/ CSRD - considering companies subject to the non-financial reporting requirements (under the NFRD/CSRD), as transposed into national law by Order of the Ministry of Finance no. 1802/2014, as subsequently amended and by NBR Order no. 1/2024, having regard to the mentions below;

***Mention**: Within the Group, the exposures to financial and non-financial corporates that are not included in the GAR counter are represented by exposures to SMEs and financial corporations, outside the NFRD/CSRD reporting scope, or registered in a non-EU jurisdiction; the verification of the above mentioned inclusion criteria has been performed, on a best efforts basis, by analysing internally available data for the portfolio, in conjunction with publicly available financial information for the last completed financial year, i.e. December 2023 (as of the date of analysis: February-*March 2025);

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- ✓ For the exposures of entities subject to non-financial reporting requirements (as per NFRD/CSRD) , two reporting models have been used to calculate the GAR Covered Assets indicator, namely on a CAPEX basis and on a Turnover basis (following information collected on counterparty Key Performance Indicators (KPIs));

  ***Mention**: In order to identify the exposures aligned to the related Taxonomy* that are subject to non-financial reporting requirements (according to the NFRD/CSRD), *following the application of the criteria for the application of the NFRD/CSRD transposition in Romania by the specific regulatory bodies for each sector (financial and non-financial), a mechanism was established to take reported KPIs, depending on the availability of reporting (as of December 2024), and to weight the Bank's exposures to these entities by the KPI value; In addition, a minimum materiality threshold of 50. 000 RON (year-end exposure value), to perform the data collection exercise. Although on purpose exposures were identified for non-financial entities, in their case the KPI takeover mechanism could not be applied, due to unavailability of data; Unidentifiable internal counterparties, with a total balance of approx. RON 55 million as at 31.12.2025, were excluded from the analysis.*

- ✓ In the case of exposures related to entities subject to the obligation to publish non-financial statements, the available information on the use of proceeds was assessed.
- ✓ The calculated indicators are subject to inherent limitations, given the Group's IT systems or the use of data provided by third parties.

***Mention**: following the analysis of the information on the analysed exposures, we did not identify situations where the use of proceeds was known to verify eligibility for one of the six environmental objectives.*

3. As regards the presentation of the Information by Sector section, it is prepared based on the NACE code of the counterparties for CSRD/NFRD purposes to which the Group has exposure as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The values included are based on the eligibility criteria at the CAEN code level, where the reported KPI percentage has been applied to the exposure.
4. To perform the GAR KPI flow calculation, due to data access limitations, the gross values of new exposures related to 2025 were not used, but the difference of the balances (t versus t-1). We consider this approach acceptable, as both the percentage of the Patria Group's total exposure to NFRD/CSRD entities and the change in volumes from 2025 versus 2024 were minimal.
5. The exposure to the "Nuclear and Gas" sectors was verified based on the information available at loan portfolio level, starting from the identification of the activities carried out by the financed entities, based on their main CAEN code (as found in the CAEN Section D - Electricity, heat, gas, hot water and air conditioning production and supply, CAEN Division 35 - Electricity, heat, gas, hot water and air conditioning production and supply).
6. According to Note 2 of Annex VI, Model 0 (Article 8), the group is not required to provide quantitative information on transaction exposures.

Green Assets Ratio (GAR) at 31.12.2025:

- ✓ ***The total amount of aligned exposures, calculated on a turnover basis, is 897.14 K RON (versus 205.18 k RON as of 31.12.2024) and fully comprises exposures with an unknown utilization of proceeds to financial undertakings. They generate a green asset ratio, based on Turnover of 0.0236%, to Total GAR Assets as of December 31, 2025 (versus 0.0063% as of 31.12.2024).***

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- ✓ ***The total amount of aligned exposures, calculated on a CaPex basis, is 1,434 KRON (versus 343.42 k RON as of 31.12.2024) and fully comprises exposures with unknown utilization of funds to financial undertakings. These generate a green asset ratio, based on CaPex of 0.0378%, reported to Total GAR Assets as of December 31, 2025 (versus 0.0105% as of 31.12.2024).***

In analysing the GAR ratio as of December 31, 2025, the following will be considered:

- ✓ As of the reporting date (December 31, 2025), the Bank records marginal exposures in the portfolio of loans granted to entities subject to non-financial reporting requirements (as per NFRD/CSRD), as a result this has influenced the number of exposures to the relevant sectors in terms of Taxonomy.
- ✓ We do not own any assets related to entities for CSRD purposes, for which we have identified the use of proceeds in accordance with the EU Taxonomy.
- ✓ Extremely low KPIs for institutions with exposures for CSRD purposes above the materiality threshold, with no non-financial information available related to 20525.

Considering these aspects, the Bank has begun, in conjunction with the development of the Sustainability Strategy and the Sustainable Lending Policy, defining green lending products targeted to non-financial enterprises and households, which will ensure, through the established characteristics and eligibility criteria, the granularity of the related exposures to sustainability objectives. These have been defined and are expected to be finalized in 2026. To carry out these assessments, we will expand our non-financial entity data collection capabilities and improve our internal framework to be able to accurately determine the compliance of eligible clients. We note, however, that the bulk of the Group's exposures, as described in Chapter 1 - General disclosures of this Sustainability Statement, are to micro, agricultural and small and medium sized enterprises, counterparties that are outside the scope of the CSRD, and for which the collection of any non-financial information is an element of increased difficulty and unlikely to be feasible in the short to medium term.

The Group presents quantitative information, following the models identified in the legislation, the key performance indicators, in accordance with the provisions of Annex VI to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 are set out in Annex 1 to this statement:

Table 17 - Contents of Annex 1 to this Declaration - EU Taxonomy reporting templates

Model identification	References Legislation	Annex
Template 0. Summary of the ICP for which credit institutions must provide information pursuant to Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (2025)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.1

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Template 1. Assets for the calculation of GAR (Turnover)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.2
Template 1. Assets for the calculation of GAR (CapEx)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.3
Template 2. GAR sector information (Turrnover)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.4
Template 2. GAR sector information (CapEx)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.5
Template 3. KPI GAR stock (Turnover)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.6
Template 3. KPI GAR stock (CapEx)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.7
Template 4. KPI GAR flow (Turnover)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.8
Template 4. KPI GAR flow (CapEx)	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.9
Template 5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures	Regulation 2020/852, Annex VI	Annex 1.10
Template 1. Nuclear and fossil gas activities	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2022/1214, having regard to Annex XII - Standard format for providing the information referred to in Article 8 (6) and (7)	Annex 1.11

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Chapter 3: ESRS G1 PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

ESRS 2 GOV-1 – Role of administrative, supervisory and management bodies

DR 5(a)

The role of the administrative, supervisory and management bodies regarding business conduct is described in *Chapter 1 ESRS 2, section GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, DR 22(a).* Both the Bank's Board of Directors and the Boards of Directors of the two subsidiaries approve the internal regulations regarding business conduct, i.e.: policies or codes of ethics for the conduct of business, respectively internal rules of procedure and sets of internal regulations, the policy on the business governance framework Group-wide, and the policy on conflicts of interest administration, which identify the relationships, services, activities or transactions in which conflicts of interest may arise and how to manage such conflicts. The Board of Directors supervises the implementation and maintenance of the Code of conduct and other similar policies to identify, manage and mitigate actual and potential conflicts of interest. At the same time, the Risk Management and Sustainability Committee oversees the process of developing and reviewing, internally reconciling and submitting for approval the subsequent regulatory framework - policies, processes and systems for identifying, measuring, managing and monitoring short, medium and long-term ESG risks, including at the subsidiary level.

DR 5(b)

The expertise of the bank's administrative, management and supervisory bodies on business conduct issues is *presented in* ***Chapter 4.1. of this Annual Board Directors' Report: Corporate Governance Structures, section Information on Directors, and in data points DR 21 (c), DR 23 (a), DR 23 (b) in section GOV-1 - Role of administrative, management and supervisory bodies, Chapter 1: ESRS 2 - GENERAL INFORMATION PRESENTATIONS.***

ESRS 2 IRO-1 – Description of the processes to identify and assess material pollution-related impacts, risks, and opportunities

DR 6

The process for the identification and assessment of significant impacts, risks and opportunities, including those related to business conduct, is described in detail in *ESRS Chapter 2, Section IRO-1 - Description of the processes for identifying and assessing significant impacts, risks and opportunities.*

Professional conduct is a key topic for the Group, following the completion of the double materiality analysis, with the following sub-topics identified based on the internal criteria applicable to each, as detailed below:

The effects of business ethics on society: these represent a negative, current impact.

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- The group considered this topic relevant to the financial sector, applicable both to its own operations and upstream and downstream within the value chain - with an emphasis on customer portfolio management (lending, savings, banking operations).
- As a social institution, acting as an intermediary between borrowers and depositors, the Bank must strictly adhere to the principles of banking ethics, recognizing social values regarding human rights, integrity, objectivity, social and corporate responsibility, trust, transparency, liberalization, protection of confidential information, and compliance with relevant legal regulations.
- As part of the organizational culture, ethical standards and rules of conduct are always binding on all employees of the Bank and all entities within the Group, in accordance with their respective business activities and applicable legislation, as well as on members of the Management Board, regardless of their location or the nature of their work.
- To this end, the entities within the Bank's Group develop procedures and mechanisms regarding internal governance and risk management to ensure responsible governance through effective control of activities, considering the nature, scale, and complexity of the activities carried out. Risk management must clearly include control policies that, when applied at the level of each organizational structure, ensure appropriate operations.

The regulatory requirements applicable to the Group and its operations represent a risk arising from the current general regulatory requirements

applicable to the Group and its operations. The Bank's activities are organized and conducted in compliance with the regulatory framework applicable to the banking sector, while the activities of entities within the Bank's Group that are not banking financial institutions are conducted in compliance with their specific regulatory framework. The Bank's activities and those of the entities within the Bank's Group are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and the Bank's own regulations. The Bank's employees comply with the laws and the Bank's internal regulations applicable to their activities, as well as with the codes of conduct established by the markets or the banking industry and the Bank's own standards. Employees are familiar with all internal regulations and the Bank's products and services specific to their area of activity and strictly adhere to them.

G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture

DR 7 DR 9

Establishment and development of corporate culture is implemented through a regulatory framework that includes:

Table 18 - Regulatory Framework for Corporate Culture

Regulatory denomination	Short description
Code of Ethics	It defines the fundamental ethical principles and values by which Patria Bank (the Bank) and the entities within the consolidation perimeter (hereinafter referred to as the Bank Group) aim to realize the Group's Vision and Mission. This Code forms the basis of a corporate culture that inspires legitimate, professional, fair and humane conduct and behaviour, which develops and promotes a climate of trust, transparency, innovation and efficiency. Good corporate governance means operating in an ethical model in every component of the Bank Group and at the level of every employee of the Bank Group.

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	The provisions of the Code are binding for the Bank's employees, respectively for all entities within the Bank Group in accordance with their object of activity and the applicable legislation.
Rules of Organization and Functioning of the Bank	It establishes, in accordance with banking regulations and corporate governance principles, the framework for the management of the Bank's activities and contains a description of the main duties and responsibilities, details the Bank's organizational structure in terms of operational units and lines of management and reporting, the role, responsibilities and competences of the Bank's managers; the internal control culture; risk culture; transparency requirements; the objectives and attributions of the Bank's central structures (divisions, directorates, departments, teams) as well as the attributions of the Bank's territorial units (agencies, working points).
Bank's Internal Rules and ' **Rules of Internal Order in the case of Patria Credit Internal Rules in the case of SAI Patria**	It regulates interdisciplinary relations between the group and its employees and contains mandatory provisions in the relationship between the administrative management - employees, their rights and obligations, in order to carry out activities in good conditions, in strict compliance with the law and its own regulations.
Conflict of Interest Policy and Procedure	The policy defines the principles and rules of proper conduct with regard to conflict of interest, identifies the areas of the institution exposed to the risk of conflict of interest and sets out general measures to prevent/reduce this risk. The procedure regulates the process regarding the identification, assessment, monitoring, control and reporting of conflict of interest identified both at the institutional level and at the level of employees, including members of the Management Body, in order to prevent reduce the risk of conflict of interest, and within this process, the obligations of employees, including members of the Management Body in terms of disclosure of conflict of interest situations.
Procedure on employees' right to be alerted, as well as Instructions for handling internal complaints in the case of subsidiaries)	The policy establishes appropriate internal alert procedures channels for communicating staff concerns about the business management framework, as well as how to handle received alerts

These are supplemented at the bank's level with the provisions of the Anti-Fraud risk management, the Policy for managing and mitigating the risk of money laundering/terrorist financing and preventing the circumvention of international sanctions, the Regulation on Know Your Customer and Prevention and Combating Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing and implementing international sanctions, the Procedure for recruiting and selecting personnel, Policy and the Procedure on market abuse.

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The provisions of the regulatory framework are promoted, the requirements regarding employees' responsibilities and the consequences of non-compliance through internal training courses. At the same time, each internal structure develops its own procedures and internal controls to carry out its activities in compliance with the legislative provisions in force (level 1 control).

The effectiveness of the above-mentioned regulatory framework is assessed through level 2 control actions (Compliance controls) and level 3 control actions (internal audit controls).

The Bank assesses the overall compliance risk level at least annually and includes the compliance risk profile for regulatory areas, including corporate governance activities, as assessed following planned compliance control activities carried out by the Compliance Department, as well as the operational compliance level for regulatory areas, which is subject to quantitative measurement of compliance risk through Key Risk Indicators (KRIs).

For the year 2025, the overall compliance risk was classified as MEDIUM, falling within the limits established by the Risk Management Strategy.

The results of the overall compliance risk assessment are included in the Compliance Department's activity report, which is submitted to the Management Board for information.

During the reporting period, the group did not use any mechanisms to assess its corporate culture.

DR 10(a)

In relation to the Group's policies on business conduct issues, are established mechanisms for identifying, reporting and investigating concerns about illegal behaviour or behaviour that contravenes the Code of Conduct, policies for managing and mitigating significant risks through compliance controls, controls and internal audit missions, established, in accordance with the policies of the Compliance Department and the Internal Audit Department, through the Annual Activity and Control Plans approved by the Bank's Board of Directors, and with the Internal Rules of Procedure in the case of Patria Credit / Internal Regulations in the case of SAI Patria Asset Management.

Complaints from internal stakeholders: In addition to the activities and controls carried out by the internal control functions indicated above, both the Bank, Patria Credit and SAI Patria have been implementing mechanisms for alternative internal reporting of concerns (by employees) and investigation of violations regarding illegal behaviour or behaviour that violates the provisions of the Code of Conduct, conflict of interest regulations,

The above procedures and instructions regulate how to manage internal referrals, which refer to any possible violation of legal provisions and/or internal standards, including alleged irregularities of a general, operational and financial nature or in the nature of criminal offenses under criminal law, by employees and managers of the Group, administrative irregularities and irregularities relating to accounting and tax obligations; anti-money laundering, market abuse and other irregularities in investment services and activities; breaches of confidentiality, breaches of the Code of Ethics or Internal Regulations, cases of possible conflict of interest.

In the case of the bank, a whistleblower it might be employee of the entity who makes a whistleblowing complaint under the provisions of the Employee Whistleblowing Procedure. It is not necessary for the whistleblower to have evidence of wrongdoing, but the whistleblower must have a sufficient level of certainty to provide sufficient grounds for initiating an investigation. The Whistleblower reports concerns through specific, autonomous, and independent

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communication channels, outside the normal reporting channels, namely the dedicated internal e-mail address, or to the dedicated postal address, regulated by procedure, with or without declaring his/her identity, the information being available to the designated persons within the Compliance and Internal Audit Departments.

In case the Whistleblower's complaint concerns one of the employees of the control functions and/or the Director of the Compliance Department/Internal Audit Department, it is transmitted directly to the Board of Directors directly by the Whistleblower using the email address procedurally regulated, the decision on the competent structure to resolve the investigation being taken in compliance with the principles of prevention of conflicts of interest. The policy is to encourage the whistleblower to declare his or her identity, as otherwise the whistleblower cannot be protected, feedback cannot be obtained, and investigations will be more difficult to conduct.

The Director of the Compliance Department, the Director of the Internal Audit Department, their replacements, as well as the persons involved in analyzing the issues reported through the whistleblowing channel, are responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of all information in whose possession they are/ which used in the investigations carried out as well as for protecting the identity of the whistleblower and other persons involved in the investigations unless the other legal requirements are applicable.

For the reporting year, we detail below the number of internal referrals, in comparison with the last year of reporting:

Table 19 - Evidence of internal Whistleblower complaints

Year	Number of reported events (year 2024)	Number of events investigated (year 2025)	Number of confirmed events (year 2025)
2025	0	0	0
2024	3	3	0

Complaints from external stakeholders: if complaints are received from clients on issues concerning business conduct issues, they are handled by the dedicated team at the level of the bank and subsidiaries.

Complaints from authorities are handled in the same way. They are registered and a detailed analysis is carried out by studying the reasons for the complaint, cross-checking with the information, data and documents available internally and, where necessary, obtaining the specialized opinion of experts from the internal departments concerned.

The response to these complaints is issued in compliance with the legal provisions, within the deadline requested by the authorities. At the level of the internal structure for the management of customer complaints (Complaints Management Team), the management is informed monthly about the previous month's activity. The Board of Directors is informed on a quarterly basis of the number of such requests and the reasons behind the complaints

DR 10(b)

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At the Bank level, the institution's non-acceptance of corruption and/or bribery is regulated through the Code of Ethics, Conflict of Interest Policy and Operating Procedures. It is planned to develop a policy against corruption or bribery in accordance with current legislation and relevant international standards. As stated, both in the Code of Ethics and in the subsidiaries' regulations, the Group does not tolerate corruption in any form. By signing the provisions of the applicable internal regulations, the employees undertake to comply with the rules of conduct and conflict of interest regulations, as well as the obligation to act on behalf of the entity, in business dealings, in relations with customers or the public, without committing acts of corruption (bribery, influence peddling, buying influence, etc.), abuse of office or misconduct - acts which are offenses that will entail the application of the sanctions provided for by the Internal Regulations and the legislation in force.

DR 10(c - i)

In accordance with the provisions of the Procedure on the employees' right to alert above-mentioned, and with the provisions of the Regulation on Know Your Customer and Prevention and Combating Money Laundering the financing of terrorism and the enforcement of international sanctions (AML Regulation) as well as the Instruction for internal complaints resolution (in the case of Patria Credit) and the Internal Regulations of SAI Patria, the Group protects whistleblowers through alternative implementing specific, autonomous, and independent communication channels outside the normal reporting channels, the process for receiving and handling whistleblowing as described above, with reference to the procedures/instructions on the right to alert employees/internal complaints ***(DR 10 a).***

DR 10(c - ii)

There are implemented safeguards measures against retaliation for our own workers who are whistleblowers, in accordance with the applicable legislation transposing Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council through Law 361/2022, through the Procedure of employees' right to warn, the Instruction for resolving internal complaints (in the case of Patria Credit) and the Internal Regulations of SAI Patria as described above, as well as through the Know Your Customer and Prevention and Combating Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing Regulations and the enforcement of international sanctions . Protection mechanisms include:

- ✓ specific procedures for receiving reports on violations of any kind of violations of specific legislation and taking follow-up action in accordance with the procedures in place;
- ✓ adequate protection of employees or persons in a similar position to compliance officers and designated persons with implementation responsibilities who report violations of any kind of violations of the law committed within the Bank;
- ✓ adequate protection of employees who have responsibilities in enforcing legislative and internal regulations;
- ✓ the protection of personal data of the person reporting any breach of any kind of specific legislation, as well as of the natural person suspected of being responsible for the breach;
- ✓ clear rules ensuring that confidentiality is guaranteed in all cases regarding the identity of the person reporting violations of any kind of specific legislation committed within the Bank unless disclosure is required by other legal provisions.

DR 10(e)

In addition to procedures for the subsequent follow-up of whistleblower reports in accordance with applicable legislation transposing Directive (EU) 2019/1937, we have procedures in place for the prompt, independent and objective investigation of incidents of professional misconduct, including incidents of corruption and

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bribery (such as: a person's interest in disproportionately presenting the Group's products and services, soliciting and/or receiving improper consideration). These follow-up procedures are governed by the Conflicts of Interest Procedure/ Internal Complaints Resolution Working Instruction and are based on incident identification tools: whistleblower alerts, internal verification reports and compliance controls aimed at continuously monitoring compliance with the conflict of interest policy, the remuneration policy and the regulations in force applicable to the provision of investment services, as well as referrals made by employees of the Bank/Patria Credit and SAI Patria regarding situations of a conflict of interest nature in which other employees find themselves.

DR 10(g)

There are professional training policies in place, within all the organizations of the group on business conduct and we plan annual training sessions for the employees, in accordance with the Annual Plan issued in accordance with the Compliance Policy and approved by the Governing Body, for 2025, a training session has been carried out, attended by the existing employees of the Bank, as well as Patria Credit employees in accordance with the Internal Rules, and SAI Patria, in accordance with the Internal Regulations, on topics such as:

- ✓ Fundamental ethical values;
- ✓ Practices considered unacceptable;
- ✓ Conflict of interest - concept, typologies, employee responsibilities;
- ✓ Consequences and implications for non-compliance with the rules set out in the Code of Ethics and Conflict of Interest Policy;
- ✓ Internal system for reporting legitimate concerns (Whistleblowing channel) - types of breaches reported through this channel Whistle-Blower, breach reporting flow.

In terms of initial professional training of new employees in terms of business conduct, the Bank provides professional training during the training sessions organized upon hiring, on the same topics mentioned above.

DR 10(h)

The functions within the Patria Bank Group that are most at risk regarding corruption and giving or taking bribes are the departments within the Commercial Aria, that interact directly with the Bank's customers and business partners, and the Administrative and Investment Division, which interacts with the Bank's suppliers, as well as all staff involved in direct sales activities within Patria Credit.

Policies MDR-P- Policies adopted to manage sustainability issues

DR 65

The management of issues related to corporate culture and business conduct is set out in the policies and procedures detailed in ***DR 7 DR 9, DR 10(a)*** of this section.

MDR-A - Actions and resources on significant sustainability issues

DR 68

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The necessary actions outlined to date to address issues of corporate culture and business conduct are detailed in ***DR 10(e) and DR 10(g)*** regarding procedures for subsequent follow-up on whistleblower reports and employee training sessions.

Indicators and targets

MDR-M Indicators - Indicators on significant sustainability issues

DR 75-77

The indicators needed to address are represented by ***G1-3 - Prevent and detect corruption and bribery, which functions as a metric for G1-1.***

MDR-T - Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets.

DR 80-81

To assess the effectiveness of the planned actions to manage the significant impacts, risks and opportunities identified in relation to business conduct, the Patria Bank Group will set a series of targets during 2026. These will be monitored based on the assumed periodicity and by reporting results in the Sustainability Statement.

G1-2 – Management of relationships with suppliers

DR 14

To prevent delays in making payments, especially to SMEs, we have implemented a Procurement procedure at the Bank level, which provides for the designation of a person who signs and manages operationally both contracts and orders necessary for the performance of the activity, called Contract Responsible. This is the initiator of the request for the procurement of goods/works and services and is responsible for the execution of the project and for the purchases to be made as a result/necessity within the project. The Contract Responsible has the obligation to obtain approvals from the competent body and to keep a record of the expenditures and volumes purchased under ongoing contracts/orders, with the support of the Procurement Team. At both Patria Credit and SAI Patria, taking into account the size of the organizations and the volume of operations, the management of relations with suppliers is carried out by the designated structures/ responsible. There are no alerts in the accounting system for overdue invoices but starting from 2024 the Group has been making payments according to the E-Factura system, which ensures double-checking of payment obligations related to suppliers of goods and services (at the level of the Contract Responsible and the Accounting Department, which automatically receives through SPV all invoices issued by suppliers of goods and services). Appointing contract managers and effectively managing supplier relationships have a positive impact on the supply chain, contributing to the financial stability of suppliers (especially SMEs), efficient planning, and operational continuity and stability. Sound practices help maintain stable and trusting relationships with suppliers.

As regards the relationship with capital providers - i.e., external creditors, payments are made without delay, in accordance with the contractual provisions.

DR 15(a)

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Our approach to dealing with suppliers, considering the risks to the Bank related to its supply chain, establishes that there is transparency and traceability throughout the procurement process and that the responsible internal structure is the Bank's interface with potential suppliers and is accountable for the actions arising from this process.

If an irregularity is detected in the procurement process (unfair competition, collusion between suppliers, etc. - based on the expertise), it will be forwarded, depending on the improper situation identified, to the departments responsible for managing the risks identified.

The staff with specific duties and responsibilities within the procurement activity is forbidden to establish and / or maintain any personal relationships with suppliers of goods, works and / or services that could create conflicts of interest and to receive any benefits, goods, or advantages from the Suppliers with which the Bank collabourates.

The Contract Responsible, who draws up the Specifications, has the obligation to ensure that the requirements concerning compliance with national and/or European Union regulations (directives, regulations, opinions, guidelines) that refer to the subject of the procurement and to which it is subject/has to comply with are included in the Specifications, comply with and take all due diligence to ensure that the goods, works and/or services that are the subject of the Bank's procurement comply with the legal requirements on environmental protection, are not harmful to human beings, animals or the environment, and can be operated in safe conditions for them.

It verifies whether the execution of the contract/order for the purchase of goods/works and/or services is carried out in compliance with the stipulated clauses, i.e., whether the contract/order is within the delivery/performance deadline in correlation with the contractual deadline, the amounts invoiced as advance payment are within the amounts established by the contract/order, some special clauses are respected, etc.

In addition, a procedure has been defined at the Bank's level to establish a uniform working methodology in terms of commitment, approval, liquidation/disbursement (payment) of operational and investment expenses. The operations of approval and settlement of operational and investment related expenses are performed centralized at the level of the Head Office. For the payment of the financial obligation, the supporting documents are sent to the dedicated internal structure at least 2 working days before the proposed date of payment of the financial obligation or at least 2 working days before the due date stipulated in the contract.

DR 15(b)

We have not yet developed a process to select suppliers based on social and environmental criteria. We plan to update the procurement procedure with provisions in this regard during 2026.

Policies MDR-P- Policies adopted to manage sustainability issues

DR 65 The management of relationships with suppliers is set out in the policies and procedures detailed in data point DR 14 of this section.

MDR-A Actions - Actions and resources on significant sustainability issues

DR 68 There are no necessary actions outlined so far to address supplier relationship management issues.

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Indicators and targets

MDR-M Indicators - Indicators on significant sustainability issues

DR 75-77 The indicators needed for addressing are represented by ***G1-6 - Payment practices***.

MDR-T targets - Tracking the effectiveness of policies and actions through targets

DR 80-81 In order to assess the effectiveness of planned actions to manage the significant impacts, risks and opportunities identified in relation to supplier relationships, the Patria Bank Group will set targets in the Sustainability Strategy. They will be monitored based on the periodicity assumed and by reporting the results in the Sustainability Statement.

G1-3 – Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

DR 18(a)

Procedures for the prevention, detection and resolution of allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery have been developed, which are set out in the Code of Ethics, Conflict of Interest Policy and Procedure, and Employee Whistle Blower Procedure, both at the bank and subsidiary levels.

To prevent corruption and bribery, rules of conduct are laid down in the Conflict-of-Interest Policy and internal regulations of the subsidiaries, which must be followed by all employees. As they act on behalf of the Group, in business contacts, customer or public relations, they are prohibited from committing any acts of corruption (bribe-taking, bribe-giving, influence peddling, influence-buying, etc.), abuse of office or misconduct - acts which are offenses that will attract the sanctions provided for by the Internal Regulations and the legislation in force.

Holding a position within the Group may not be used by an employee/member of the management body as a pretext for claiming and/or accepting, for personal purposes or in the interest of an affiliated person, any business opportunity, or any favour or benefit, which the person could not have received, had the person not been in the position of Group employee.

All employees must avoid any actions that may influence the decisions of public authorities. In this context, employees are prohibited from offering any gifts, money, or other favours or benefits on behalf of the Bank to staff or representatives of government, the public sector, charitable organizations, NGOs, foundations, regulatory and supervisory authorities, or other authorities. If employees are approached by such payments or have knowledge of such payments, they must report this immediately in accordance with internal alert procedures.

The detection of corruption and bribery is conducted similar to the procedure for investigation of business conduct incidents as described ***under DR10(e) of Section G1 -1, Corporate Culture and Policies on Business Conduct and Corporate Culture.***

For resolution, mechanisms are in place to investigate allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery through ad hoc and planned compliance controls, internal audit missions control missions, established in accordance with applicable internal policies, through the Annual Activity and Control Plans approved by the Board of Directors of the Group entities.

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In addition to the activities and controls carried out by the above-mentioned internal control functions, the Group has implemented mechanisms for alternative reporting of concerns and investigation of violations regarding illegal or behaviour in breach of the Code of Conduct, Conflicts of Interest Regulations, through the Employee Alert Procedures.

DR 18(b)

In accordance with the Bank's Rules of Organization and Operation, as well as the regulations applicable to subsidiaries, he authorities responsible for investigating allegations and incidents of corruption and bribery, the Internal Audit Department and the Compliance Department are separated from the management chain involved in the matter.

DR 18(c)

A report, containing information in accordance with internal regulations, is prepared at the conclusion of each investigation and submitted to the attention of the Board of Directors / senior management of the subsidiaries for approval of measures to mitigate the risk or to avoid the repetition of the same types of misconduct in the future.

DR 20 The policies issued by the Bank with respect to its system for preventing and detecting, investigating, and responding to allegations or incidents of corruption and bribery shall be communicated to those to whom they are relevant as follows:

- ✓ by publication on the Bank's intranet, Internal Regulations section which are available to all employees;
- ✓ periodically, at least annual, training sessions by the Compliance Directorate.

DR 21(a)

The nature, scope, and depth of anti-corruption and anti-bribery professional training programs offered or required by the Group are described as follows:

In terms of the nature of training programs, various methods of professional training are used, which can be finalized by tests, in accordance with the provisions of the internal rules in human resources, the main methods used are:

- ✓ face-to-face or online courses/seminars (internal/external trainers);
- ✓ intranet/e-learning platform postings of information materials;
- ✓ providing permanent advice based on requests received;
- ✓ sending information by e-mail.

Annual anti-corruption and anti-bribery and corruption training programs are carried out within the framework of the Bank's annual Compliance Plan and the plans developed at the level of the subsidiaries, and cover:

- ✓ overall strategic objectives and priority areas of activity
- ✓ the knowledge and skills necessary at staff level to comply with legal compliance obligations

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- ✓ increasing the level of existing compliance training of the group's staff.

DR 21(b)

The percentage of functions at risk of corruption and bribery covered by training programs was 100% in 2024 and also for reporting year 2025.

DR 21(c)

Training programs have been implemented for members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies that cover all relevant aspects of governance, similar to those for all Group employees.

Policies MDR-P- Policies adopted to manage sustainability issues

DR 65 The way matters related to the prevention and detection of corruption and bribery and bribery shall be handled shall be established in the policies and procedures detailed in DR 18(a) of this section.

MDR-A - Actions and resources on significant sustainability issues

DR 68 The necessary actions outlined so far to address issues related to the prevention of corruption and bribery are detailed under DR 21(a) and DR 21(c) of this section, through staff training programs on these issues.

Indicators and targets

MDR-M Indicators - Indicators on significant sustainability issues

DR 75-77 The indicators needed to address are represented by ***G1-3 - Prevent and detect corruption and bribery***, which functions as a metric for ***G.1-1***

MDR-T - Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets

DR 80-81 In order to assess the effectiveness of planned actions to manage the significant impacts, risks and opportunities identified with respect to business conduct, the Patria Bank Group will set a series of targets in the Sustainability Strategy, not yet set in 2025. These will be monitored based on the assumed periodicity and by reporting results in the Sustainability Statement.

G1-4 – Incidents of corruption or bribery

DR 24(a)

During the reporting period 2025, as well as the year before, there were no convictions, and no fines were imposed at the Group level for violations of anti-corruption and bribery laws.

DR 24(b)

To address violations of procedures and standards in the fight against corruption and bribery, we have developed a policy that defines clear procedures and standards.

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Firstly, ad-hoc and planned compliance controls, and internal audit assignments controls are implemented, in accordance with the policies of the Compliance Department and the Internal Audit Department, through the Annual Activity and Control Plans approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

Secondly, the Bank and its subsidiaries have specific Procedures for management of complaints. Within this framework, the first step is to analyse and investigate complaints, followed by reporting. This process is fully described in ***Section G1-1 - Corporate Culture and Policies on Business Conduct and Corporate Culture, 10 (a).***

DR 25(a)

There were no confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery or bribery at Group level, both for the reporting year and for the previous reporting period (2024).

Note: the information presented is based on the definition of corruption in the FRAMEWORK DECISION 2003/568/JHA OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION of July 22, 2003, in force at the date of the statement.

DR 25(b)

There have been no confirmed incidents in which own employees have been dismissed or have been subject to disciplinary proceedings for incidents of corruption or incidents of bribery or bribery at Group level, both for the reporting year and for the previous reporting period (2024).

DR 25(c)

No confirmed incidents of contracts with business partners that were terminated or not renewed due to corruption or bribery or bribery violations at group level. were identified during the reporting period, both for the reporting year and for the previous reporting period (2024).

DR 25(d)

There have been no public cases of corruption or bribery brought against the Group and its employees both for the reporting year and for the previous reporting period (2024).

Policies MDR-P- Policies adopted to manage sustainability issues

DR 65

The way matters related to the prevention and detection of corruption and bribery are managed is set out in the policies and procedures detailed in ***DR 18(a) in section G1-3 Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery.***

MDR-A - Actions and resources on significant sustainability issues

DR 68 The necessary actions outlined so far to address issues related to the prevention of corruption and bribery are detailed under ***DR 21(a) and DR 21(c)*** of this section, through staff training programs on these issues.

Indicators and targets

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MDR-M Indicators - Indicators on significant sustainability issues

DR 75-77 The indicators needed to address are represented ***by G1-3 - Prevent and detect corruption and bribery, which functions as a metric for G1-1.***

MDR-T - Tracking the effectiveness of policies and actions through targets

DR 80-81 In order to assess the effectiveness of the planned actions to manage the significant impacts, risks and opportunities identified in relation to business conduct, the Patria Bank Group will set a series of targets within the Sustainability Strategy, these not being set in 2025. These will be monitored based on the assumed periodicity and by reporting results in the Sustainability Statement.

G1-5 – Political influence and lobbying activities

DR 29(a)

Both for the reporting year and for the previous reporting period there are no responsible representatives in the administrative, management and supervisory bodies for the supervision of activities related to the exercise of political influence or lobbying.

DR 29(b - i) Political contributions are not allowed and have not been recorded at the credit institution and Group level.

DR 29(c)

In line with the position adopted by the group on the non-exercise of political influence or lobbying activities, it does not cover issues related to these topics and is not applicable to the Group's activities.

DR 30

Members of the administrative, managerial, and supervisory bodies have not held a comparable position in the public administration (including regulatory authorities) in the two years preceding their appointment.

As these types of activities are not present within the Group, these issues are addressed in the Code of Ethics in force at Group level, no policies, actions, indicators, and targets are applied in this respect.

G1-6 – Payment practices

DR 33(a) The average time taken for the enterprise to pay an invoice to suppliers (including small and medium enterprises) from the date on which the contractual or statutory payment period starts to run is correlated with the due date of the invoice. For the reporting year, an average of 6 days was calculated as the time required to make payments to suppliers, calculated from the legal deadline (the invoice issuance date). Given the sources used, this information is subject to uncertainty, as presented in ***DR 11(a-b) of Chapter 1 – ESRS 2, General Disclosures***. The exact average number of days required to make the payment cannot be identified. For the 2024 reporting year, the number of days required to make payments to suppliers was not disclosed.

that the average number of days it takes to make payment cannot be precisely identified.

Subsidiaries currently monitor compliance with the payment term through designated internal structures/ responsible.

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DR 33 (d)

The method for calculating the average time required by the entity to make payments to suppliers is described in ***DR 11(a–b) of Chapter 1 – ESRS 2, General Disclosures***.

DR 33(b) Our standard payment terms by main categories of suppliers meet the final due date for payment of invoices issued, and our percentage of payments related to these standard terms is close to 100%, with any delays being minimal and caused by operational errors. We do not keep a separate record of delays in the payment of invoices relating to suppliers of goods and services.

DR 33(c) In reporting periods 2025/2024, were no pending legal proceedings for late payments.

DRAGOS HORIA MANDA

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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ANNEX 1 to the Sustainability Statement of Patria Bank Group as of 31.12.2025

Annex 1.1 - Template 0. Summary of KPIs for which credit institutions have to provide information under Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (year 2025)

Total environmentally sustainable assets		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI****	KPI*****	% coverage (over total assets)***	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Main KPI	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	897.14	0.0236%	0.0378%	67.9%	44.0%	32.14%
		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI****	KPI*****	% coverage (over total assets)***	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2. of Annex V)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)
Additional KPIs	*GAR (flow)*	691.95	0.1590%	0.2507%	51.77%	47.84%	37.99%
	Trading book	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	Financial guarantees	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	Assets under management	n/a	n/a	n/a			
	Fees and commissions income	n/a	n/a	n/a			

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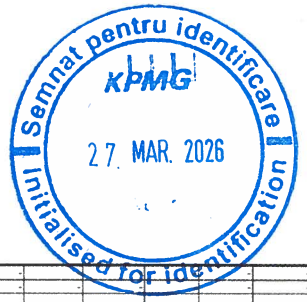
Appendix 1.2 Model 1. Assets included in the GAR calculation (Turnover) – December 2025

		Disclosure reference date 2025																														
			(Climate change mitigation - CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	K RON	Total [gross] carrying amount (K RON)	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,337,202	306,397.7	896.6	-	83.1	331.5	90.1	0.5	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	410.6	0.01	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	306,898.9	897.1	-	83.5	331.5
2	Financial undertakings	191,966	7,675.2	896.6	-	83.1	331.5	90.1	0.5	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	410.6	0.01	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	8,176.4	897.1	-	83.5	331.5
3	Credit institutions	182,928	7,675.2	896.6	-	83.1	331.5	90.1	0.5	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	410.6	0.01	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	8,176.4	897.1	-	83.5	331.5
4	Loans and advances	141,224	5,100.1	869.2	-	82.6	326.7	88.8	0.1	-	-	0.03	0.01	-	-	409.3	0.01	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	5,598.6	869.3	-	83.1	326.7
5	Debt securities, including UoP	41,704	2,575.2	27.4	-	0.4	4.8	1.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,577.8	27.8	-	0.4	4.8
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			
7	Other financial corporations	9,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	8,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	8,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			
12	of which management companies	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	611	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			
20	Non-financial undertakings	55,368	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	50,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	5,187	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			
24	Households	978,367	295,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									295,862	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	312,249	295,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									295,862	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-																					-	-	-	-	-

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PATRIA BANK

PATRIA CREDIT



PATRIA ASSET MANAGEMENT
Societate de Administrare a Investițiilor

28	Local governments financing	23,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	23,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	87,979	2,629		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,629	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	2,458,703	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	2,203,916																														
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	2,190,440																														
35	Loans and advances	2,147,046																														
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,175,277																														
37	of which building renovation loans	-																														
38	Debt securities	-																														
39	Equity instruments	43,394																														
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	13,476																														
41	Loans and advances	6,810																														
42	Debt securities	-																														
43	Equity instruments	6,666																														
44	Derivatives	-																														
45	On demand interbank loans	-																														
46	Cash and cash-related assets	101,434																														
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	153,352																														
48	Total GAR assets	3,795,905	306,398	897	-	83	331	90	1	-	-	0	0	-	-	411	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	306,899	897	-	83	331
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	1,797,417																														
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	1,227,131																														
51	Central banks exposure	509,930																														
52	Trading book	60,355																														
53	Total assets	5,593,322																														
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																																
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Appendix 1.2 Model 1. Assets included in the GAR calculation (Turnover) – December 2024

Disclosure reference date 2024

	K RON	Total [gross] carrying amount (K RON)	Atenuarea Schimbarilor Climatice (Climate change mitigation - CCM)					Adaptarea la schimbarile Climatice (CCA)				Resursele de apa si cele marine - Water and marine resources (WTR)				Economia Circulara - Circular economy (CE)				Poluare - Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversitatea si Ecosistemele - Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,218,114	300,590	191	-	43	95	35	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	300,680	205	-	43	102
2	Financial undertakings	120,028	1,321	191	-	43	95	35	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 411	205	-	43	102
3	Credit institutions	111,270	1,321	191	-	43	95	35	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 411	205	-	43	102
4	Loans and advances	74,568	1,321	191	-	43	95	35	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 411	205	-	43	102
5	Debt securities, including UoP	36,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	8,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	8,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	8,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-																														
12	of which management companies	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	492	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	78,988	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	42,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	36,035	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
24	Households	907,826	296,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									296,271				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	316,232	296,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									-				
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-																					-	-	-	-	-

28	Local governments financing	25,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	25,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	86,040	2,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,907	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	2,056,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																																
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																																
35	Loans and advances																																
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																																
37	of which building renovation loans																																
38	Debt securities																																
39	Equity instruments																																
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																																
41	Loans and advances																																
42	Debt securities																																
43	Equity instruments																																
44	Derivatives																																
45	On demand interbank loans																																
48	Cash and cash-related assets																																
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)																																
48	**Total GAR assets**	3,360,630	300,590	191	-	43	95	35	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	300,680	205	-	43	102
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	1,477,987																															
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	1,086,305																															
51	Central banks exposure	340,688																															
52	Trading book	50,993																															
53	Total assets	4,752,576																															
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																																	
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Appendix 1.3 Model 1. Assets included in the calculation of GAR (CaPex) – December 2025

			Atenuarea Schimbărilor Climatice (Climate change mitigation - CCM)					Adaptarea la schimbările Climatice (CCA)				Resursele de apa si cele marine - Water and marine resources (WTR)				Economia Circulara - Circular economy (CE)				Poluare - Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversitatea si Ecosistemele - Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	KRON	Total (gross) carrying amount (KRON)	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,337,202	308,149	1,433		82	586	172	1.5			0	0.02			343	0.02			0.2				0.2				308,664	1,434		82	1,147
2	Financial undertakings	191,966	9,272	1,433		82	586	172	1.5			0	0.02			332	0.02			0.2				0.2				9,777	1,434		82	1,147
3	Credit institutions	182,928	8,430	1,433		82	586	172	1.5			0	0.02			332	0.02			0.2				0.2				8,934	1,434		82	1,147
4	Loans and advances	141,224	5,760	1,349		81	574	169	0.2			0	0.02			330	0.02			0.2				0.2				6,259	1,349		81	574
5	Debt securities, including UoP	41,704	2,670	84		0	12	3	1							3												2,675	85		0.4	574
6	Equity instruments	-																														
7	Other financial corporations	9,038	843																									843				
8	of which investment firms	8,427	843																									843				
9	Loans and advances	0	-																													
10	Debt securities, including UoP	8,427	843																									843				
11	Equity instruments		-																													
12	of which management companies	611	-																													
13	Loans and advances	-	-																													
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-																													
15	Equity instruments	611	-																													
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-																													
17	Loans and advances	-	-																													
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-																													
19	Equity instruments	-	-																													
20	Non-financial undertakings	55,368	385													10												396				
21	Loans and advances	50,180	-																													
22	Debt securities, including UoP	5,187	385													10												396				
23	Equity instruments	-	-																													
24	Households	978,367	295,862																									295,862				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	312,249	295,862																									295,862				
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-																													
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-																													

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28	Local governments financing	23,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local government financing	23,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	87,979	2,629	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,629	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	2,458,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	2,203,916																												
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	2,190,440																												
35	Loans and advances	2,147,046																												
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	1,175,277																												
37	of which building renovation loans																													
38	Debt securities																													
39	Equity instruments	43,394																												
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	13,476																												
41	Loans and advances	6,810																												
42	Debt securities	-																												
43	Equity instruments	6,666																												
44	Derivatives	-																												
45	On demand interbank loans	-																												
46	Cash and cash-related assets	101,434																												
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	153,352																												
48	Total GAR assets	3,795,905	308,149	1,433	-	82	586	172	1	-	-	0	0	-	-	343	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	308,664	1,434	-	82	1,147
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	1,797,417																												
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	1,227,131																												
51	Central banks exposure	509,930																												
52	Trading book	60,355																												
53	Total assets	5,593,322																												
Expuneri																														
54	Financial guarantees	-																												
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Appendix 1.3 Model 1. Assets included in the calculation of GAR (CaPex) – December 2024

			Atenuarea Schimbarilor Climatice (Climate change mitigation - CCM)					Adaptarea la schimbarile Climatice (CCA)				Resursele de apa si cele marine - Water and marine resources (WTR)				Economia Circulara - Circular economy (CE)				Poluare - Pollution (PPC)				Diversitatea si Ecosistemele - Biodiversity and Ecosystems (B				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
	KRON	Total (gross) carrying amount (K RON)	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,182,079	300,057	293	-	51	111	92	50	-	21	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	300,206	343	-	51	133
2	Financial undertakings	120,028	880	293	-	51	111	92	50	-	21	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,028	343	-	51	133
3	Credit institutions	111,270	880	293	-	51	111	92	50	-	21	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,028	343	-	51	133
4	Loans and advances	74,568	880	293	-	51	111	92	50	-	21	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,028	343	-	51	133
5	Debt securities, including UoP	36,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-		-	-	-		-	-
7	Other financial corporations	8,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	8,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	8,266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-		-	-	-		-	-
12	of which management companies	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	492	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-		-	-	-		-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-		-	-	-		-	-
20	Non-financial undertakings	42,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Loans and advances	42,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-		-	-	-		-	-
24	Households	907,826	296,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									296,271	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	316,232	296,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-									296,271	-	-	-	-
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-																									
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-	-																									

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28	Local governments financing	25,233																										
29	Housing financing	-																										
30	Other local government financing	25,233																										
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	86,040	2,907																					2,907				
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	2,056,475																										
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings																											
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																											
35	Loans and advances																											
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property																											
37	of which building renovation loans																											
38	Debt securities																											
39	Equity instruments																											
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations																											
41	Loans and advances																											
42	Debt securities																											
43	Equity instruments																											
44	Derivatives																											
45	On demand interbank loans																											
46	Cash and cash-related assets																											
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)																											
48	Total GAR assets	3,238,554	300,057	293	-	51	111	92	50	-	21	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	300,206	343	-	51	133
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	1,477,987																										
50	Central governments and Supranational issuers	1,086,305																										
51	Central banks exposure	340,688																										
52	Trading book	50,993																										
53	Total assets	4,752,576																										
Expuneri																												
54	Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Assets under management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix 1.4 Model 2. GAR information by sector (Turnover)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	CAEN 0620 - Natural gas extraction	231.36	-				-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			231.36	-		

Appendix 1.5 Model 2. GAR information by sector (CaPex)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFC not subject to NFRD	
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount		[Gross] carrying amount	
		K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	K RON	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	CAEN 0620 - Natural gas extraction	385.43	-				-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			385.43	-		

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Appendix 1.6 Model 3. ICP GAR regarding inventory (Turnover) – 2025

		Disclosure reference date 2025																												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution(PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy rejevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
0	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	22.91%	0.07%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	22.95%	0.07%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	23.91%
2	Financial undertakings	4.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.04%	0.17%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.26%	0.47%	0.00%	0.04%	0.17%	3.43%
3	Credit institutions	4.20%	0.49%	0.00%	0.05%	0.18%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.47%	0.49%	0.00%	0.05%	0.18%	3.27%
4	Loans and advances	3.61%	0.62%	0.00%	0.06%	0.23%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.96%	0.62%	0.00%	0.06%	0.23%	2.52%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	6.17%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.18%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.75%
6	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		-	-	0.00%
7	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16%
8	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15%
11	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		-	-	0.00%
12	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
15	Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
19	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-		-	-	0.00%
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%
21	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	4.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%
23	Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24	Households	30.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%										30.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.49%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	94.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%										94.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.58%
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-										-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-																						-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
28	Local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
30	Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	2.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.57%
32	Total GAR assets	8.072%	0.024%	0.000%	0.002%	0.009%	0.002%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.011%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	8.085%	0.0236%	0.000%	0.002%	0.009%	67.86%

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Appendix 1.6 Model 3. GAR CPI on inventory (Turnover) – 2024

		Disclosure reference date 2024																													
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation(CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy(CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
0	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	24.68%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	24.68%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	25.63%
2	Financial undertakings	1.10%	0.16%	0.00%	0.04%	0.08%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.18%	0.17%	0.00%	0.04%	0.08%	2.53%
3	Credit institutions	1.19%	0.17%	0.00%	0.04%	0.09%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.27%	0.18%	0.00%	0.04%	0.09%	2.34%
4	Loans and advances	1.77%	0.26%	0.00%	0.06%	0.13%	0.05%	0.02%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.89%	0.28%	0.00%	0.06%	0.14%	1.57%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%
6	Equity instruments																														0.00%
7	Other financial corporations																														0.18%
8	of which investment firms																														0.17%
9	Loans and advances																														0.00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP																														0.17%
11	Equity instruments																														0.00%
12	of which management companies																														0.01%
13	Loans and advances																														0.00%
14	Debt securities, including UoP																														0.00%
15	Equity instruments																														0.01%
16	of which insurance undertakings																														0.00%
17	Loans and advances																														0.00%
18	Debt securities, including UoP																														0.00%
19	Equity instruments																														0.00%
20	Non-financial undertakings	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%																				0.00					1.69%
21	Loans and advances																														0.90%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%																				0.00					0.76%
23	Equity instruments								0												0					0				0	0.00%
24	Households	32.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								32.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.10%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	93.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								93.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.65%
26	of which building renovation loans																														0.00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans																														0.00%
28	Local governments financing																														0.53%
29	Housing financing																														0.00%
30	Other local government financing																														0.53%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	3.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.81%
32	Total GAR assets	9.18%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.18%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	68.90%

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Appendix 1.7 Model 3. GAR CPI on inventory (Capex) – 2025

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date 2025																												
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM+ CCA + WTR+ CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportia din totalul activelor acoperite
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																													
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	23.04%	0.11%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	23.08%	0.11%	0.00%	0.01%	0.09%	23.91%
2 **Financial undertakings**	4.83%	0.75%	0.00%	0.04%	0.31%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.09%	0.75%	0.00%	0.04%	0.60%	3.43%
3 Credit institutions	4.61%	0.78%	0.00%	0.04%	0.32%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.88%	0.78%	0.00%	0.04%	0.63%	3.27%
4 Loans and advances	4.08%	0.96%	0.00%	0.06%	0.41%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.43%	0.96%	0.00%	0.06%	0.41%	2.52%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75%
6 Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
7 Other financial corporations	9.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%
8 of which investment firms	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%
9 Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 Debt securities, including UoP	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%
11 Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
12 of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%
13 Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
14 Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
15 Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%
16 of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
17 Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
18 Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
19 Equity instruments	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
20 **Non-financial undertakings**	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%
21 Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90%
22 Debt securities, including UoP	7.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%
23 Equity instruments	-			-	-	-			-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-		-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24 **Households**	30.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								30.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.49%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	94.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								94.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.58%
26 of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
27 of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-	-	-																									0.00%
28 **Local governments financing**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42%
29 Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
30 Other local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42%
31 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	2.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.57%
32 **Total GAR assets**	8.118%	0.036%	0.000%	0.002%	0.015%	0.005%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.009%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	8.132%	0.037%	0.000%	0.002%	0.030%	67.86%

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Appendix 1.7 Model 3. GAR CPI on inventory (Capex) – 2024

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Disclosure reference date 2024																												
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Din care finantari specializate	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportia din totalul activelor acoperite
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																													
1 Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	25.38%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.40%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	24.87%
2 Financial undertakings	0.73%	0.24%	0.00%	0.04%	0.09%	0.08%	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	0.29%	0.00%	0.04%	0.11%	2.53%
3 Credit institutions	0.75%	0.26%	0.00%	0.05%	0.10%	0.08%	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.92%	0.31%	0.00%	0.05%	0.12%	2.34%
4 Loans and advances	1.18%	0.39%	0.00%	0.07%	0.15%	0.12%	0.07%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.38%	0.46%	0.00%	0.07%	0.18%	1.57%
5 Debt securities, including UoP																														0.77%
6 Equity instruments																														0.00%
7 Other financial corporations	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%
8 of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
9 Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
11 Equity instruments																														0.00%
12 of which management companies																														0.01%
13 Loans and advances																														0.00%
14 Debt securities, including UoP																														0.00%
15 Equity instruments																														0.01%
16 of which insurance undertakings																														0.00%
17 Loans and advances																														0.00%
18 Debt securities, including UoP																														0.00%
19 Equity instruments																														0.00%
20 Non-financial undertakings																														0.90%
21 Loans and advances																														0.90%
22 Debt securities, including UoP																														0.00%
23 Equity instruments																														0.00%
24 Households	32.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								32.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.10%
25 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	93.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								93.69%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.65%
26 of which building renovation loans																														0.00%
27 of which motor vehicle loans																														0.00%
28 Local governments financing																														0.53%
29 Housing financing																														0.00%
30 Other local government financing																														0.53%
31 Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	3.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.81%
32 Total GAR assets	9.265%	0.009%	0.000%	0.002%	0.003%	0.003%	0.002%	0.000%	0.001%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.002%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	9.270%	0.0106%	0.000%	0.002%	0.004%	68.14%

Appendix 1.8 Model 4. ICP GAR on cash flow (Turnover)

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Disclosure reference date 2025																													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Total (gross) carrying amount (K RON)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	119,088	4.877%	0.593%	0.000%	0.034%	0.199%	0.046%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.300%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	5.222%	0.581%	0.000%	0.034%	0.193%	14.16%
2	Financial undertakings	71,938	8.833%	0.981%	0.000%	0.056%	0.329%	0.076%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.496%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	9.404%	0.962%	0.000%	0.056%	0.319%	8.56%
3	Credit institutions	71,658	8.867%	0.985%	0.000%	0.056%	0.330%	0.077%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.498%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	9.441%	0.966%	0.000%	0.057%	0.320%	8.52%
4	Loans and advances	66,656	5.669%	1.018%	0.000%	0.060%	0.348%	0.081%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.533%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	6.282%	0.996%	0.000%	0.060%	0.337%	7.93%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5,002	51.480%	0.548%	0.000%	0.009%	0.096%	0.026%	0.009%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.026%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	51.532%	0.556%	0.000%	0.009%	0.096%	0.59%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
7	Other financial corporations	280	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.03%
8	of which investment firms	161	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.02%
9	Loans and advances	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	161	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.02%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
12	of which management companies	119	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.01%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
15	Equity instruments	119	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.01%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
20	Non-financial undertakings	23,620	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	7,228																														0.86%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	30,848	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
24	Households	70,541	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%					0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	8.39%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3,983	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%					0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-									-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-						-	-	-	-																					0.00%
28	Local governments financing	1,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
30	Other local government financing	1,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-								-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	1,939	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.23%
32	Total GAR assets	435,275	1.334%	0.162%	0.000%	0.009%	0.054%	0.013%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.082%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	1.429%	0.159%	0.000%	0.009%	0.053%	51.77%

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Appendix 1.9 Model 4. ICP GAR on cash flow (CaPex)

			Disclosure reference date 2025																												
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Total [gross] carrying amount (K RON)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	119,088	6.795%	0.957%	0.000%	0.026%	0.399%	0.067%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.241%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	7.102%	0.916%	0.000%	0.026%	0.852%	14.16%
2	Financial undertakings	71,938	11.667%	1.584%	0.000%	0.043%	0.660%	0.111%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.385%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	12.162%	1.517%	0.000%	0.043%	1.411%	8.56%
3	Credit institutions	71,658	10.536%	1.590%	0.000%	0.043%	0.663%	0.111%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.387%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	11.033%	1.523%	0.000%	0.043%	1.416%	8.52%
4	Loans and advances	66,656	7.322%	1.584%	0.000%	0.046%	0.694%	0.115%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.412%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	7.848%	1.509%	0.000%	0.046%	0.662%	7.93%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5,002	53.366%	1.677%	0.000%	0.009%	0.243%	0.061%	0.026%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.052%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	53.479%	1.703%	0.000%	0.009%	11.469%	0.59%
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
7	Other financial corporations	280	301.180%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	301.180%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.03%
8	of which investment firms	161	523.458%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	523.458%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.02%
9	Loans and advances	-	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	161	523.458%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	523.458%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.02%
11	Equity instruments	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
12	of which management companies	119	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.01%
13	Loans and advances	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
15	Equity instruments	119	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		0.000%	0.000%	0.000%		0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.01%
16	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
20	Non-financial undertakings	23,620	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%
21	Loans and advances	7,228	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.86%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	30,848	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
24	Households	70,541	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%					0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	8.39%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3,983	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%					0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.00%
26	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-				-	-							-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	-	-	-				-	-							-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
28	Local governments financing	1,710	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
29	Housing financing	-	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
30	Other local government financing	1,710	-	-				-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-			-	-				0.00%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	1,939	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.23%
32	Total GAR assets	435,275	1.859%	0.262%	0.000%	0.007%	0.109%	0.018%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.066%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	1.943%	0.251%	0.000%	0.007%	0.233%	51.77%

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Appendix 1.10 Model 5. ICP off-balance sheet exposures

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Disclosure reference date 2025																															
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR+ CE + PPC + BIO)							
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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Annex 1.11 Template 1. Nuclear and fossil gas activities

Nuclear and fossil gas related activities		
Row	Nuclear energy related activities	
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
	Fossil gas related activities	
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IRO	Impacts, Risks and Opportunities
AGM	General Meeting of Shareholders
AML	Anti-money laundering
ANAF	National Agency for Fiscal Administration
APIA	National Agency for Payments and Inspection in Agriculture
AR	Application Requirements
BoD	Board of Directors
CARS	Risk Administration and Sustainability Committee
CaPex	Capital Expenditure
CEB	Council of europe Development Bank
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
DSRD	Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
DR	Disclosure Requirement
E&S	Environment &Social matters
EMN	European Microfinance Network
ESG	Environmental, social and governance matters
ESMS	Environmental and social Management System
ESRS	European Sustainability Reporting Standards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of theUnited Nations
GHG	Gheenhouse Gases
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
NFI	Non-Financial Institution
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the EU
MDR-P	Minimum Disclosure Requirements
MFC	Microfinance Centre
ONRC	National Agency of Commerce Registry
SAI	Assets Management Company
SPV	Private Virtual Space
EU	European Union

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Independent Auditor's Limited Assurance Report on the Patria Bank Group Sustainability Statement

To the shareholders of Patria Bank S.A.

Soseaua Pipera 42, Globalworth Plaza, Et. 8 si 10, Bucuresti, Romania, CP 020309
Unique Registration Code: RO11447021

Limited Assurance Conclusion

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on whether the Sustainability Statement of Patria Bank S.A. ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together, "the Group"), included in the consolidated and separate Board of Directors Report ("the Sustainability Statement") as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025, has been prepared in accordance with article 33 of Annex I to the National Bank of Romania's Order no. 27/2010 for the approval of the accounting regulations in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by European Union, with subsequent changes ("NBR Order no. 27/2010").

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention to cause us to believe that the Sustainability Statement as of and for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with article 33 of Annex I of the NBR Order no. 27/2010, including:

- Compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the Group to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement ("the Process") is in accordance with the description set out in the *"IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities"* section thereof; and
- Compliance of the disclosures in the *"Presentation of key performance indicators under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)"* subsection within the environmental section of the Sustainability Statement with the reporting requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 ("*the Taxonomy Regulation*").

Our conclusion on the Sustainability Statement does not extend to any other information that accompanies or contains the Sustainability Statement and our limited assurance report. We have not performed any assurance procedures as part of this engagement with respect to such other information. However, we audited the separate and consolidated financial statements of, respectively, the Bank and the Group, as of and for the year ended at 31 December 2025, prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the NBR Order no. 27/2010, forming part

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Fiscal registration code RO12997279
Trade Registry no. J2000004439400
Share Capital 2,000 RON

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of the other information, and our auditor's report thereon is also included with the other information.

Basis for Our Limited Assurance Conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the 'Our responsibilities' section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants (IESBA code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our assurance engagement on the Sustainability Statement in Romania, including Law no. 162/2017 and related amendments.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the Sustainability Statement

The management of the Bank is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining a process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statement in accordance with the ESRS and for disclosing this process in the "*IRO-1 – Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities*" section of the Sustainability Statement. This responsibility includes:

- Understanding the context in which the Group's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of its affected stakeholders;
- Identifying the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Group's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium-, or long-term;
- Assessing the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and
- Developing methodologies and making assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Management of the Bank is further responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Statement, in accordance with the article 33 of Annex I of the NBR Order no. 27/2010, including:

- Compliance with the ESRS;
- Preparing the disclosures in the *Presentation of key performance indicators under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)* subsection within the

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environmental section of the Sustainability Statement, in compliance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation;

- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls that management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability Statement such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- Selecting and applying appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates about individual sustainability disclosures that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Those charged with governance of the Bank are responsible for overseeing the reporting process for the Group's Sustainability Statement.

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Sustainability Statement

There are inherent limitations regarding the measurement or evaluation of the matters in the Sustainability Statement subject to limited assurance, which have been set out below:

- As described in "*BP-2 Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances*" within the Sustainability Statement, greenhouse gas emissions quantification is subject to scientific and estimation uncertainty;
- As described in the *Applicable methodology* paragraph of the "*Presentation of key performance indicators under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)*" subsection, Applicable methodology paragraph, within the Sustainability Statement, calculated indicators are subject to inherent limitations considering the information systems of the Group or reliance on data provided by third parties;
- As also described in "*BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances*" section, in determining the disclosures in the Sustainability Statement, the Group interprets undefined legal and other terms. Undefined legal and other terms may be interpreted differently, including the legal conformity of their interpretation and, accordingly, are subject to uncertainties.

Our Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and reporting our limited assurance conclusion to the Bank's shareholders. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Sustainability Statement as a whole.

Our responsibilities in relation to the Process for reporting the Sustainability Statement include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Process, including the outcome of the Process; and
- Designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Group's description of its Process, as disclosed in "*IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities*" section.

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statement include:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Statement but not evaluating the design of particular control activities, obtaining evidence about their implementation or testing their operating effectiveness;

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- Identifying disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error; and
- Designing and performing procedures focused on disclosures in the Sustainability Statement where material misstatements are likely to arise. 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.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statement. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statement that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. The nature, timing and extent of our procedures depended on our understanding of the Sustainability Statement and other engagement circumstances, including the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, in the Sustainability Statement. We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Process, the procedures we performed included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Process by:
  - performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management (stakeholder engagement, business plans and strategy documents); and
  - inspecting the Group's internal documentation of its Process;
  - evaluating the Group's internal validation regarding the maintenance of the results of the Double-materiality analysis performed in the previous year; and
- Evaluating whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the Process was consistent with the description of the Process set out in the "*IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities*" section.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement with respect to the Sustainability Statement, the procedures we performed included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the Group's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability Statement by performing inquiries with the Group's personnel, with the purpose of identifying changes form previous year which would necessitate modifying the planning by introducing additional review procedures;
- Evaluating whether material information identified by the Process is included in the Sustainability Statement;
- Evaluating whether the structure and the presentation of the Sustainability Statement is in accordance with the ESRS;
- Performing inquiries of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- Performing substantive assurance procedures including on a sample basis on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statement;
- Obtaining evidence on the methods, assumptions and data for developing relevant estimates and on how these methods were applied;

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- Obtaining an understanding of the process for identifying economic activities that are eligible under the Taxonomy Regulation and aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation, and of the related disclosures in the Sustainability Reporting.
- Evaluating whether the standardized reporting templates required by the Taxonomy Regulation were appropriately used to present the key performance indicators; and
- Assessing whether the disclosures in the Sustainability Statement reconcile, where relevant, with the Group's financial statements.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

For and on behalf of KPMG Audit S.R.L.:

CFurtună

Cezar Gabriel Furtuna

registered in the electronic public register of financial auditors and audit firms under no. AF1526

KPMG Audit SRL

registered in the electronic public register of financial auditors and audit firms under no. FA9

Bucharest, 27 March 2026

Autoritatea pentru Supravegherea Publică a Activității de Audit Statutar (ASPAAS)
Auditor financiar: **FURTUNA CEZAR GABRIEL**
Registrul Public Electronic: **AF1526**

Autoritatea Pentru Supravegherea Publică a Activității de Audit Statutar (ASPAAS)
Auditor financiar: **KPMG AUDIT S.R.L.**
Registru Public Electronic: **FA9**

PATRIA BANK GROUP

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Prepared in accordance with Order no. 27/2010 of the National Bank of Romania and with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union

PATRIA BANK GROUP

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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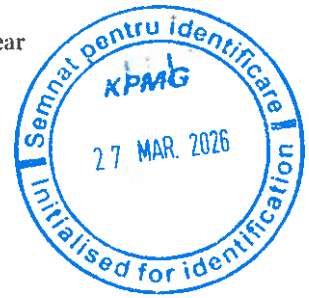
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CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (All amounts are in thousand RON)

		Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 Restated*	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 Restated*
Interest and similar income calculated using the effective interest rate	8	378,046	332,219	334,337	289,414
Interest and similar expense	8	(180,772)	(158,388)	(166,060)	(144,690)
Net interest income	**8**	**197,274**	**173,831**	**168,277**	**144,724**
Fee and commission income	9	52,206	47,157	47,208	43,604
Fee and commission expense	9	(9,737)	(8,153)	(8,112)	(6,778)
Net fee and commission income	**9**	**42,469**	**39,004**	**39,096**	**36,826**
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	6,278	5,575	5,472	5,915
Net gain/(loss) from disposal of investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	3,591	5,784	3,591	5,784
Net gain/(loss) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		(3,908)	(150)	(3,899)	(118)
Net gain/(loss) from investment properties	23	1,038	262	1,038	262
Net gain/(loss) on non-current assets held for sale	24	567	166	567	166
Other operating income	12	30,088	16,534	37,339	19,880
Net operating income		**277,397**	**241,006**	**251,481**	**213,439**
Personnel expenses	14	(96,104)	(85,466)	(83,785)	(75,486)
Administrative and other operating expenses	15	(74,316)	(68,803)	(68,211)	(64,079)
Depreciation and amortization	28,29	(24,756)	(23,482)	(23,092)	(21,988)
Operational result before impairment		**82,221**	**63,255**	**76,393**	**51,886**
Impairment losses on financial assets	13	(15,192)	(16,390)	(11,955)	(12,084)
Operational profit		**67,029**	**46,865**	**64,438**	**39,802**
Profit before tax		**67,029**	**46,865**	**64,438**	**39,802**
Income tax expense for the year	16	(15,547)	(8,697)	(14,226)	(7,090)
Net profit for the period		**51,482**	**38,168**	**50,212**	**32,712**



PATRIA BANK GROUP

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (All amounts are in thousand RON)

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 Restated*	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 Restated*
Net profit for the period	**51,482**	**38,168**	**50,212**	**32,712**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Net gain on debt instruments measured at FVOCI, transferred to profit or loss	(3,591)	(5,784)	(3,591)	(5,784)
Gain/(loss) from fair value measurement of debt instruments measured at FVOCI	25,744	(1,791)	25,744	(1,791)
Variation of expected credit loss related to debt instruments measured at FVOCI	117	233	117	233
Income tax recorded directly in other comprehensive income	(3,563)	1,175	(3,563)	1,175
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Gain on equity investments measured at FVOCI	7,963	1,332	7,963	1,332
Income tax recorded directly in other comprehensive income, related to investments measured at FVOCI	(1,274)	(213)	(1,274)	(213)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	**25,396**	**(5,048)**	**25,396**	**(5,048)**
Comprehensive income	**76,878**	**33,120**	**75,608**	**27,664**
Profit attributable to:				
-Equity holders of the parent entity	51,482	38,168	50,212	32,712
-Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	**51,482**	**38,168**	**50,212**	**32,712**
Comprehensive income attributable to:				
-Equity holders of the parent entity	76,878	33,120	75,608	27,664
-Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive income	**76,878**	**33,120**	**75,608**	**27,664**
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	**0.0146**	**0.0116**	**0.0143**	**0.0100**

Semnat pentru identificare
KPMG
27 MAR. 2026
Initialised for identification

* *The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 47.*

The consolidated and separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 25 of March 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Valentin Vancea
General Manager

Georgiana Stanciulescu
Deputy General Manager

Semnat pentru identificare
KPMG
27 MAR. 2026
Initialed for identification

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts are in thousand RON)

Thousand RON	Note	Group 31 December 2025	Group 31 December 2024 Restated*	Bank 31 December 2025	Bank 31 December 2024 Restated*
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	17	789,769	524,955	789,312	524,457
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	89,116	81,042	89,111	76,310
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	19	972,483	810,570	972,483	810,570
Due from banks	20	19,201	19,422	19,201	19,422
Loans and advances to customers	21	2,961,924	2,528,065	2,787,087	2,367,410
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	22	348,670	379,473	348,670	379,473
Investment property	23	90,284	90,210	90,284	90,210
Non-current assets held for sale	24	1,022	1,545	856	1,379
Investment in subsidiaries	25	-	-	40,522	40,296
Financial assets held for sale	46	5,428	-	1,774	-
Other financial assets	26	19,795	32,718	21,326	32,354
Other assets	27	6,894	6,441	6,871	6,384
Deferred tax assets	16	-	3,683	-	3,856
Intangible assets	28	60,383	56,776	54,683	51,543
Property and equipment	29	79,889	85,053	77,604	82,493
Total assets		**5,444,858**	**4,619,953**	**5,299,784**	**4,486,157**
Liabilities					
Due to banks	30	280,777	4,905	280,777	4,905
Customer deposits	31	4,039,041	3,654,777	4,098,978	3,702,193
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	32	344,567	285,365	172,183	136,548
Other financial liabilities	33	75,606	87,093	66,027	75,233
Deferred tax liability		1,231	-	961	-
Provisions	34	8,873	12,047	7,682	10,836
Other liabilities	35	13,781	6,015	13,337	4,945
Liabilities associated with financial assets held for sale	46	1,573	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	36	127,860	84,487	102,719	59,391
Debt securities in issue	37	67,563	65,557	67,563	65,557
Total liabilities		**4,960,872**	**4,200,246**	**4,810,227**	**4,059,608**
Equity					
Share capital and equity premiums	38	328,139	332,181	328,139	332,181
Merger premium		(67,569)	(67,569)	(67,569)	(67,569)
Treasury shares		(7,202)	(1,140)	(6,068)	(5)
Accumulated Profit / (Losses)	38	161,171	111,491	169,006	120,223
Revaluation reserves	41	34,052	10,449	32,343	8,740
Statutory legal reserve	41	23,212	19,617	21,523	18,301
Other reserves	41	12,183	14,678	12,183	14,678
Total equity		**483,986**	**419,707**	**489,557**	**426,549**
Total liabilities and equity		**5,444,858**	**4,619,953**	**5,299,784**	**4,486,157**

** The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 47.*

The consolidated and separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 25 of March 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Valentin Vancea
General Manager

Georgiana Stanciulescu
Deputy General Manager

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts are in thousand RON)

Group

Thousand RON	Share capital	Merger premium	Treasury shares	Revaluation reserves for financial assets at FVOCI	Revaluation reserve for property	Statutory legal reserve	Other reserves	Accumulated Profits / (Losses)	Total equity attributable to the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	**332,181**	**(67,569)**	**(1,140)**	**(12,721)**	**23,170**	**19,617**	**14,678**	**111,491**	**419,707**	**-**	**419,707**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,482	51,482	-	51,482
Other comprehensive income											
Net gain related to FVOCI debt instruments recycled in profit or loss account	-	-	-	(3,016)	-	-	-	-	(3,016)	-	(3,016)
Expected net credit loss related to FVOCI debt instruments	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	98	-	98
Gains/(losses) from the measurement at fair value of debt instruments FVOCI	-	-	-	21,625	-	-	-	-	21,625	-	21,625
Net gain from the fair value measurement of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	6,689	-	-	-	-	6,689	-	6,689
Changes in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,396**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,396**	**-**	**25,396**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,396**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,482**	**76,878**	**-**	**76,878**
Allocation to legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	3,595	-	(3,595)	-	-	-
Revaluation reserve realized	-	-	-	-	(1,793)	-	-	1,793	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,399	-	2,399		2,399
Acquisitions of own shares	-	-	(6,062)	-	-	-	(4,894)	-	(10,957)	-	(10,957)
Reduction of share capital	(4,042)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,042)	-	(4,042)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**328,139**	**(67,569)**	**(7,202)**	**12,675**	**21,377**	**23,212**	**12,183**	**161,171**	**483,986**	**-**	**483,986**



Group

Thousand RON	Share capital	Merger premium	Treasury shares	Revaluation reserves for financial assets at FVOCI	Revaluation reserve for property	Statutory legal reserve	Other reserves	Accumulated Profits / (Losses)	Total equity attributable to the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024	**332,181**	**(67,569)**	**(1,140)**	**(7,672)**	**27,852**	**17,160**	**14,678**	**71,097**	**386,587**	**-**	**386,587**
Profit for the period as previously reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,624	40,624	-	40,624
Impact of correction of errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,456)	(2,456)	-	(2,456)
Profit for the period restated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,168	38,168		38,168
Other comprehensive income											
Net gain related to FVOCI debt instruments recycled in profit or loss account	-	-	-	(4,859)	-	-	-	-	(4,859)	-	(4,859)
Expected net credit loss related to FVOCI debt instruments	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	196	-	196
Gains/(losses) from the measurement at fair value of debt instruments FVOCI	-	-	-	(1,504)	-	-	-	-	(1,504)	-	(1,504)
Net gain from the fair value measurement of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	1,119	-	-	-	-	1,119	-	1,119
Changes in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	**(5,048)**	-	-	-	-	**(5,048)**	-	**(5,048)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	**(5,048)**	-	-	-	**38,168**	**33,120**	-	**33,120**
Allocation to legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	2,457	-	(2,457)	-	-	-
Revaluation reserve realized	-	-	-	-	(4,682)	-	-	4,682	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**332,181**	**(67,569)**	**(1,140)**	**(12,721)**	**23,170**	**19,617**	**14,678**	**111,491**	**419,707**	-	**419,707**

* *The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 47.*

Bank



CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
(All amounts are in thousand RON)

Thousand RON	Share capital	Merger premium	Treasury shares	Revaluation reserves for financial assets at FVOCI	Revaluation reserve for property	Statutory legal reserve	Other reserves	Accumulated Profits / (Losses)	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2025	**332,181**	**(67,569)**	**(5)**	**(12,721)**	**21,461**	**18,301**	**14,678**	**120,223**	**426,549**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,212	50,212
Other comprehensive income									
Net gain related to FVOCI debt instruments recycled in profit or loss account	-	-	-	(3,016)	-	-	-	-	(3,016)
Expected net credit loss related to FVOCI debt instruments	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	98
Gains/(losses) from the measurement at fair value of debt instruments FVOCI	-	-	-	21,625	-	-	-	-	21,625
Net gain from the fair value measurement of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	6,689	-	-	-	-	6,689
Changes in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	**25,396**	-	-	-	-	**25,396**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	**25,396**	-	-	-	**50,212**	**75,608**
Allocation to legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	3,222	-	(3,222)	-
Revaluation reserve realized	-	-	-	-	(1,793)	-	-	1,793	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,399	-	2,399
Acquisitions of own shares	-	-	(6,063)	-	-	-	(4,894)	-	(10,957)
Reduction of share capital	(4,042)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,042)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**328,139**	**(67,569)**	**(6,068)**	**12,675**	**19,668**	**21,523**	**12,183**	**169,006**	**489,557**

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Thousand RON	Share capital	Merger premium	Treasury shares	Revaluation reserves for financial assets at FVOCI	Revaluation reserve for property	Statutory legal reserve	Other reserves	Accumulated Profits / (Losses)	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2024	**332,181**	**(67,569)**	**(5)**	**(7,672)**	**26,144**	**16,188**	**14,678**	**84,940**	**398,885**
Profit for the period as previously reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,168	35,168
Impact of correction of errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,456)	(2,456)
Profit for the period restated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**32,712**	**32,712**
Other comprehensive income									
Net gain related to FVOCI debt instruments recycled in profit or loss account	-	-	-	(4,859)	-	-	-	-	(4,859)
Expected net credit loss related to FVOCI debt instruments	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	196
Gains/(losses) from the measurement at fair value of debt instruments FVOCI	-	-	-	(1,504)	-	-	-	-	(1,504)
Net gain from the fair value measurement of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	1,119	-	-	-	-	1,119
Changes in the revaluation reserve for property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	**(5,048)**	-	-	-	-	**(5,048)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	**(5,048)**	-	-	-	**32,712**	**27,664**
Allocation to legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	2,113	-	(2,113)	-
Revaluation reserve realized	-	-	-	-	(4,683)	-	-	4,683	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**332,181**	**(67,569)**	**(5)**	**(12,721)**	**21,461**	**18,301**	**14,678**	**120,223**	**426,549**

The comparative information is restated on account of correction of errors. See note 47.

The consolidated and separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 25 of March 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Valentin Vancea
General Manager

Georgiana Stanciulescu
Deputy General Manager



CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(All amounts are in thousand RON)

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash flows from operating activities				
Interest received	369,696	328,641	326,707	275,621
Interest paid	(178,836)	(164,155)	(164,379)	(150,454)
Fees and commissions received	52,206	47,157	47,208	43,604
Fees and commissions paid	(9,737)	(8,153)	(8,112)	(6,778)
Gain / (Loss) from financial derivatives	(1,735)	(72)	(1,735)	(72)
Net gain from financial instruments and other operating income	23,852	22,807	24,714	22,916
Recoveries from off balance sheet items	20,282	11,266	19,759	11,101
Cash payments to employees	(96,351)	(86,486)	(84,052)	(76,209)
Cash payments to suppliers	(99,487)	(92,435)	(91,717)	(86,217)
Income taxes paid	(6,826)	(167)	(6,826)	(167)
Net cash-flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	73,064	58,403	61,567	33,345
Changes of operating assets				
(Increase)/Decrease of:				
- loans and advances to banks	(159)	(345)	(159)	(344)
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(7,082)	(34,715)	(6,381)	(33,789)
- loans and advances to customers	(446,614)	(323,537)	(429,443)	(320,786)
- other assets adjustments	(30,846)	(14,742)	(31,282)	(12,450)
Total changes of operating assets	(484,701)	(373,339)	(467,265)	(367,369)
Changes of operating liabilities				
Increase/(Decrease) of:				
- due to banks	277,153	(177,824)	277,153	(177,824)
- deposits from customers	366,656	546,558	379,258	579,108
- other financial liabilities	(9,861)	(10,308)	(8,698)	(13,127)
Total changes of operating liabilities	633,948	358,426	647,713	388,157
Net cash flow used in operating activities	**222,311**	**43,490**	**242,015**	**54,133**
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of investment securities at FVOCI	(698,661)	(497,095)	(698,661)	(497,095)
Maturities and proceeds from investment securities at FVOCI	609,425	360,437	609,361	360,437
Acquisition of equity instruments	-	-	(2,000)	-
Maturities of investments at amortized cost	30,946	21,460	30,946	21,460
Proceeds from dividend	5,315	4,428	10,899	8,005
Sale of investment property and non-current assets held for sale and premises	1,721	1,088	1,721	1,088
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets	8,021	8,277	8,277	10,941
Net cash used in investing activities	**(43,233)**	**(101,405)**	**(39,457)**	**(95,164)**
Cash flows from financing activities				
Withdrawals from loans from other financial institutions	104,108	90,120	54,508	61,884
Repayments of loans from other financial institutions	(49,582)	(35,955)	(23,420)	(24,574)
Subordinated liabilities	39,793	(10,007)	39,793	(10,007)
Share buyback payment	(12,600)	-	(12,600)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	**81,719**	**44,158**	**58,281**	**27,303**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	4,017	494	4,016	493
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	264,814	(13,263)	264,855	(13,235)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	524,955	538,218	524,457	537,692
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**789,769**	**524,955**	**789,312**	**524,457**

The consolidated and separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on the 25 of March 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Valentin Vancea
General Manager

Georgiana Stanciulescu
Deputy General Manager

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1. REPORTING ENTITY

As at 31 December 2025, the Structure of the Patria Bank Group is the following:

- **Patria Bank S.A. – Parent company–** "The Bank / PBK" is a Romanian credit institution resulted from the merger by absorption between the former Banca Comerciala Carpatica S.A. (as an absorbing entity) and former Patria Bank S.A. (as an absorbed entity), which took place on 1st of May 2017. According to the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders regarding the approval of the merger, the decision to change the name of the absorbing company from Banca Comerciala Carpatica S.A. in Patria Bank S.A. was implemented at the same time with the merger date.

  The Registered office: 42, Pipera Road, Globalworth Plaza Building, 8 and 10 Floors, Bucharest, Sector 2, postal code 020112.

  As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Bank is ultimately controlled by Emerging Europe Accession Fund Cooperatief U.A. ("EEAF") the entity that controls EEAF Financial Services B.V., the Bank's majority shareholder. The main investors of this fund are the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Fund (part of the European Investment Bank Group), DEG - Deutsche Investitions - und Entwicklungsgesellschaft GmbH, the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank.

  The Bank provides banking services and other financial services to companies and retail clients. These services include: deposit and current accounts, domestic and international payments, foreign exchange transactions, working capital loans, medium term lending, bank guarantees, letters of credit.

  The Group exercises direct and indirect control over the following subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Field of activity	Ownership percentage as at 31.12.2025	Ownership percentage as at 31.12.2024
Patria Credit IFN SA	Rural lending and microfinance	99.99%	99.99%
SAI Patria Asset Management SA	The management of open-end investment funds	99.99%	99.99%
Patria Euro Obligatiuni	Investment fund	83.61%	79.22%
Patria Stock	Investment fund	79.63%	73.28%
Patria Global	Investment fund	52.73%	49.75%
Carpatica Invest SA	Financial investment services	95.68%	95.68%

- **Patria Credit IFN SA – Subsidiary –** ("IFN") is a company registered in Romania since February 12, 2004 and it is authorized by the National Bank of Romania ("NBR") to carry out lending activities. Starting with March 28, 2007, IFN is registered with the General Register of the NBR's Non-banking Financial Institutions ("IFN"), and as of February 26, 2008 Patria Credit IFN was also registered with the NBR Special Register.

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- **SAI Patria Asset Management SA (former SAI Carpatica Asset Management SA) – Subsidiary** – is authorized by the Financial Supervision Authority ("FSA") for the management of open-end investment funds. The company manages six investment funds – Patria Stock, Patria Global, Patria Obligatiuni (unconsolidated), Patria Euro Obligatiuni, ETF BET Patria – Tradeville (unconsolidated) and ETF Energie Patria – Tradeville (unconsolidated). The two ETFs are the first Exchange Traded Funds established in Romania and are both listed on the Bucharest Stock Exchange. SAI Patria Asset Management SA is under the control of Patria Bank. Patria Bank holds 99.99% of the share capital and voting rights of SAI Patria Asset Management.

- **Carpatica Invest SA** (undergoing dissolution) – **Subsidiary** – Carpatica Invest SA with its head office in Sibiu, 5 Mihai Viteazu Street, was a financial investment services company that operated according to FSA regulations. The Financial Supervisory Authority revoked the license of Carpatica Invest SA by decision 1486/06.07.2015. The liquidator appointed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Carpatica Invest SA shareholders requested the opening of the simplified insolvency procedure, which was opened by sentence no. 928/03.11.2016 of the Sibiu Court, in file no. 2127/85/2016.
  Considering the dissolution decision as well as the insignificant impact of the consolidation of Carpatica Invest SA, the Group took the decision to change the scope of consolidation in 2024 and 2023 excluding Carpatica Invest SA.

As at 31 December 2024 – The Group Patria Bank ("The Group") includes Patria Bank S.A. ("The Bank" / "PBK (resulted from the 2017 merger between Banca Comerciala Carpatica and Patria Bank, former Nextebank until 2016), Patria Credit IFN SA ("IFN"), SAI Patria Asset Management SA (former SAI Carpatica Asset Management SA) together with the managed investment funds: FDI Patria Stock, FDI Patria Global and FDI Patria Euro Obligatiuni and SSIF Carpatica Invest SA (in bankruptcy, ongoing insolvency procedure, unconsolidated). Patria Bank SA is the Parent company of the Group.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS") and with Order of the National Bank of Romania No 27/2010 on the approval of accounting regulations in accordance with IFRS, as amended ("NBR Order No 27/2010").

The accounts of the Group are maintained in RON in accordance with Romanian accounting law and National Bank of Romania's banking regulations and the Financial Supervisory Authority (ASF).
Patria Bank S.A. is the result of the merger by absorption between the former Banca Comerciala Carpatica SA (as the absorbing entity) and the former Patria Bank S.A. (as the absorbed entity), merger which was implemented on the 1st of May 2017.

Patria Bank is the parent company of the Group. Consequently, the consolidated financial statements prepared by Patria Bank represent the highest level of consolidation of the Group's entities.

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b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the initial recognition of financial instruments based on fair value, and by the revaluation of properties and equipment, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and non-current assets held for sale. The main accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Patria Bank SA and all its subsidiaries for the year ended December 2025 and December 2024.
In the separate financial statements the Bank records the participations in subsidiaries separately at cost, less investment funds that met the consolidation criteria, which are measured at fair value – the unit value of the net asset and presented in the category Assets at fair value through profit and loss.
All balances between Group companies, transactions, income and expenses, losses and gains arising from transactions between Group companies are eliminated.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Bank. An investor controls an investee when it has power, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The entities in the Group are incorporated in Romania, keep their accounting books and prepare their statutory financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Determining whether the group controls an investment fund for which the Group acts as fund manager usually focuses on assessing the group's aggregate economic interests in the fund (comprising any carried interest and expected management fees). See Note 5 Use Of Estimates And Judgments, "Control over investment funds".

The Group presents the non-controlling interest in its consolidated financial position within equity, separated from the equity of the parent company's owners.
The non-controlling interest is measured proportionally with the percentage held in the net assets of the subsidiary. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary, which do not result in the loss of parent control of the subsidiary, are reflected as equity transactions.

d) Going concern

The preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements is based on the going concern assumption that involves management's assessments, estimates and assumptions of the Bank and Group's management related to the income, expenses, assets, liabilities, cash flows, liquidity and capital requirements of the Bank and the Group. The management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

e) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements according to IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Current results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the Note 5.

f) Functional and presentation currency

The elements included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are prepared and presented in Romanian leu ("RON"), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest thousand.
Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into lei currency at the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Romania ("NBR") at the end of the respective reporting period.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into RON at the official exchange rates of year-end, are recognized in profit or loss (as foreign exchange translation gains less losses). Translation at the official exchange rate does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost.
Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency, including equity investments, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Effects of exchange rate changes on non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are recorded as part of the fair value gain or loss.



The exchange rates of major foreign currencies were:

Currencies	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Euro (EUR)	1: LEI 5.0985	1: LEI 4.9741	2.50%
US Dollar (USD)	1: LEI 4.3417	1: LEI 4.7768	(9.11%)

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024		% Increase/ (Decrease)	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
At 31 December	5.0985	4.3417	4.9741	4.7768	2.50%	(9.11%)
Average for the period	5.0431	4.4645	4.9746	4.5975	1.38%	(2.89%)
Maximum for the period	5.1222	4.8734	4.9773	4.7908	2.91%	1.72%
Minimum for the period	4.9728	4.2778	4.9655	4.4451	0.15%	(3.76%)

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Patria Bank SA as the entity resulted from the merger, adopted as accounting policy applied to the merger process the method of Predecessor Accounting, according to which the financial statements of the entity resulted from the merger represent a continuation of the consolidated financial statements of the two pre-merger entities, resulting from the application of IFRS 3 which identifies the acquisition date as March 2016 and the buyer as Patria Bank SA.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value. In the case of a financial asset or financial liability that is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, it is adjusted for transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability, such as fees and commissions.

Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the Group recognises the difference as follows:

- When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss;
- In all other cases (i.e. a Level 2 and 3 input), the difference is deferred, and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held in a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

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The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets ("POCI") the Group calculates the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, which is calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial asset instead of its gross carrying amount and incorporates the impact of expected credit losses in estimated future cash flows.

When the Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

In the statement of financial position these assets are measured at amortised cost which is the gross carrying value less impairment allowances. These assets are included within the following statement of financial position line items: "Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost", "Loans and advances to customers", "Cash and cash equivalents', "Due from banks" and "Other Financial Assets".

In Patria Bank SA the financial assets at amortised cost represent the largest financial asset category; these include: the largest majority of loans and advances to customers, interbank placements and loans (including reverse repo transactions), deposits with Central Bank, amounts in course of settlement, trade receivables and other receivables. Investments in securities measured at amortised cost may be acquired for different business purposes such as: compliance with internal/external liquidity risk requirements, efficient investment of surplus liquidity, strategic position set by the Bank's management, origination and support for client relationships, replacement of loan activity with other activities in order to improve the yield.

Fair value option for financial assets

The Group may also irrevocably designate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases.

Interests income

Interests income are calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

- Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset;

- Financial assets that are not POCI but subsequently become credit-impaired (or stage 3), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

Interest income for these assets are valued using the effective interest rate and are included in the line item "Interest and similar income calculated using the effective interest rate" in the statement of comprehensive income.
Gains or losses from impairment are included in the line item "Net charge with impairment of financial assets".

Financial assets

i. Classification and subsequent measurement

According to IFRS 9 the Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss („FVPL");
- Fair value through other comprehensive income („FVOCI"); or
- Amortised cost.

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The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- The Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- The cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in the (ii) *Impairment of financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9* section below. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income using the effective interest rate method".
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss.

When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in "Net investment income". Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income" using the effective interest rate method in the statement of comprehensive income;

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement within "Net trading income " in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, in which case they are presented separately in "Net investment income". Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Interest income using the effective interest rate method".

Business model: the business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other 'business model and measured at FVPL.

Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include:

- Past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected
- How the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel
- How risks are assessed and managed
- How managers are compensated

Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI): Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI test"). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group considers the following factors in applying the SPPI benchmark test:

- Whether payment terms are "not genuine" or "de minimis"
- Rights in bankruptcy or when non-payment happens
- Arrangements denominated in a foreign currency
- Prepayment and term extending options
- Other contingent payment features
- Non-recourse arrangements
- The time value of money element of interest



- Contractually linked instruments (tranches) and negative interest rates.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Basic ordinary shares held by the Group are such equity instruments.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments as FVOCI when those investments are held for purposes other than to generate investment returns. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.
Gains and losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in the "Gain / (loss) from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss account" line in the statement of profit or loss.

ii. Impairment of financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9

IFRS 9 impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI and to certain credit commitments and financial guarantees.
Expected credit losses on assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in the income statement and reduces the value of the asset.
For credit commitments and financial guarantees, the expected credit losses are recognized as liabilities.
Expected credit losses on assets measured at FVOCI are recognized in the income statement and reduces the value of asset.

The main assets to which the Expected Credit Loss model applies are:

- Loans to customers
- Due to banks (current accounts, deposits)
- Government securities
- Corporate bonds
- Other financial assets (other receivables, cash in transit etc.)



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iii. Modification of the terms and conditions of the loans granted to the clients

If the Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay;
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan;
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the interest rate;
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in;
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognized is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. At derecognition, the differences in the carrying amount are also recognized in profit or loss as a gain or loss.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

iv. Derecognition other than a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group has not retained control.

Control is maintained when the other party does not have the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to a third party, without imposing restrictions to selling the asset.
The Group enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all the risks

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and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Group:

(i) Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
(ii) Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
(iii) Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

v. Derecognition of non-recoverable loans

The Group performs derecognition of non-recoverable loans by recording them off the balance sheet (and their respective impairment losses) when the Board of Directors decides that they are irrecoverable. This decision is made after analysing relevant information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the debtor / issuer's financial position so that the debtor / issuer is no longer able to pay the obligation. For lower value credits with homogeneous characteristics, decisions are made based on the number of days of late payment at the specific product level.

For loans that are 100% impaired, the Group closes the book value of the loans directly in counterparty with the impairment allowance. Subsequently, the Group records all receipts from debtors directly to the profit or loss account under Net impairment of financial assets ".

vi. Restructured loans

Restructured loans are considered impaired if the forbearance measure is applied to a loan already impaired or if the loan has more than 1 restructuring measure or number of days overdue is more than 30.
A loan is considered to be restructured if the Group / Bank grant a concession that, in other conditions it would not have made, to a debtor due to a deterioration in the debtor's financial position. Once the loan is restructured, it remains in this category independent of the subsequent satisfactory performance, for a minimum of 2 years, the period called the probation period.

Financial liabilities

i. Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in the trading booking) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in

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which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss;

- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies;
- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

The **Net Assets Attributable to Unit Holders of Consolidated Investment Funds** are classified as liabilities based on the following assessment:

- Redemption Rights: Unit holders have the right to redeem their units at the net asset value (NAV) of the fund.
- Lack of Discretionary Control: The issuer (fund) does not have unconditional discretion to refuse redemption requests.
- Contractual Obligation: There is a contractual requirement to transfer cash or other financial assets upon redemption requests from unit holders.

ii. ***Derecognition***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged), cancelled or expires.

Repurchase agreement

Sales and repurchase agreements are transactions in which the Bank sells a security and simultaneously agrees to repurchase it (or an asset that is substantially the same) at a fixed price on a future date.
These securities continue to be recognized in the statement of financial position as securities and are measured in accordance with the applicable accounting policies. The liability for amounts received under these agreements from banking book portfolio is included in customers' or interbank deposits. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest expense using the effective yield method. Assets acquired with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos) from the banking book portfolio are recorded as loans and advances.

Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance (calculated as described by IFRS 9); and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15. The Group defers the income on a straight-line basis in profit or loss account.

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The loan commitments granted by the Group are measured in terms of the possibility of impairment, for the recognition and measurement of an estimated credit loss (ECL) (estimated impairment is calculated as presented in this note - ECL model).

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and for the Group cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. If these combined losses are greater than the gross amount of the loan, the difference between the amount of the expected loss and the gross amount of the loan is recognized as a provision.

Derivatives

Derivatives, including foreign exchange contracts, forward rate agreements, foreign exchange swaps and interest rate swaps, and options exchange rate and interest rate contracts, are accounted for at their fair values.

All derivatives are accounted for as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of financial derivatives are included in the current period result (earnings minus losses from derivatives). The Group does not apply hedge accounting for derivative financial instruments. Certain derivatives embedded in other instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the framework contract.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those investees that the Group controls because the Group (i) has power to direct relevant activities of the investees that significantly affect their returns, (ii) has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investees, and (iii) has the ability to use its power over the investees to affect the amount of investor's returns. The existence and effect of substantive rights, including substantive potential voting rights, are considered when assessing whether the Bank has power over another entity. For a right to be substantial, the holder must have practical ability to exercise that right when decisions about the direction of the relevant activities of the investee need to be made.

In the separate financial statements, the Bank records the participations in subsidiaries separately at cost. The investments are tested for impairment whenever there are indicators that the carrying amount of an investment may not be recoverable. If the recoverable amount of an investment (the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use) is less than it's carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The carrying amount of an investment is derecognized on disposal. The difference between the fair value of the sale proceeds and the disposed share of the carrying amount of the investment is recognized in profit or loss as gain or loss on disposal. The same applies if the disposal result in a step down from subsidiary to joint venture or an associate measured at cost.

For the consolidated investments funds in the separate financial statements, the funds units are classified at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) and the revaluation is performed using the market quotation on related date. The carrying amount of units fund are derecognized on disposal, the difference between selling price and carrying amount is recognized in profit and loss.

Income tax expense

The profit tax was calculated and reflected in the financial statements, in accordance with the legislation in force or adopted until the end of the reporting period. Profit tax includes current tax and deferred tax and is recognized in the current year's result, except when it is recognized in other comprehensive income of the global result, or directly in equity, because it refers to transactions that are also recognized in the same period or in another period, in other comprehensive income of the global result or directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxes other than on income are recorded within administrative and other operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for tax loss carry forwards and temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

In accordance with the initial recognition exemption, deferred taxes are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction other than a business combination if the transaction, when initially recognized, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are not recorded for temporary differences on initial recognition of goodwill, and subsequently for goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes. Deferred tax balances are calculated using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse or the tax loss carry forwards will be utilized.

Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards are recorded only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductions can be utilized.

The tax rate used to calculate the current and deferred tax position at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is 16%.

Investment property

At the recognition in the balance sheet, an investment property is accounted at cost. The investment property cost includes the trading costs and any expenses directly attributable to the investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured using the revaluation model (fair value model). Gains or losses from the change in the fair value of the investment property are included in the line "Net gains/(losses) on investment properties" in the consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss.

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If a property held by the owner becomes an investment property, the Group will treat that property in accordance with the policy established for tangible assets, until the date when the use is changed.

In the case of assets that were originally earmarked for lease and that subsequently change their destination and are to be used for a long period or they are intended to be realized by sale, a transfer from investment property to tangible assets or inventory, as the case may be, will be accounted for accordingly. The transfer is made at the date when the destination is changed, at the asset value booked in the accounting records.

The investment property is derecognized when they were either sold or permanently withdrawn from use and no economic benefit is expected from their sale. The difference between the cash obtained from the sale and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the financial year in which the asset was derecognised.

Provisions

Provisions for liabilities and charges are non-financial liabilities of uncertain timing or amount.
Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense are recorded for all debt instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and allocating interest income or interest expense for the relevant period.
The effective interest rate is the rate that updates future payments and receipts over the estimated life of the financial instrument or, where applicable, for a shorter period of time to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or debt. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows taking into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument, without taking into account future credit losses.

This method allocates, as part of interest income or expense, all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.
Fees integral to the effective interest rate include origination fees received or paid by the Group relating to the creation or acquisition of a financial asset or issuance of a financial liability, for example fees for evaluating creditworthiness, evaluating and recording guarantees or collateral, negotiating the terms of the instrument and for processing transaction documents.

Commitment fees received by the Group to originate loans at market interest rates are integral to the effective interest rate if it is probable that will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination. The Group does not designate loan commitments as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of comprehensive income include:

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- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis;
- interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income calculated on an effective interest basis;
- interest income on impaired loans is recognized according to the provisions of IFRS 9.

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be adjacent to the Group's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

All other fees, commissions and other income and expense items are generally recorded on an accrual basis by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive dividends payment is established. Dividends income are reflected as a component of other operating income.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are elements which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
Cash and cash equivalents include mandatory reserve deposits with the National Bank of Romania, all interbank placements.
Funds restricted for a period of more than three months on origination are excluded from cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost.

Due from banks

Amounts due from banks are recorded when the Group advances money to counterparty banks with no intention of trading the resulting unquoted non-derivative receivable due on fixed or determinable dates. Due from banks are carried at amortized cost.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are recorded when the Group advances money to purchase or originate an unquoted non-derivative receivable from a customer due on fixed or determinable dates, and has no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and advances to customers are carried at amortised cost.

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Assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Group in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognized at fair value when acquired. The Group's intention in respect of Non-current assets held for sale is to sell these properties.
Subsequently, these assets are revalued and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies taking into account the carrying amount determined in 2016 (initial cost), so that any increase in fair value over the initial value is not recognized in the accounting.
The Group applies its accounting policy for non-current assets held for sale to repossessed collateral where the relevant conditions for such classification are met at the end of the reporting period.
The Group also holds equity investments classified as held for sale. These are classified in this category if they can be sold in their current condition and the sale is highly probable within 12 months from the date of classification as held for sale. If the assets are to be sold as part of a group that may also include liabilities (for example, a subsidiary), they are referred to as a disposal group held for sale.

Financial Guarantees and Credit Commitments

The Group issues financial guarantees and commitments to provide loans. Financial guarantees represent irrevocable commitment to make payments if a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties and carry the same credit risk as loans. Financial guarantees and commitments to provide a loan are initially recognised at their fair value, which is normally evidenced by the amount of fees received. Fees for financial guarantees are recorded on income in the financial year in which the financial guarantee was issued, and fees for credit commitments are amortized on a straight line basis over the life of the commitment, except for commitments to originate loans if it is probable that the Group will enter into a specific lending arrangement and does not expect to sell the resulting loan shortly after origination; such loan commitment fees are deferred and included in the carrying value of the loan on initial recognition. At the end of each reporting period, the commitments are measured at the higher of (i) the remaining unamortised balance of the amount at initial recognition and (ii) the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the commitment at the end of each reporting period.

Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if necessary. The Group tests goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. Depreciation is determined by evaluating the recoverable value of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill refers. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is lower than the book value, an impairment loss is recognized. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Such units or group of units represent the lowest level at which the Group monitors goodwill, and are not larger than an operating segment. Gains or losses on disposal of an operation within a cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated include the carrying amount of goodwill associated with the disposed operation, generally measured on the basis of the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit which is retained.

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Property and equipment

Buildings and lands are carried at revalued amounts, as described below, less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required. Equipment is stated and measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, where required.

Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. If an item of property and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property and equipment to which that asset belongs shall be revalued.

If an asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase shall be recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. However, the increase shall be recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognized in profit or loss. If an asset's carrying amount is decreased as a result of a revaluation, the decrease shall be recognized in profit or loss as an expenses. The decrease shall be recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognized in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

The Group recognizes in the carrying value of a tangible cost of replacing it when that cost is incurred or is likely that future economic benefits embodied in the asset will be transferred to the Group and the cost of this asset can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss account as incurred.

Costs of minor repairs and day-to-day maintenance are expensed when incurred. Costs of replacing major parts or components of premises and equipment items are capitalized.

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of premises and equipment. If any such indication exists, management estimates the recoverable amount, which is determined as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the year to the extent it exceeds the previous revaluation surplus in equity. An impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior years is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Gains and losses on disposals determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount are recognized in profit or loss for the year (within other operating income or expenses).

Amortization

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method and charged to profit and loss of the year to allocate their cost or revalued amounts over their estimated useful lives:

	Useful lives in years
Buildings	48 - 60 years
Equipments	4 years
Motor vehicles	5- 6 years
Other tangible fixed assets(*)	3 – 30 years

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(*) Other tangible fixed assets includes lights fixtures, mobile phones, with a useful lifetime of 3 years, and also safes deposits with a useful lifetime of 30 years.
The lands and constructions in progress are not depreciated.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

When premises and land are revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.
Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets other than goodwill have definite useful life and primarily include capitalised computer software. Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Development costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software controlled by the Group are recorded as intangible assets if the inflow of incremental economic benefits exceeding costs is probable. Capitalized costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. All other costs associated with computer software, e.g. its maintenance, are expensed when incurred. Capitalized computer software is amortized on a straight line basis over expected useful lives of three to ten years.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The net carrying amounts of non-financial assets, other than investment property and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For Goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at the end of each reporting periode.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.
For the purpose of impairment test, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash generating unit" or "CGU").

The Group's assets do not generate separate cash flows. If there is any indication that such an asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGUs and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) and then any other assets of the unit using pro rata method.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversible. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Customers deposits, loans from banks and other financial institutions, subordinated liabilities and debt securities in issue

Deposits from customers, loans from banks, subordinated liabilities and debts securities in issue are initially measured at fair value plus incremental directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Employee benefits

i) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits include wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions. Short-term employee benefits are measured on an un-discounted basis and recognized as expense when services are rendered.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii) Provisions for employee benefits

The Group assesses the cost of employees' benefits (performance bonuses, prizes in cash or kind, retirement benefits, severance package) based on algorithms that take into consideration historic data for such benefits. For the estimated amount, the Group sets a provision for the employees' benefits.

The Group assess the cost of the employees' untaken holiday related to the previous periods as the amount payable according to the standard pay scheme. For the estimated amount, the Group sets a provision for the untaken holiday.

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iii) Post employment benefits

The Group does not operate post-employment benefit plans based on defined benefits or contributions for its employees.

The Group, in the normal course of business makes payments to the Romanian State funds on behalf of its Romanian employees for pension, health care and unemployment benefit. All employees of the Group are members and are also legally obliged to make defined contributions (included in the social security contributions) to the Romanian State pension plan (State defined contribution plan). All relevant contributions to the Romanian State pension plan are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss account of the year.

The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to make pension, post retirement or similar benefit payments beyond the payments to the statutory defined contribution scheme.

iv) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net defined benefit obligation in respect of long-term service benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.

v) Share-based Payments (SOP)

The Bank implements two variable remuneration programs in the form of shares – the Performance Stock Option Plan and the Retention (Exit) Stock Option Plan – both representing share-based compensation schemes within the scope of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payments*. These programs grant employees and executive management the right to receive the Bank's own shares free of charge, subject to the fulfillment of specific performance or retention criteria.

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 2, the Bank recognizes an employee benefit expense over the vesting period, corresponding to the services rendered by eligible participants. The amount recognized represents the fair value of the rights granted at the grant date, adjusted for the probability of meeting the performance conditions. The resulting cost is recorded on a straight-line basis over the period between the grant date and the vesting date, and the corresponding credit is recognized in equity, since settlement is made in the Bank's own shares.

The shares granted under the SOP consist of treasury shares repurchased by the Bank; the Bank does not issue new shares. The transfer of shares to beneficiaries takes place only if all plan conditions are cumulatively met (performance criteria, retention condition, absence of sanctions, existence of the employment/mandate contract, etc.). The rights granted are non-transferable until the completion of the vesting process.

For the Performance SOP, the related expense is recognized over the 1-year vesting period, depending on the achievement of individual criteria and the Bank's financial performance indicators (KPIs). The final number of shares transferred at the vesting date is determined based on the average trading price of the Bank's shares during the 3 months preceding the vesting date.

For the Retention (Exit) SOP, accounting recognition begins when the probability of completing the exit transaction is considered greater than 50%, given that vesting is conditional on the completion of the transaction and on

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maintaining the contractual relationship with the Bank throughout the entire retention period. The expense is allocated on a straight-line basis over the estimated period up to the completion of the transaction and the additional period established by the Board of Directors. At the vesting date, the number of shares to be transferred is determined based on the transaction price and the methodology provided in the SOP.

Malus and clawback adjustments may be applied to both the Performance SOP and the Retention (Exit) SOP if risks, irregularities, disciplinary breaches, or significant deterioration in subsequent financial performance occur.
Gains resulting from the sale of shares by beneficiaries are subject to taxation in accordance with the legislation applicable to investment income, and the Bank is not required to withhold tax at source, except in cases where legislation requires otherwise.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements, but they are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Share capital, other equity and reserves

Other equity instruments
The Group classifies instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The Group's Other equity instruments are not redeemable by holders and bear an entitlement to coupons at the sole discretion of the board of directors. Accordingly, they are presented within equity. Distributions thereon are recognised in equity. Based on the Group's assessment of the terms of the instruments, the coupon payments meet the definition of dividends. Therefore, the related tax impacts are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with IAS 12, unless the transactions or events generated those distributable profits were recognized outside profit or loss.

Share issue costs
Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A 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 consideration.

Group acting as a lessee
The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (definied as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (definied by applying the USD 5,000 threshold). For these leases,

the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.
The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the Group's incremental borrowing rate (considered at 1%).
Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

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

The lease liability is presented in line "Other Financial Liabilities" (Note 33) in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by:

- Increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method)
- Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made
- Any increase or reduction to reflect any remeasurement or change of the leasing contract (making a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset)

The Group did not make any adjustments as such during the period ended 31 December 2025.

The right-of-use assets comprise:

- The initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability;
- Lease payments made at or before the commencement date less lease incentives received;
- Any initial direct costs supported by the lessee.

Following the initial recognition, the right of use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
Whenever the Group incurs an obligation to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. These costs are included in the related right-of-use asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented in Property and equipment (Note 29) in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position.

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According to IFRS 16 the rights of use will be tested annually for depreciation in compliance with the requirements of IAS 36 Impairment of assets. This process will replace the previous requirement to recognize a provision for expensive leasing contracts.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or a rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occur and are included in the line 'Other operating and administrative expenses' in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Group acting as a lessor
The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor for both contracts concluded with third parties for part of its investment property portfolio as for the sublease contracts concluded with its subsidiaries for the rent of office space.

Leases for which the Group is a lessor in contracts for renting out part of its investment property portfolio are classified as operating leases and the accounting for rental income is done on a straight-line bases during the lease term.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. For the sublease concluded by the Bank with two of its subsidiaries (Patria Credit IFN and SAI Patria Asset Management) the Group classified them as finance lease considering that the righ-of-use assets are substantially transferred by the contracts to the lessees.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables (included in the line item *'Other financial assets'*) at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Other financial and non-financial liabilities

Other liabilities are accrued when the counterparty has performed its obligations under the contract and are carried at amortised cost.

Accounting for the effects of hyperinflation
Prior to 31 December 2003, the Romania met the definition of a hyperinflationary economy as defined by International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 29, "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". IAS 29 suggests that economies should be regarded as hyperinflationary if, among other factors, the cumulative inflation rate over a period of three years exceeds 100%. IAS 29 requires that financial statements prepared on a historical cost basis be adjusted to take into account the effects of inflation, for entities reporting in hyperinflationary economies.

The Group has utilized the general price index reported by the Statistics National Institute of Romania in the application of IAS 29 restating non-monetary items from the date of acquisition or contribution.

Effective 1 January 2004, the economy of Romania ceased to meet the criteria of hyperinflationary economy. Accordingly, beginning 1 January 2004, the Group ceased to apply IAS 29 on a prospective basis. As a result of this change, the carrying amounts of non-monetary assets expressed in the RON current at 31 December 2003 formed the basis for the respective assets from 1 January 2004 onwards.

The Group has restated its share capital in accordance with the requirements of IAS 29.

Segment reporting

An operational segment is a component of the Group and of the Bank:
- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses related to transactions with other components of the same entity);
- whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's decision maker in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance;
- for which discrete financial information is available.

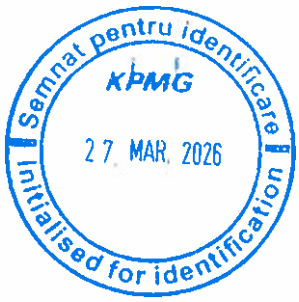
The Group's and the Bank's format for segment reporting is presented in Note 40.

Earnings per share

The result per share is determined by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in that year. At December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, the Group and the Bank did not issue any potentially diluted equity instruments.

Bank Levies

Starting with 2024, according to the Romanian Tax Code, banks in Romania are obliged to pay the state budget a tax on turnover. The % applied on turnover, for period 01 January 2024 30 June 2025 was 2%, while for period 1 July 2025 – 31 December 2026 the applicable rate is 4 (2% for banks with share market less than 0.2% of the total net assets of the Romanian banking sector).
Analysis has been performed with regards to the classification of the tax as either , or a levy in scope of or IFRIC 21. Considering that the tax is not based on taxable profit, the Bank concluded that the turnover tax is not in the scope of IAS 12 Income tax but is a levy, in scope of IFRIC 21



Standards and interpretations that are not yet effective

The following amended standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted. The Group has not early adopted any of these amended standards and does not expect that they will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements when become effective

Standards approved by the European Union

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*** (Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.)

Classification of financial assets with ESG-linked features

Under IFRS 9, it was unclear whether the contractual cash flows of some financial assets with ESG-linked features represented SPPI, which is a condition for measurement at amortised cost. This could have resulted in financial assets with ESG-linked features being measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The amendments introduce an additional SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs – e.g. where the cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG target specified in the loan contract.

Under the amendments, certain financial assets including those with ESG-linked features could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature.

The amendments also include additional disclosures for all financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features that are:

- not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs; and
- are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

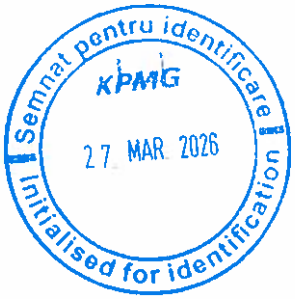
Disclosures on investments in equity instruments

The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value with gains or losses presented in other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Group plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2026.

- **Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards – Volume 11** (Effective for annual reporting periods on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment on derecognition of lease liabilities applies only to lease liabilities extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the amendment is first applied).

In this volume of improvements, the IASB makes minor amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and to a further four accounting standards. The amendments to IFRS 9 address:



- a conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers over the initial measurement of trade receivables; and
- how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability under paragraph 23 of IFRS 9.

The amendments to IFRS 9 require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15. They also clarify that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

- **Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments)**

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. The amendments to IAS 21 do not provide detailed requirements on how to estimate the spot exchange rate. Instead, they set out a framework under which an entity can determine the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. When applying the new requirements, it is not permitted to restate comparative information. It is required to translate the affected amounts at estimated spot exchange rates at the date of initial application, with an adjustment to retained earnings or to the reserve for cumulative translation differences.
No material impact for Group and the Bank was identified from the application of these amendments.
The Group plans to apply the amendments from 1 January 2026.

Standards that have not yet been approved by the European Union

• IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, the new standard on the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements, with a focus on updating the statement of profit or loss.

The key new concepts introduced by IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- mandatory disclosures in the financial statements for certain performance measures related to profit or loss that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (namely, management-defined performance measures);
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation that apply to both the primary financial statements and to the notes in general.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited modifications.

IFRS 18 will not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it may change what an entity reports as "operating profit or loss."

IFRS 18 is applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and also applies to comparative information.

• IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability with amendments

No material impact for Group and the Bank was identified from the application of these amendments

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4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Introduction and overview

According to the Risk Strategy for the year 2025, the Group is exposed to the following risks from the use of financial and non-financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk – currency risk, price and interest rate risk and trading operations
- Interest rate risk from activities outside the trading portfolio from interest repricing
- Operational risks (including IT and cyber risk, model risk and conduct risk)

The group also pursues in its risk management activity the following:

- credit concentration risk
- residual risk
- risks generated by the foreign currency lending activity of debtors exposed to foreign exchange risk
- compliance risk
- strategic risk
- excessive leverage risk;
- reputational risk.
- settlement risk;
- country risk;
- conduct risk;
- macroeconomic risk;
- climate risk.

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b) Risk management policies

Risk appetite is the aggregate level and the types of risk that the credit institution is willing to assume within the limits of its risk capacity, according to its business model, in order to achieve its strategic objectives, **risk capacity** is the maximum level of risk which the Group may assume, taking into account applicable capital and liquidity requirements, its own risk management and control capabilities, as well as its regulatory constraints, while **risk tolerance** represents the types of risks and the levels of those risks. to which the credit institution does not deliberately expose itself, but which it accepts / tolerates.

Based on the strategic objectives and the significant risks to which it is or may be exposed, the Group has established an absolute level of risk that it wishes to achieve (**risk appetite**), a maximum level (**threshold**) that it is willing to take accepts (**risk capacity**), the real limits of the appetite that it can assume (**risk tolerance**), for these elements establishing a methodology by which they are calculated, monitored and periodically reported to the senior management.

Significant risks are managed and controlled through dedicated policies and procedures, to which are added specific processes, tools and indicators. Some of them allocated a dedicated risk profile and a risk appetite established by the risk management strategy, while for the others risk, the Group decided in favor of a qualitative / quantitative

assessment, a dedicated monitoring and established the allocation of a risk requirement. capital under Pillar II (ICAAP), in order to adequately cover that risk exposure.

In 2025, the Bank aligned its risk policies to maintain consistency across all entities in the group. The Board of Directors has established an aggregate level of risk appetite for the Group, as well as an individual level of risk appetite for each type of risk identified by the Group and detailed in its risk strategy.
Therefore, for 2025, the Group has set the following risk appetite targets for each significant risk identified:

No.	Risk category	Maximum appetite level expected
1	Credit risk	Medium- High
2	FX lending risk	Medium- High
3	Credit concentration risk	Medium
4	Residual risk	Medium - Low
5	Liquidity risk	Medium
6	Market risk - foreign currency risk and trading book	Medium-Low
7	Interest rate risk from banking book	Medium-High
8	Operational risk	Medium
9	Strategic risk	Medium
10	Compliance risk	Medium
11	Reputational risk	Medium - Low
12	Leverage risk	Medium - Low
13	The risk associated with ESG factors	Medium- High
14	IT&C risk	Medium - Low

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This note presents information about the Group's exposure to the most important risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing financial risks, and the Group's capital management principles and processes.

Risk management framework

The fundamental principle underlying the risk management within the Group is that is not allowed to take risks that exceed its risk-taking capacity. Therefore, the Board of Directors has established a general risk profile and individual profiles for each of the significant risks identified by the Group and detailed in its Risk Management Strategy (presented above). The main purpose of the risk profile is to define the risk appetite and tolerance in which it must be confined in the activity of the Group, in order for the Group to achieve its planned business objectives.
The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and monitoring the risk management framework. The Board of Directors of the Bank established the Executive Committee of Directors , the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee that are responsible for the development and monitoring the Group's risk management policies in the areas specified by them. All committees mentioned report regularly to the Group's Board of Directors. The Executive Committee of Directors established Credit Committee, the Credit Restructuring and Recovery Committee, the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO), The Asset Valorification Committee and the Projects Committee.

The Sustainability and Risk Management Committee is consulted by the management in the process of establishing the risk appetite to which the Group may be exposed and in establishing the general risk management strategy and sustainability policy of the credit institution. Also, the Risk Management Committee assists the executive team in overseeing the implementation of the both risk and sustainability strategy by the Executive Committee.

The Audit Committee has the responsibility to monitor the Group's compliance with the risk management policies and procedures and to review the adequacy of the risk management framework for the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in these activities by the Internal Audit Department. The internal audit carries out both the regular and the ad-hoc review of the controls and procedures of risk management, the result being communicated to the Audit Committee.

The Executive Committee of Directors ensures the operational management and coordination of the Group's daily activities. The Executive Committee of the Directors shall implement the necessary measures related to the operational management of the group's activity, within the limits of the commercial purpose of the group and of the exclusive attributions of the Board of Directors and the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Assets and Liabilities Management Committee performs efficient management of assets and liabilities for all components of the Group, analyzes the adequacy of the risk capital and the risk appetite level of the group, but also coordinates the management of assets and liabilities in a continuous way.

The Credit Restructuring and Recovery Committee ensures the correct management of the loan portfolio, including the portfolio of exposures managed by the Restructuring and Workout Department, the loan portfolio that requires forborne operations, selling assets related to NPL clients and the asset portfolios held by the Group in order to be sold or in the process of being sold.

The Credit Committee approves the exposures related to the credits / their modifications that fall within its competence, according to the rules of the Credit Approval Regulation. Supports loan proposals that exceed its competence; it decides on the operational and methodological considerations regarding the credit risk, the importance of which does not require a decision at the level of the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors.

The Asset Valorization Committee approves transactions regarding the sale of assets owned by the Bank, capitalization of the Bank's assets through leasing, transactions regarding the sale of assets owned by the Bank, those regarding the capitalization through leasing of assets owned by the Bank, which are under the competence of approval of the Bank's Board of Directors, as well as the execution of debtors for whom there are claims arising from rental contracts.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify, evaluate, analyze, monitor and report the risks to which the Group is exposed, to establish appropriate risk and control limits, and to monitor risks and adherence to risk limits in order to insurance permanent filling into risk appetite. The policies and risk management system are reviewed periodically, at least annually, to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered.

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The Group aims to develop and maintain an environment that:

- contributes to the development of professional skills oriented towards the comprehensive and appropriate management of risks at the level of the entire staff of the Bank;
- creates and maintains a general framework for sound and prudent risk management, which may affect the activity of the Group;
- lead to the development and maintenance of an integrated risk culture at the overall level of the Group from the perspective of prudential supervision, based on a full understanding and a general approach of the risks they face and how they are managed, taking into account given the risk appetite set at the Group level.

The Group promotes a culture of risk in which each person is aware of their responsibilities in terms of risk management. The operational units, under the coordination of the management body, are responsible for the daily risk management, taking into account the risk profile / tolerance / risk appetite of the credit institution and in accordance with the internal policies, procedures and regulations of the credit institution. The management of the Group is actively involved and ensures the allocation of adequate resources in order to manage all significant risks to which the Group is or may be exposed.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the current or future risk of adversely affecting profits and capital as a result of the debtor's failure to fulfill contractual obligations or its failure to meet its obligations.

Exposure to credit risk occurs as a result of both the Group's lending activities and other transactions with third parties that generate financial assets.
The main objective of the Group, in the short and medium term, according to the Business Strategy established by the management, is to strengthen the Group's profitability, in order to protect capital ratios, by:

- increasing the productive assets of the Group (under the conditions of keeping at reasonable levels the risks that will be generated by the development of the lending activity);
- observance of prudential parameters (OCR, TSCR, etc.) in order to ensure the necessary capital base for the bank's development;
- valorification of non-productive assets and
- permanent optimization of the business model and organizational structure, including by streamlining operational processes, both through automation and centralization, but also, if necessary, by resizing the structure / number of branches and the head office, so that the increase in efficiency determines the achievement of a sustainable COST / REVENUE ratio.

For risk management reporting, we will refer both to the actual credit risk, as well as to the risk of credit concentration, the residual risk and the risks generated by the foreign currency lending of the debtors exposed to the foreign currency risk.
The maximum exposure of the group to the credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of the financial assets from the statement of financial position of the group For guarantees and credit commitments, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the sum of the commitment. Credit risk is mitigated by the use of collaterals and other risk enhancements.

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Management of credit risks

The Board of Directors, through the Executive Committee of Directors, has assigned the responsibility of managing the credit risk to the Board of Directors, the Credit Committee / the Credit Restructuring and Recovery Committee and the Risk Management Committee. The Credit Risk Assessment Division and the Credit Risk Management Department are the structures responsible for monitoring the credit risk to which the Group is exposed, including:

- *Formulating credit policies* in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;
- *Establishing the authorization structure* for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorization limits are allocated on different levels to Credit Committee/ The Credit Restructuring and Recovery Committee, Directors' Committee and Board of Directors, as appropriate;
- *Reviewing and assessing credit risk*. Credit Committee/ The Credit Restructuring and Recovery Committee assesses all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process;
- *Limiting concentrations of exposure* to counterparties, geographies and industries (for loans and advances), and by issuer, and collateralization;
- *Developing the Group's risk provisioning policy* on the main product categories according to the degree of homogeneity. The provisioning policy is subject to regular reviews function also of the statutory regulations;
- *Reviewing compliance* of business units with agreed exposure limits, including those for selected geographies areas, economic sectors and maturities;
- Regular reports are provided to Risk Management Committee, Directors' Committee and to the Board of Administration on the credit risk exposure development and risk profile level;
- *Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills* to business units to promote best practice throughout the Group in the management of credit risk;
- The bank analyzes with semi-annual frequency, together with the updating of the risk parameters, the need to register some post-model depreciation adjustments. These adjustments are used in situations where existing inputs, assumptions and modeling techniques do not capture all relevant risk factors (occurrence of new macroeconomic, microeconomic or political events, together with expected changes in parameters, models or data that are not incorporated in the parameters). Post-model adjustments are approved as part of the risk parameters at the level of the Board of Directors.

The Group is exposed to credit risk through its lending and investments activities and in cases where it acts as an intermediary on behalf of customers or other third parties or it issues guarantees. The Group's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its lending activity. The amount of credit exposure in this regard is represented by the carrying amounts of the assets on the balance sheet.

The Group is exposed to credit risk on various other financial assets, including debt securities investments (i.e. Treasury Bills issued by the Romanian Government or bonds/debt securities issued by corporate clients) or money market placements, financial assets held for trading, investments held to maturity, the current credit exposure in respect of these instruments is equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the balance sheet. In addition, the Group is exposed to off balance sheet credit risk through commitments to extend credit and guarantees issued.

Concentrations of credit risk that arise from financial instruments exist for groups of counterparties when they have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The major concentrations of credit risk arise by individual counterparty and by type of customer in relation to the Group's loans and advances to customers.

I. Expected Credit Loss (ECL) measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a "three stage" model for impairment based on changes in credit quality from initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified as "Stage 1" and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group;
- If a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition is identified the financial instrument is moved in "Stage 2" but it is not yet deemed credit-impaired. See Note "Staging" for a description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk occurred;
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired then it is moved in "Stage 3". See Note "Default definition";
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured as an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Financial instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured as based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis;
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is the fact that the model should also consider forward-looking information;
- Financial assets classified as POCI are those assets impaired at initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured using lifetime assessment.

The following chart presents the requirements regarding impairment under IFRS 9:

Change in credit quality since initial recognition



Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition – SICR)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

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II. Default definition

The Standard does not directly define default status but mentions that the definition must be aligned with internal credit risk management practices.

Under the Group's policy on asset identification and management, as well as segmentation of borrowers and credit portfolio, default applies to a financial asset when one or both of the following conditions are met:

- The Group considers it unlikely that the client will comply with its contractual payment obligations in full, without the Group taking enforcement;
- The customer records a delay of more than 90 days at the end of the month for any contractual credit obligation.

The Group applies the new way of counting the days of delay, in accordance with the regulatory requirements (the European Banking Authority's – EBA, definition of default (GL 2016-07), taking into account the number of consecutive days in which a debtor has outstanding amounts that simultaneously exceed the materiality thresholds.

Restructure definition:

A measure offered to a debtor is considered a restructuring operation if:

- the debtor is facing or is likely to face temporary difficulties in meeting its financial commitments ("financial difficulties").
- the Group grants a concession regarding the terms and conditions of the contract (and this would not be done if the client did not have financial difficulties).

Write off Policy:

The Bank performs a periodical analysis regarding the exposures provisioned 100% and with overdue payments more than 180 days and transfers the exposures in off-balance sheet accounts. In some cases, the bank may decide to book a loss and stop chasing the debt if all the legal procedures have been fulfilled and no other source o payments have been identified or if the debt have been prescribed.

The following items are considered for unlikeliness to pay (default identification):

For credit obligations without restructuring measures

- The Bank ceases to account for interest on the loan obligation
- The Bank recognized a specific adjustment for credit risk, resulting from the perception of a significant deterioration in credit quality, subsequent to the time when the institution was exposed to risk, for individually forced customers for whom there is a decision of a competent committee (Credit Committee / Credit Restructuring and Recovery Committee / Board of Directors / Board of Directors)
- The Bank sells the loan obligation with a significant economic loss of more than 5%
- The client is in the procedure of general insolvency / reorganization / preventive arrangement / temporary interruption of activity
- The client is in bankruptcy proceedings or has been deregistered
- Fraud

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- The client died
- The debtor notified the bank regarding the intention to transfer the ownership right over the real estate in order to settle the debt related to the credit contract according to Law no. 77/2016 regarding the payment of real estate in order to settle the obligations assumed through loans.
- The Bank has initiated enforcement proceedings in order to recover the exposure.
- The Bank declared the early maturity of the loan, without starting the execution procedures
- Recording significant delays in payments to other creditors in the relevant credit register
- Violation of contractual clauses
- Sale of the guarantee by the bank or by the client, in order to cover the outstanding debts
- The Bank requested an additional guarantee due to the deterioration of the credit risk.
- Other macro indices of payment improbability
- Existence of justified concerns about the debtor's future ability to generate stable and sufficient cash flows
- Existence of some early warning signals such as: client behavior in CRC, AML risk, lawsuites, arrears to the state budget, default group, incidents of payment with checks and promissory notes etc
- Migration to the last rating class
- Acquisition or origination of an impaired credit (POCI)
- Belonging to a group in which at least one member is in default subject to analysis
- For off-balance-sheet exposures:Payment commitment which, if drawn down or otherwise used, would probably not be repaid in full without enforcement of collateral; Exposure in the form of financial collateral that is likely to be exercised by the collateral taker, including where the underlying secured exposure meets the criteria to be considered non-performing.
- The debtor's sources of recurring income are no longer available for instalment payments
- The overall leverage of the borrower has increased significantly

For credit obligations with restructuring measures:

- All non-repayment criteria applicable to unrestructured credit exposures;
- Registration of arrears of more than 30 days ;
- Carrying out a new restructuring operation for a credit exposure classified at the time of carrying out the operation as a restructured credit exposure;
- Carrying out the first restructuring operation for a credit exposure classified prior to the moment of carrying out the operation as a default credit exposure, will lead to the further classification of the default exposure;
- Restructuring in an emergency regime likely to lead to a reduced financial obligation by more than 1%;
- Restructuring by granting charts that may suggest the improbability of payment: payment of a large lump sum expected at the end of the repayment schedule, irregular repayment schedule, which stipulates much lower payments at the beginning of the repayment schedule, significant grace period at the beginning repayment schedule.



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III. Risk parameters

Probability of default (PD)

In order to determine the loss from collective assessment and completing the segmentation of the exposure in the 3 stages, it is important to group the credit exposure according to the common risk characteristics. The main step for estimating PDs is the selection of relevant risk factors (drivers).
PD is a key component when calculating the ECL and assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
For ECL calculation, two different PDs are required:

- PD calculated for a 12-month period: the probability that default will occur within the next 12 months (or over the remaining life of the financial instrument if it is less than 12 months and the facility type is not revolving);
- Life expectancy PD (LT PD): the probability of default occurring over the entire life of the financial instrument.

Loss given default (LGD)

In terms of LGD calculation, the Bank uses a haircut approach for secured portfolios (mortgages, corporate) and a structural approach for the unsecured portfolio.
LGD sums up all cash flows that are collected from the client after the default date (default status). This includes the costs of recovering and enforcing collateral and collections during the recovery cycle, including those generated by collateral valuation. It also includes the time value of money, reflected in the present value of recoveries net of additional costs and losses.

Exposure at default (EAD)

IFRS 9 does not explicitly require an entity to model the EAD, but it is important to create a model that highlights how exposures are expected to change over time to achieve adequate ECL result.

On the one hand, for "Stage 2" exposures, when credit loss is estimated over the entire lifetime of the asset, it is essential to model lifetime exposure, corresponding to the amortization of the contractual maturity schedule. On the other hand, an increase in estimated in EAD (withdrawals of funding commitments under agreed credit limits) is required to be considered. Otherwise, the ECL could be overestimated.

Staging

According to IFRS 9, the expected credit losses are based on the expected total loss for the entire lifetime of the credit or expected credit losses over a 12-month period, depending on whether the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly or not since the initial recognition.

The Group assesses the impairment loss for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected loss of credit, if the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

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If at the reporting date the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Group will measure the expected loss for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the expected credit loss of over a 12-month period.
As such, the Group will measure and assess a significant increase in credit risk by comparing the default risk at "initial recognition date" with the default risk at the reporting date.

The following approach is implemented at financial asset level:

- If at the "reporting date," the asset is considered "default" (see definition above), it will be included in "Stage 3" and an impairment loss will be assessed at an amount equal to the credit loss expected for the entire life of the financial asset.
- If the credit risk of the financial asset at the "reporting date" is greater than the credit risk at "initial recognition date", it will be included in "Stage 2" and an expected loss of credit will be calculated for the entire duration life of the asset.
- If the financial asset is POCI and is not in default at the reporting date, it will be included in Stage 2 and an expected loss of life will be calculated for the entire lifetime of the asset
- All other financial assets will be included in "Stage 1" and will be calculated a credit loss estimated at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over a 12-month period.

The Group will classify assets in the POCI category if any of the following criteria apply:

- The financial assets acquired were in the state of default at the acquisition date
- Financial assets are in default at the date of derecognition

Modification of the terms and conditions of the credit agreement may be considered to be meeting the requirements of derecognition in IFRS, if any of the following applies:

- Change of debtor: the debtor of the new financial asset is different from that of the changed asset;
- Change in currency denomination: the currency of the new financial asset is different from that of the changed asset;
- Strengthening or dividing the existing financial assets: several credit facilities of the same customer are consolidated into a new credit agreement or a client's contract is split into several credit agreements
- At least annually, the bank will check for all restructurings processed in the year, if the present value of the future cash flows of the modified maturity is lower by 10% than the present value of the future cash flows of the previous maturity, in case which, the bank should derecognize the initial credit. If the amounts will be material and the percentage of loss from future cashflows will be over 10%, the bank will proceed to derecognize it

In the case of restructured assets, the Group will not derecognise assets if the derecognition requirements are not met. If the asset is in default at the date of the restructuring, it will be reflected as "Stage 3," and when the default will be cured, it will be reflected as "Stage 2" or "Stage 1" if the criteria is met.

The staging model of the Group is based on combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria, as follows:

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Quantitative criteria

Although IFRS 9 does not require the use of an explicit non-payment probability of default to perform this assessment, the quantitative analysis of the Group is based on the comparison between the current estimate of the life time PD and the life time PD estimates at initial recognition adjusted so that both values correspond to a significant comparison.

A loan will be transferred to "Stage 2" when:

1. there is an increase in the value of PDs over its entire lifetime as follows: (i) the relative increase is higher than 200%; and (ii) the increase in absolute value is higher than 1%, by comparing the values of the current PDs with the values of estimated PDs at initial recognition date.
2. the loan was overdue, at least once, more than 30 days in the last 6 months
3. worsening of current scoring / rating with a certain number of risk classes versus the scoring / rating from origination

Qualitative criteria

The group opted for the following indicators to be used in the qualitative approach to Stages classification.:

- More than 30 days of delay recorded at reporting date
- Restructuring measures recorded at reporting date
- Significant increase of credit risk for companies, based on early warning signals, resulting from monitoring reports
- Other criteria such as: breach of the contract clauses, changes in the market / industry, significant change in price, as result of increase of the credit risk, significant changes in the value of the collateral

IV. Forward-looking information incorporated in ECL models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL must both incorporate past, current and also forward-looking information that is available without undue cost and effort. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each defined portfolio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on risk parameters vary by portfolio type and the selection process has been determined by statistical regressions between historic default rates and macroeconomic variables. Expert judgement has also been applied in this process.

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.

The Group incorporates forward-looking information as follow: for collective portfolio within the process of updating the PD curves (semiannual), for individual assessed portfolio within scenarios applied at the client level.

Forward Looking PD curves – the Group uses macro economic factors which proved to be relevant from statistical point of view for each portfolio, such as: GDP, unemployment rate (UR), 3 months robor evolution, inflation.

There are used three scenarios: base scenario (55%), optimistic scenario (15%) crisis scenario (30%), the same weights as in 2024.

The source in setting up the Unemployment Rate ("UR"), GDP, 3 months robor evolution, Inflation values used in the scenarios are public information (from Statistical National Institute / National Forecast Commission / National Bank of Romania/ European Commission)/World Bank / International Monetary Fund.

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V. Low default portfolio

Low default portfolio are typically represented by exposures to sovereigns or to banks. The bank includes in this category securities issued by the Ministry of Public Finance and bonds as well as certain exposures to other banks with investment grade as well as to the National Bank of Romania, in the form of deposits, current accounts, nostro accounts.
For quantitative disclosure regarding credit risk, please see Note 21.

d) *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk of losses on balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions due to unfavorable market fluctuations in prices (such as, for example, stock prices, interest rates, exchange rates).

The Group is inherently exposed to market risks. Market risks arise from open positions in (a) currency, (b) interest rates, (c) equity products (still the main exposure being towards the foreign currency risk) and (d) changing the price of other products (mainly debt securities) purchased from counterparties, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements. Management sets limits on the value of risk and trading book portfolio level that may be accepted, which is monitored on a daily basis. However, the use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Price risk and interest rate risk

Price risk (including equity exposure) arises as a result of market fluctuations in the price of equity securities in the Bank's trading/own book or as a result of market fluctuations in the interest rate on instruments in the Bank's trading/own book.

Interest rate risk is a component of the market risk that arises as a result of market fluctuations in the interest rate related to the instruments in the bank's trading/own portfolio.

The objective of the Group for this risk is to engage in simple transactions exclusively to cover certain positions / to assume low risks, avoiding the development of complex or high-risk operations, which could lead to difficult risk management. may derive from those transactions. The Group does not wish to be exposed at any time to the risk of goods coming from open positions related to acquisitions / holdings in shares, metals and precious stones, raw materials or other such elements.

When analyzing the price risk, before carrying out the actual transaction, the Group takes into account the factors that may determine the manifestation of this risk and which are at least the following, without being limiting:

- The position to be assumed, the type and size of the position: open - long / short;
- The volatility of the prices at which the Bank agrees to carry out transactions, where it matters: the frequency, the amplitude and the meaning of the price changes;
- Market demand and supply for a particular instrument, where it matters: the value of market demand / supply for a particular instrument; the number of active participants that give the structure of the demand / supply;

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- The economic situation perceived in the issuers' market, where it matters: the economic-financial situations; positive / negative information regarding the issuer; the issuer's dividend award policy; the manner and frequency of capital increases.

The Group is exposed to price risk, which includes equity and commodity exposures, mainly arising from the following categories of exposures: government securities, bonds issued by eligible counterparties, foreign exchange swaps or fund units held in collective investment schemes. The Bank limits its exposure to interest rate risk within the trading book and at the end of 2025, the Bank had exposures on its balance sheet only for government securities in amount of 60 million lei.

Sensitivity of Held to collect or sale government securities to changes in the value of yields

On a monthly basis, the bank runs a simulation regarding the impact on the change in the value of government securities from the positive variation in yields, taking into account various degrees of severity +10bps/+25 bps/+100bps/+200 bps/+300 bps, for all related currencies titles from the Collect and Sale portfolio. Following the simulation carried out for the reference date 31.12.2025, the sensitivity in changing the value by marking to the market is as follows:

Curency - Thousand	Reserve balance MtM @ December 2025	Yield growth +10 bps	Yield growth +25 bps	Yield growth +100 bps	Yield growth +200 bps	Yield growth +300 bps
EUR	(2,763)	(2,876)	(3,376)	(4,348)	(6,183)	(7,884)
RON	(3,997)	(17,264)	(20,098)	(25,670)	(36,440)	(46,736)
USD	(226)	(93)	(108)	(139)	(198)	(253)
Total	(6,534)	(8,871)	(12,353)	(18,094)	(29,347)	(50,981)
Diference on mark to market at 31.12.2025		***(2,337)***	***(5,819)***	***(11,560)***	***(22,813)***	***(44,446)***

Currency risk

The Group's main goal is to close its currency positions and ensure that open foreign exchange positions remain within conservative limits all the time.
The foreign currency risk is the risk to record losses or not to achieve the estimated profits due to the fluctuations on the market of the foreign exchange rate. The object of the identification, assessment, monitoring and management of the foreign currency risk is represented, according to the Group's policies and procedures, by the elements denominated in foreign currency from the banking book portfolio of the Group.

The Group is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies against RON. The Group manages its exposure to movements in exchanges rates by modifying its assets and liabilities mix. On the Romanian market, exchange rates have a moderate volatility; therefore open foreign exchange positions represent a source of currency risk. In order to limit losses arising from adverse movements in exchange rates, the Group is currently pursuing the policy of maintaining an overall balanced foreign exchange position.

Capital requirements for currency risk is calculated using Standard Approach, and group's policy is to monitor and maintain a level lower than 2% in own funds for overall FX risk exposure. For internal risk management purposes

the Group employs a VaR model for all currencies with a confidence level of 99% and a holding period of one year. FX VaR is calculated using a daily database for a one year period exchange rate differences compared with the same date of the previous year (currency position is considered in absolute value without compensations between currencies according to the sign of the currency position for the respective month) and using an increased level of the exchange rate for the main currencies to which the group is exposed (exchange rate increased by 10% to Eur; 20% CHF and 20% USD - representing the double of the maximum increase / decrease margin from the last 2 years (2024 and 2025), rounded).

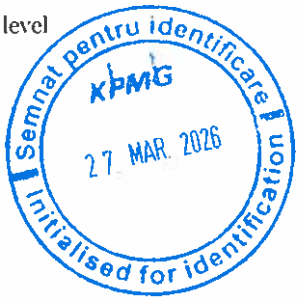
As VaR is an integral part of the Group's market risk management policy, VaR limits have been set individually, and exposures can be compared by management on a daily basis with limits set.

In order to anticipate how capital adequacy can be affected in crisis conditions, the Group uses a currency risk simulation that evaluates a potential loss given by the variation in exchange rate by increase / decrease for the major currencies (using a +/- 20% increase / decrease for Eur/Ron; a +/ -30% increase / decrease for CHF/Ron and +/ -30% increase / decrease for 30% USD/Ron – this stress was chosen taking in consideration the level of the maximum between lowest and highest level in the last 5 years (2021-2025) for these currencies: 6% for Euro; 23% for Chf and 27% for USD, rounded to higher level) by calculating the potential loss from this increase/decrease using the VaR model with 99% confidence level over a 1-year observation period).

From the perspective of capital, the differences in the exchange rate on an annual basis are considered to be relevant for the capital coverage of losses that may be generated by underestimating the requirement for this risk.

The following table shows dominant (for EUR) foreign currency VaR model as 31 December 2025 at different confidence level:

Confidence level:	**95.0%**	**99.0%**	**99.9%**
FX EUR	2,611,385	3,525,370	4,178,217
Impact estimate for confidence level	63,931	91,660	116,560
FX VaR for EUR/ Own funds	0,011%	0,016%	0,021%
	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
	<=1%	<=1%	<=1%

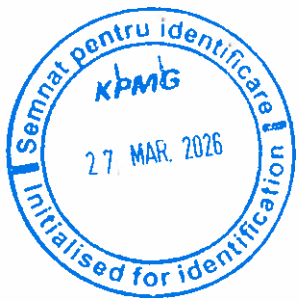


The following table shows dominant (for EUR) foreign currency VaR as 31 December 2024 at different confidence level:

Confidence level:	**95.0%**	**99.0%**	**99.9%**
FX EUR	3,201,042	4,321,407	5,121,667
Impact estimate for confidence level	78,488	112,397	140,250
FX VaR for EUR/ Own funds	0,016%	0,023%	0,029%
	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
	<=1%	<=1%	<=1%

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk as of 31 December 2025:

Thousand RON	RON	EUR	Other	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	562,964	204,813	21,992	789,769
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	76,968	5,482	6,666	89,116
Financial assets evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	688,123	276,967	7,393	972,483
Due from banks	-	11,959	7,242	19,201
Loans and advances to customers	2,052,486	903,833	5,605	2,961,924
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	149,522	166,930	32,218	348,670
Financial assets held for sale	5,428	-	-	5,428
Other financial assets	18,754	1,009	32	19,795
Total financial assets	**3,554,245**	**1,570,993**	**81,148**	**5,206,386**
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	202,878	51,747	26,152	280,777
Customer deposits	2,911,876	1,034,145	93,020	4,039,041
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	158,420	186,147	-	344,567
Other financial liabilities	34,359	39,600	1,647	75,606
Liabilities associated with financial assets held for sale	1,573	-	-	1,573
Subordinated liabilities	25,141	102,719	-	127,860
Debt securities in issue	-	67,563	-	67,563
Total financial liabilities	**3,334,247**	**1,481,921**	**120,819**	**4,936,687**
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	**219,998**	**89,072**	**(39,671)**	**269,399**
Off Balance sheet items				
Loans commitments to customers	342,899	71,862	-	**414,761**
Guarantees issued	103,604	7,482	-	**111,086**



The table below summarises the Group's exposure to currency risks at the end of the 31 December 2024:

Thousand RON	RON	EUR	Other	Restated Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	323,036	182,845	19,074	524,955
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	63,049	11,219	6,774	81,042
Financial assets evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	506,108	296,940	7,522	810,570
Due from banks	-	11,669	7,753	19,422
Loans and advances to customers	1,789,958	731,326	6,781	2,528,065
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	162,098	181,935	35,440	379,473
Other financial assets	31,908	800	10	32,718
Total financial assets	**2,876,157**	**1,416,734**	**83,354**	**4,376,245**
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	4,387	471	47	4,905
Customer deposits	2,538,402	1,020,123	96,252	3,654,777
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	118,775	166,590	-	285,365
Other financial liabilities	40,009	45,103	1,981	87,093
Subordinated liabilities	25,096	59,391	-	84,487
Debt securities in issue	-	65,557	-	65,557
Total financial liabilities	**2,726,669**	**1,357,235**	**98,280**	**4,182,184**
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	**149,488**	**59,499**	**(14,926)**	**194,061**
Off Balance sheet items				
Loans commitments to customers	304,752	86,460	-	**391,212**
Guarantees issued	84,259	3,630	-	**87,889**

In respect of derivative financial instruments, the amounts reported represent the market value at the end of the reporting period of the respective currency that the Group has agreed to buy (positive amounts) or sell (negative amounts) before netting positions and payments with the respective counterparty. The total value of the notional as at 31 December 2025 being 43,350 thousand Lei with maximum maturity 11th of March 2026 of which 12.507 thousand USD and 30,843 thousand LEI respectively (31 December 2024: 81,158 thousand Lei with maximum maturity 26 February 2025 of which 24,241 thousand USD, 1,751 thousand GDP and 55,166 thousand LEI).
Investments in equities and non-monetary assets are not considered to give rise to any currency risk.
The Group close the open position with currency swaps.



The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk as of 31 December 2025:

Thousand RON	RON	EUR	Other	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	562,507	204,813	21,992	789,312
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	76,963	5,482	6,666	89,111
Financial assets evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	688,123	276,967	7,393	972,483
Due from banks	-	11,959	7,242	19,201
Loans and advances to customers	1,877,649	903,833	5,605	2,787,087
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	149,522	166,930	32,218	348,670
Investment in subsidiaries	40,522	-	-	40,522
Financial assets held for sale	1,774	-	-	1,774
Other financial assets	20,285	1,009	32	21,326
Total financial assets	**3,417,345**	**1,570,993**	**81,148**	**5,069,486**
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	202,878	51,747	26,152	280,777
Customer deposits	2,911,610	1,094,348	93,020	4,098,978
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	-	172,183	-	172,183
Other financial liabilities	33,064	31,316	1,647	66,027
Subordinated liabilities	-	102,719	-	102,719
Debt securities issued	-	67,563	-	67,563
Total financial liabilities	**3,147,552**	**1,519,876**	**120,819**	**4,788,247**
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	**269,793**	**51,117**	**(39,671)**	**281,239**
Off Balance sheet items				
Loans commitments to customers	341,687	71,378	-	**413,065**
Guarantees issued	103,604	7,482	-	**111,086**

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The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk as of 31 December 2024:

Thousand RON	RON	EUR	Other	Restated Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	322,538	182,845	19,074	524,457
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	58,317	11,219	6,774	76,310
Financial assets evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	506,108	296,940	7,522	810,570
Due from banks	-	11,669	7,753	19,422
Loans and advances to customers	1,629,303	731,326	6,781	2,367,410
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	162,098	181,935	35,440	379,473
Investment in subsidiaries	40,296	-	-	40,296
Other financial assets	31,544	800	10	32,354
Total financial assets	**2,750,204**	**1,416,734**	**83,354**	**4,250,292**
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	4,387	471	47	4,905
Customer deposits	2,559,560	1,046,381	96,252	3,702,193
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	-	136,548	-	136,548
Other financial liabilities	37,511	35,741	1,981	75,233
Subordinated liabilities	-	59,391	-	59,391
Debt securities issued	-	65,557	-	65,557
Total financial liabilities	**2,601,458**	**1,344,089**	**98,280**	**4,043,827**
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	**148,746**	**72,645**	**(14,926)**	**206,465**
Off Balance sheet items				
Loans commitments to customers	304,472	86,460	-	**390,932**
Guarantees issued	84,259	3,630	-	**87,889**

The following table presents the sensitivity of impact in profit or loss before tax to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates applied at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables held constant:

	Impact on profit or loss before tax			
	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025 Impact 10%	31 December 2024 Impact 10%	31 December 2025 Impact 10%	31 December 2024 Impact 10%
Euro strengthening	3,145	3,539	3,218	3,622
Euro weakening	(3,145)	(3,539)	(3,218)	(3,622)
Other strengthening	1,260	1,321	529	356
Other weakening	(1,260)	(1,321)	(529)	(356)

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The following table presents the sensitivity of the Impact on equity to reasonably possible changes in exchange rates applied at the end of the reporting period, with all other variables held constant:

	Impact on equity before tax			
	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025 Impact 10%	31 December 2024 Impact 10%	31 December 2025 Impact 10%	31 December 2024 Impact 10%
Euro strengthening	3,145	3,539	3,218	3,622
Euro weakening	(3,145)	(3,539)	(3,218)	(3,622)
Other strengthening	1,260	1,321	529	356
Other weakening	(1,260)	(1,321)	(529)	(356)

For the sensitivity calculation, the change in exchange rate impacted the increase/(decrease) of 10% for 2025 and 2024 respectively for the foreign currencies. Taking into account the current conjuncture given by the conflict in Ukraine and inflationary pressures, for 2025 and 2024 the Group considered a 10% exchange rate change, even though the maximum exchange rate change for EUR (as the difference between the maximum and minimum rate) is around 3.04% in the last 3 years (2025, 2024 and 2023).

e) Interest rate risk from activities outside the trading portfolio from interest repricing

The Group is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes, but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.

The main sources of interest rate risk are imperfect correlation between the maturity (for fixed interest rates) or re-pricing date (for floating interest rates) of the interest-bearing assets and liabilities, adverse evolution of the slope and shape of the yield curve (the nonparallel shift of the interest rate yields of the interest-earning assets and interest-earning liabilities), correlation in the adjustments of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar re-pricing characteristics. Asset-liability risk management activities are conducted in the context of the Group's sensitivity to interest rate changes.

The Group generally grants loans with floating interest rates, according to the Group's policy, with re-pricing based on reference interest rates like ROBOR, EURIBOR and IRCC. On the deposits side, the Group offers fixed interest rates only on short periods with maturity lower than 1 year. For longer maturities, deposits have variable interest rates (according to Group's policy or indexed interest rates reference.) In terms of debt securities, the Bank aims to hold a portfolio with an average maturity of maximum 5 years to maturity. Thus, when acquiring new securities, the Bank is guided by the portfolio held and its distribution over the remaining periods to maturity so that the maximum average maturity expected is not exceeded.

In order to measure the impact of non-trading book interest rate risk, the Group uses the analysis of the potential change in the economic value as a result of the change in interest rates, this instrument is based on the standardized methodology described in Annex 1 to the NBR Regulation 5/2013 regarding prudential requirements for credit institutions, with subsequent amendments.

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During 2025, the Group was within the limits of prudence and did not record exceedances of the maximum level stipulated by Regulation 5/2013 - and according to risk appetite/profile established for this risk (respectively the 20% limit of the economic value)

The interest rates related to the local currency and the major foreign currencies as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Currency	Interest rate	31 decembrie 2025	31 decembrie 2024
Leu (RON)	Robor 3 months	6.140%	5.920%
Leu (RON)	IRCC 3 months	5.640%	5.990%
Euro (EUR)	Euribor 3 months	2.018%	2.736%
Euro (EUR)	Euribor 6 months	2.107%	2.562%
American Dollar (USD)	SOFR	3.870%	4.490%

The following table shows the average interest rates obtained or offered by the Group's and Bank's as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 for its interest-bearing assets and liabilities:

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
Group	**LEI**	**EUR**	**USD**	**LEI**	**EUR**	**USD**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	1.85%	3.30%	0.00%	2.90%	3.80%
Due from banks	5.69%	1.57%	0.00%	0.00%	2.43%	0.00%
Loans and advances to customers	9.57%	5.41%	0.00%	9.37%	6.78%	0.00%
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6.12%	3.50%	6.30%	5.90%	3.63%	6.30%
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	6.43%	3.05%	5.28%	6.28%	3.01%	5.28%
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.00%	0.00%	n/a	0.00%	0.00%	n/a
Liabilities						
Due to banks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Current accounts from customers	0.22%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Term deposits from customers	5.87%	1.95%	3.30%	5.35%	2.71%	3.14%
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	3.39%	5.64%	n/a	3.39%	5.64%	n/a
Subordinated liabilities	3.15%	6.77%	n/a	3.15%	4.84%	n/a
Debt securities issued	n/a	6.50%	n/a	n/a	6.50%	n/a

	31 decembrie 2025			31 decembrie 2024		
Bank	**LEI**	**EUR**	**USD**	**LEI**	**EUR**	**USD**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	1.85%	3.30%	0.00%	2.90%	3.80%
Due from other banks	5.69%	1.57%	0.00%	-	2.43%	0.00%
Loans and advances to customers	9.57%	5.41%	0.00%	9.37%	6.78%	0.00%
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6.12%	3.50%	6.30%	5.90%	3.63%	6.30%
Investments in debt instruments at amortised cost	6.43%	3.05%	5.28%	6.28%	3.01%	5.28%
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	0.00%	0.00%	n/a	0.00%	0.00%	n/a
Liabilities						
Due to other banks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Current accounts from customers	0.22%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Term deposits from customers	5.87%	1.95%	3.30%	5.35%	2.71%	3.14%
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	n/a	5.64%	n/a	n/a	5.64%	n/a
Subordinated Debt	n/a	6.77%	n/a	n/a	4.84%	n/a
Debt securities issued	n/a	6.50%	n/a	n/a	6.50%	n/a

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The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to interest rate risk. The table presents the financial assets and liabilities of the Group as of December 31, 2025 at the accounting value recognized in the balance sheet, classified according to the date of the reevaluation of the contractual interest for balance sheet items with variable interest or according to the residual maturity for balance sheet items with fixed interest.

Group	31 December 2025					
Thousand RON	Carrying value	Less 3 months	3-12 month	1-5 years	More 5 year	Non-interest bearing
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	789,769	188,180	-	19,204	-	582,385
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	89,116	-	-	60,355	-	28,761
Financial asset measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	972,483	67,291	140,758	594,068	148,456	21,910
Due from banks	19,201	-	19,201	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	2,961,924	201,096	2,238,230	499,542	17,647	5,409
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	348,670	-	38,102	258,580	51,988	-
Other financial assets	19,795	27	103	53	-	19,612
Total financial assets	**5,200,958**	**456,594**	**2,436,394**	**1,431,802**	**218,091**	**658,077**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	280,777	-	-	-	-	280,777
Customer deposits	4,039,041	2,112,045	1,193,661	76,125	12,187	645,023
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	344,567	19,861	43,209	217,766	63,731	-
Other financial liabilities	75,606	1,585	6,777	10,074	-	57,170
Liabilities associated with financial assets held for sale	1,573	-	-	-	-	1,573
Subordinated liabilities	127,860	749	-	-	127,111	-
Debt securities in issue	67,563	329	-	67,234	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,936,987**	**2,134,569**	**1,243,647**	**371,199**	**203,029**	**984,543**
Net Interest rate risk position	**263,971**	**(1,677,975)**	**1,192,747**	**1,060,603**	**15,062**	**(326,466)**

The Group closely assesses the net interest rate risk position in order to reduce the risk and optimize the net interest margin. As of 31st of December 2025 the Group records a negative interest rate risk position only on the second bucket, higher financial liabilities compared to the financial assets, mainly due to the deposits from customers with fixed interest rate. The customers deposits at the maturing date are roll-overed at the standard/negotiated interest rate communicated by the Group and the interest rate is not automatically updated at a market benchmark.

The table below summarizes the Group's exposure to interest rate risk. The table presents the financial assets and liabilities of the Group as of December 31, 2024 at the accounting value recognized in the balance sheet, classified according to the date of the reevaluation of the contractual interest for balance sheet items with variable interest or according to the residual maturity for balance sheet items with fixed interest.

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Group	31 December 2024 – Restated					
Thousand RON	Carrying value	Less 3 months	3-12 month	1-5 years	More 5 year	Non-interest bearing
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	524,955	112,484	7,755	-	-	404,716
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	81,042	-	-	28,915	22,078	30,049
Financial asset measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	810,570	71,416	32,942	544,385	147,880	13,947
Due from banks	19,422	-	19,422	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	2,528,065	13,800	1,800,652	349,719	353,989	9,905
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	379,473	15,629	20,170	251,786	91,888	-
Other financial assets	32,718	31	141	237	-	32,309
Total financial assets	**4,376,245**	**213,360**	**1,881,082**	**1,175,042**	**615,835**	**490,926**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	4,905	-	-	-	-	4,905
Customer deposits	3,654,777	1,703,660	1,244,861	55,770	7,675	642,811
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	285,365	10,600	138,238	74,591	61,936	-
Other financial liabilities	87,093	2,118	7,854	16,651	-	60,470
Subordinated liabilities	84,487	-	59,391	25,096	-	-
Debt securities in issue	65,557	-	-	65,557	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,182,184**	**1,716,378**	**1,450,344**	**237,665**	**69,611**	**708,186**
Net Interest rate risk position	**194,061**	**(1,503,018)**	**430,738**	**937,377**	**546,224**	**(217,260)**

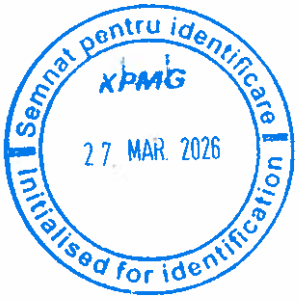
The Group presented as non-interest bearing assets the following: customer loans that no longer accrue interest, accrued interest on loans and T-bills, unit funds administrated by SAI Patria Asset Management SA and equity investments.



The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk. The table presents the financial assets and liabilities of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 at the accounting value recognized in the balance sheet, classified according to the date of the reevaluation of the contractual interest for balance sheet items with variable interest or according to the residual maturity for balance sheet items with fixed interest.

Bank	**31 December 2025**					
Thousand RON	**Carrying value**	**Less 3 months**	**3-12 month**	**1-5 years**	**More 5 year**	**Non-interest bearing**
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	789,312	189,782	-	19,204	-	580,326
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	89,111	-	-	60,355	-	28,756
Financial asset measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	972,483	67,291	140,758	594,068	148,456	21,910
Due from banks	19,201	-	19,201	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	2,787,087	200,433	2,258,578	313,629	9,038	5,409
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	348,670	-	38,102	258,580	51,988	-
Other financial assets	21,326	27	103	53	-	21,143
Total financial assets	**5,027,190**	**457,533**	**2,456,742**	**1,245,889**	**209,482**	**657,544**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	280,777	-	-	-	-	280,777
Customer deposits	4,098,978	2,141,999	1,228,657	76,125	12,187	640,010
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	172,183	6,481	38,239	89,224	38,239	-
Other financial liabilities	66,027	1,585	6,777	10,074	-	47,591
Subordinated liabilities	102,719	749	-	-	101,970	-
Debt securities in issue	67,563	329	-	67,234	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,788,247**	**2,151,143**	**1,273,673**	**242,657**	**152,396**	**968,378**
Net Interest rate risk position	**238,943**	**(1,693,610)**	**1,183,069**	**1,003,232**	**57,086**	**(310,834)**

The Bank closely assesses the net interest rate risk position in order to reduce the risk and optimize the net interest margin. As of 31st of December 2025 the Bank records a negative interest rate risk position only on the second bucket, higher financial liabilities compared to the financial assets, mainly due to the deposits from customers with fixed interest rate. The customers deposits at the maturing date are roll-overed at the standard/negotiated interest rate communicated by the Bank and the interest rate is not automatically updated at a market benchmark.



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The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk. The table presents the financial assets and liabilities of the Bank as of December 31, 2024 at the accounting value recognized in the balance sheet, classified according to the date of the reevaluation of the contractual interest for balance sheet items with variable interest or according to the residual maturity for balance sheet items with fixed interest.

Bank	**31 December 2024 - Restated**					
Thousand RON	**Carrying value**	**Less 3 months**	**3-12 month**	**1-5 years**	**More 5 year**	**Non-interest bearing**
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	524,457	115,753	7,755	-	-	400,949
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	76,310	-	-	28,915	22,078	25,317
Financial asset measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	810,570	71,416	32,942	544,385	147,880	13,947
Due from banks	19,422	-	19,422	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	2,367,410	13,394	1,795,036	199,024	350,051	9,905
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	379,473	15,629	20,170	251,786	91,888	-
Other financial assets	32,354	31	141	237	-	31,945
Total financial assets	**4,209,996**	**216,223**	**1,875,466**	**1,024,347**	**611,897**	**482,063**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	4,905	-	-	-	-	4,905
Customer deposits	3,702,193	1,731,930	1,264,007	55,770	7,675	642,811
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	136,548	-	-	74,612	61,936	-
Other financial liabilities	75,233	2,118	7,854	16,651	-	48,610
Subordinated liabilities	59,391	-	59,391	-	-	-
Debt securities in issue	65,557	-	-	65,557	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,043,827**	**1,734,048**	**1,331,252**	**212,590**	**69,611**	**696,326**
Net Interest rate risk position	**166,169**	**(1,517,825)**	**544,214**	**811,757**	**542,286**	**(214,263)**

The management of interest rate risk through limits is enhanced by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various interest rate scenarios.

The interest rate risk management uses monthly GAP model of interest rate risk and sensitivity analyzes of the Group's financial asset and liability to various interest rates scenarios, as exemplified below:

The impact on the Group's financial results at 31 December 2025 by applying a possible change in interest rate of +/- 200 bps (as a percentage of the Group's own funds) for items with a maturity of up to 12 months could lead to positive impact of 12.372 thousands LEI, respectively an impact of 2.22% on own funds and profit or loss account assuring a low risk profile in accordance with internal rules regarding interest rate risk (as of 31 December 2024: 6,534 thousands LEI positive impact and respectively an impact of 1.33% on own funds and profit or loss account).

A sensitivity of 200 bps fluctuation of interest rates is reasonable, taking into account the fact that the average evolution of the maximum levels during last 24 months of 2024-2025 (as the difference between the maximum level and the minimum level from 01.01.2024-31.12.2025 for ROBOR 3M and 6M) and as a result of the stabilization of the Robor evolution towards the end of 2024 and in 2025 was 184/189 bps, respecively 203/191 bps for the main exchange

currencies in the last 24 months of 2024-2025 (EUR, for both EURIBOR 3M and EURIBOR 6M), and also taking into account the balance sheet structure in the main currencies.

The Bank conducts quarterly simulations of changes in their economic value as a result of sudden and unexpected changes in interest rates according to six standardized shock scenarios for detecting extreme values, namely a parallel upward shock, a parallel downward shock, a shock with sudden variation (short rates down and long rates up), a constantly evolving shock (short rates up and long rates down), a shock with short rates up, a shock with short rates down, which reports them in the ICAAP process to senior management. The simulations are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the EBA Guide regarding interest rate risk, and the Bank permanently fell within the limit of 15% of the value of level 1 own funds during 2025.

f) Liquidity and financing

i) Management of liquidity and financing

Liquidity and financing risks are distinct risks which, if materialized, have a significant prudential impact on the credit institution's liquidity over different time horizons.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group's profits and capital will be adversely affected, as a result of the bank's inability to meet its obligations at maturity.

Financing risk is the risk that the Group will not have stable sources of financing in the medium and long term, which leads to the existing or potential risk that the credit institution will not be able to meet, or meet its unacceptable financing costs, its obligations. such as payments and the need for collateral, as they become due in the medium and long term.

Liquidity risk can arise from providing general funding of the Group's activities and in the process of management of the asset positions. It includes both the risk of being unable to fund assets at appropriate maturities or/and rates and the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset at a reasonable price (eliminating/reducing potential loss) and in an appropriate time frame.

The Group has access to a diversified funding base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including deposits, borrowings and share capital. This improves funding flexibility, limits dependence on a single source of funding and generally lowers the cost of funds. The Group strives to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of liabilities with a range of maturities. The Group continually assesses liquidity risk by identifying and monitoring changes in funding, diversifying the funding base, limiting the concentrations.

The liquidity position and intraday liquidity position are monitored on daily basis and periodic testing of liquidity stress is performed at least monthly in a variety of scenarios that cover both normal and the most extreme market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to at least annual review and approved by The Executive Committe, Risk Management Committee and Board of Administration.

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A contingency funding plan (CFP) has been elaborated that establishes tasks and measures to be followed in the case of sudden event or/and unexpected emergencies of unusual market and operating conditions in order to maintain a proper level for liquidity in every given circumstances. This plan covers the management of special conditions caused by the "unusual" changes in markets conditions and in the general economic, political and regulatory environment, as well as the management of situations originating from the loss of trust in the Group. During 2025, there was no need to activate this contingency plan.

The bank runs monthly stress scenarios taking into account the bank's ability to cover potential cash outflows from liquid assets that it can quickly convert into cash. The scenarios cover a short time horizon of 60 days, taking into account various assumptions regarding deposits attracted from both bank and non-bank customers. As a result of these scenarios, the bank has the necessary coverage capacity to be able to cover any liquidity outflows in the event of the assumptions taken into account.

ii) Exposure to liquidity risk

One of the key measures used by the Group for managing liquidity risk is Loan to Deposits ratio.

Details of the reported ratio of loans to deposits at the reporting date and during the reporting period were as follows:

	Group		Bank	
	31 decembrie 2025	**31 decembrie 2024**	**31 decembrie 2025**	**31 decembrie 2024**
At 31 December	66.11%	67.55%	71.08%	67.00%
Average for the period	69.43%	69.24%	72.72%	70.40%
Maximum for the period	71.55%	72.24%	75.00%	74.20%
Minimum for the period	66.11%	67.55%	71.08%	67.00%

The Group maximum recorded level of 71.55% of gross loans to deposits ratio was as of the end of September 2025, while the minimum recorded level of 66.11% was as of the end of December 2025.
The Bank maximum recorded level of 75.00% of gross loans to deposits ratio was as of the end of September 2025, while the minimum recorded level of 71.08% was as of the end of December 2025.

The table below shows liabilities at 31 December 2025 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts of liabilities disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, including gross finance lease obligations (before deducting future finance charges), gross loan commitments and financial guarantees. Such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount included in the statement of financial position because the amount in the statement of financial position is based on discounted cash flows. Financial derivatives are included at the contractual amounts to be paid or received, unless the Group expects to close the derivative position before its maturity date in which case the derivatives are included based on the expected cash flows.

Also, the table below shows the maturity analysis of non-derivative financial assets at their carrying amounts and based on their contractual maturities, except for assets that are readily saleable if it should be necessary to meet cash outflows on financial liabilities. Such financial assets are included in the maturity analysis based on their expected date of disposal. Impaired loans are included at their carrying amounts net of impairment provisions and based on the expected timing of cash inflows.

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The residual maturity analysis of the monetary assets and liabilities of the Group at 31 December 2025 is presented below:

Thousand RON	31 December 2025						
	Due on demand	**Up to 3 Months**	**3 Months to 1 Year**	**1 Year to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**No fixed maturity**	**Total**
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	582,385	188,180	-	19,204	-	-	789,769
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	60,355	-	28,761	89,116
Financial assets evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	67,291	140,758	594,068	148,456	21,910	972,483
Due from banks	-	-	19,201	-	-	-	19,201
Loans and advances to customers, including future interest	-	153,975	534,486	1,770,807	1,520,311	-	3,979,579
Investments in debt securities at amortised cost	-	-	38,102	258,580	51,988	-	348,670
Other financial assets	-	27	103	53	-	19,612	19,795
Total financial assets	**582,385**	**409,473**	**732,650**	**2,703,067**	**1,720,755**	**70,283**	**6,218,613**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	280,777	280,777
Customer deposits, including future interest	638,430	2,123,141	1,225,884	81,339	13,023	-	4,081,817
Loans from banks and other financial institutions , including future interest	-	21,026	46,193	223,581	65,070	-	355,870
Other financial liabilities	-	1,585	6,777	10,074	-	57,170	75,606
Liabilities associated with financial assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	1,573	1,573
Subordinated liabilities and debt securities in issue, including future interest	-	1,078	-	77,585	164,457	-	243,120
Total financial liabilities	**638,430**	**2,146,830**	**1,278,854**	**392,579**	**242,550**	**339,520**	**5,038,763**
Liquidity excess/(deficit)	**(56,045)**	**(1,737,357)**	**(546,204)**	**2,310,488**	**1,478,205**	**(269,237)**	**1,179,850**
Off-Balance items							
Loans Commitments given to customers	414,761	-	-	-	-	-	**414,761**
Guarantees issued to customers	111,086	-	-	-	-	-	**111,086**
Liquidity excess/(deficit) including off BS	**(581,892)**	**(1,737,357)**	**(546,204)**	**2,310,488**	**1,478,205**	**(269,237)**	**654,003**

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The residual maturity analysis of the monetary assets and liabilities of the Group at 31 December 2024 is presented below:

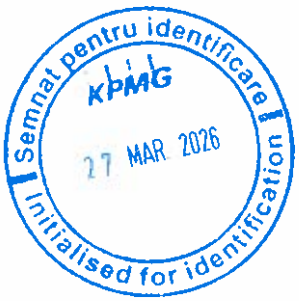
	31 December 2024 – Restated						
Thousand RON	**Due on demand**	**Up to 3 Months**	**3 Months to 1 Year**	**1 Year to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**No fixed maturity**	**Total**
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	404,716	112,484	7,755	-	-	-	524,955
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	28,915	22,078	30,049	81,042
Financial assets evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	71,416	32,942	544,385	147,880	13,947	810,570
Due from banks	-	-	19,422	-	-	-	19,422
Loans and advances to customers, including future interest	-	98,317	466,024	1,516,362	1,392,299	-	3,473,002
Investments in debt securities at amortised cost	-	15,629	20,170	251,786	91,888	-	379,473
Other financial assets	-	31	141	237	-	32,309	32,718
Total financial assets	**404,716**	**297,877**	**546,454**	**2,341,685**	**1,654,145**	**76,305**	**5,321,182**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	4,905	4,905
Customer deposits, including future interest	639,405	1,698,432	1,276,812	59,038	8,573	15,759	3,698,019
Loans from banks and other financial institutions , including future interest	-	1,586	5,097	239,272	65,978	-	311,933
Other financial liabilities	-	2,118	7,854	16,651	-	60,470	87,093
Liabilities associated with financial assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities and debt securities in issue, including future interest	-	-	-	128,061	28,227	-	156,288
Total financial liabilities	**639,405**	**1,702,136**	**1,289,763**	**443,022**	**102,778**	**81,134**	**4,258,238**
Liquidity excess/(deficit)	**(234,689)**	**(1,404,259)**	**(743,309)**	**1,898,663**	**1,551,367**	**(4,829)**	**1,062,944**
Off-Balance items							
Loans Commitments given to customers	391,212	-	-	-	-	-	**391,212**
Guarantees issued to customers	87,889	-	-	-	-	-	**87,889**
Liquidity excess/(deficit) including off BS	**(713,790)**	**(1,404,259)**	**(743,309)**	**1,898,663**	**1,551,367**	**(4,829)**	**583,843**

Derivatives are presented in terms of fair value based on their contractual maturities, the value of the notional as of 31 December 2025 being 43,350 thousand Ron – with maximum maturity 26 March 2026 (31 December 2024 being 81,158 thousand Ron – with maximum maturity 26 February 2025).
When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

The Group presents a shortage of liquidity on the first three buckets "due on demand", "up to three months" and "3 months to 1 year", as a result of a large amounts of commercial deposits in this category. Management expects this deficit to be covered through renewal of deposits.

As has already been mentioned, the liquidity deficits are eliminated by the renewal for liabilities for private individuals or companies in a significant proportion (around 90%). Generally, the renewal takes place through the extension of the existing structure of deposits, for amount and due date, too.

To manage liquidity risk, the Group holds liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents and investment securities (treasury bills issued by the Minister of Public Finance of Romania) for which there is an active liquid market. These assets can be readily sold to meet liquidity requirements.



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The residual maturity analysis of the monetary assets and liabilities of the Bank at 31 December 2025 is presented below:

	31 December 2025						
Thousand RON	**Due on demand**	**Up to 3 Months**	**3 Months to 1 Year**	**1 Year to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**No fixed maturity**	**Total**
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	580,326	189,782	-	19,204	-	-	789,312
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	60,355	-	28,756	89,111
Financial assets evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	67,291	140,758	594,068	148,456	21,910	972,483
Due from banks	-	-	19,201	-	-	-	19,201
Loans and advances to customers, including future interest	-	123,169	324,265	1,099,590	1,240,063	-	2,787,087
Investments in debt securities at amortised cost	-	-	38,102	258,580	51,988	-	348,670
Other financial assets	-	27	103	53	-	21,143	21,326
Total financial assets	**580,326**	**380,269**	**522,429**	**2,031,850**	**1,440,507**	**71,809**	**5,027,190**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	280,777	280,777
Customer deposits, including future interest	640,010	2,151,515	1,260,880	81,339	13,023	-	4,146,767
Loans from banks and other financial institutions , including future interest	-	7,646	41,223	95,039	39,577	-	183,485
Other financial liabilities	-	1,585	6,777	10,074	-	47,591	66,027
Subordinated liabilities and debt securities in issue, including future interest	-	1,078	-	77,585	139,316	-	217,979
Total financial liabilities	**640,010**	**2,161,824**	**1,308,880**	**264,037**	**191,916**	**328,368**	**4,895,035**
Liquidity excess/(deficit)	**(59,684)**	**(1,781,555)**	**(786,451)**	**1,767,813**	**1,248,591**	**(256,559)**	**132,155**
Off-Balance items							
Loans Commitments given to customers	413,065	-	-	-	-	-	**413,065**
Guarantees issued to customers	111,086	-	-	-	-	-	**111,086**
Liquidity excess/(deficit) including off BS	**(583,835)**	**(1,781,555)**	**(786,451)**	**1,767,813**	**1,248,591**	**(256,559)**	**(391,996)**

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The residual maturity analysis of the monetary assets and liabilities of the Bank at 31 December 2024 is presented below:

	31 December 2024 - Restated						
Thousand RON	Due on demand	Up to 3 Months	3 Months to 1 Year	1 Year to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	No fixed maturity	Total
Financial Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	400,949	115,753	7,755	-	-	-	524,457
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	28,915	22,078	25,317	76,310
Financial assets evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	71,416	32,942	544,385	147,880	13,947	810,570
Due from banks	-	-	19,422	-	-	-	19,422
Loans and advances to customers, including future interest	-	109,932	411,214	1,303,750	1,393,621	-	3,218,517
Investments in debt securities at amortised cost	-	15,629	20,170	251,786	91,888	-	379,473
Other financial assets	-	31	141	237	-	31,945	32,354
Total financial assets	400,949	312,761	491,644	2,129,073	1,655,467	71,209	5,061,103
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	4,905	4,905
Customer deposits, including future interest	642,811	1,723,296	1,296,105	59,038	8,573	15,759	3,745,582
Loans from banks and other financial institutions , including future interest	-	1,545	4,175	83,652	64,598	-	153,970
Other financial liabilities	-	2,118	7,854	16,651	-	48,610	75,233
Subordinated liabilities and debt securities in issue, including future interest	-	-	-	102,965	28,227	-	131,192
Total financial liabilities	642,811	1,726,959	1,308,134	262,306	101,398	69,274	4,110,882
Liquidity excess/(deficit)	(241,862)	(1,414,198)	(816,490)	1,866,767	1,554,069	1,935	950,221
Off-Balance items							
Loans Commitments given to customers	390,932	-	-	-	-	-	390,932
Guarantees issued to customers	87,889	-	-	-	-	-	87,889
Liquidity excess/(deficit) including off BS	(720,683)	(1,414,198)	(816,490)	1,866,767	1,554,069	1,935	471,400

g) Climate risk

In order to reduce the impact of climate risk on the Bank's assets, the Group has developed an ESG (environmental, social and governance risk) risk exposure assessment methodology, which assesses both the degree of risk for each individual client/project, and an assessment based on the portfolio-wide exposure assessment methodology, which assesses ESG risk exposure for:

(a) the Bank's loan portfolio, in which ESG risk exposure is assessed taking into account:

- the client's business segment setting;
- the economic sector of the client;
- The client's historical geographic area;
- Exposure of the client to Patria Bank.

b) the portfolio of securities (other than those issued by the Ministry of Public Finance) held by the Bank, for which an assessment is carried out according to the "green" component of the issue or impact on ESG factors;

c) the collaterals portfolio in the residential area is assessed according to energy class.

h) Capital management

The Group is active in the Romanian banking sector, which is regulated by The National Bank of Romania ("NBR"), acting as local regulator under the EU regulation for the sector, which requires banks to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets.

The Group's and Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, retained earnings, reserve after deductions intangible assets, and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities.

As per Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR) and Romania's Regulation No. 5/2013 issued by the National Bank of Romania minimum mandatory own funds level are:

- 4.5% for core tier 1 own funds;
- 6.0% for tier 1 own funds;
- 8.0% for total own funds.

In addition to the requirements mentioned above, according to the provisions of the Regulation of the National Bank of Romania no. 5/2013, the Bank must constantly comply with the following values of the combined buffer requirement:

Requirement	Bank	Group
Capital conservation buffer	2.5%	2.5%
Anticyclical capital buffer	1.0%	1.0%
Systemic risk capital buffer	0%	1.0%

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At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Group's own fund calculated as per statutory regulations and capital requirement for 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are within the regulatory limits and requirements of the NBR.

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Bank's own fund calculated as per statutory regulations and capital requirement for 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are within the regulatory limits and requirements of the NBR.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Provisions for other risks and charges

The Bank operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations and, as a result it is involved in various litigations or is subject to various obligations arising from legislation in force.
When the Bank can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Bank records a provision against the case, as mentioned in this note. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.
Generally, the first step is to establish the existence of the present obligation followed by the estimation of the amount needed to settle that obligation taking into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgment is required to conclude on these estimates.

In case of litigations:

(i) For a single individual litigation the Bank assess whether there is more likely than not to have an unfavourable court decision considering the factors mentioned above; then it estimates the amount at risk; in case there are several scenarios possible with different outcomes, the amount at risk is the weighted average of the amounts at risk for each scenario using the probability distribution for all scenarios (100% is allocated to the possible scenarios) and provisions 100% of the estimated amount;

(ii) For multiple litigations, the assessment of "more likely than not" could be substantiated for the entire population using statistics and provision computation to be made at pool level.

In case of obligations arising from various legislation, the bank assesses first if there is no realistic alternative of settling that obligation, and if not, it estimates the amount needed to settle that obligation (using similar approach as above) and books provisions representing 100% of the estimated amount.

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Expected credit loss on loans and advances to customers

Measurement of expected credit losses (ECL) for financial assets at amortised cost, in accordance with the evaluation procedures in force, is an area where complex models and significant assumptions regarding the future economic conditions and loans behavior (for example, the probability of default-PD and loss given default-LGD) are used.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any gaps between estimated losses and actual losses, but also to assess the effects of the local financial market uncertainties on the valuation of assets and the debtors' operating environment. The loan loss estimation considers the visible effects of the current and future expected market conditions on the individual/collective assessment of expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers. Hence, the Group and the Bank have estimated the expected credit losses for loans and advances to customers based on the internal methodology and assessed that no further expected credit losses is required except as already provided for in the consolidated and separate financial statements.

A series of significant decisions are also used in ECL measurement, such as:

- Establishing criteria for SICR;
- Choosing the models and adequate assumptions for ECL measurement;
- Establishing the number and weight of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios;
- Establishing the homogenous groups of financial assets for the purpose of ECL measurement.

The war in Ukraine and other emerging risks

The global macroeconomic environment in 2025 was characterized by a gradual normalization of inflationary pressures and a moderate recovery in economic growth, following the stagnation recorded in the previous year. Although inflation continued its downward trajectory compared to the peak levels reached in 2022–2023, it remained above pre-war averages, reflecting persistent structural pressures in energy markets, geopolitical uncertainties, and still-fragile supply chains in certain sectors.

In this context, major central banks, including the European Central Bank and the Federal Reserve, continued the process of monetary policy normalization initiated in 2024, implementing additional cautious rate cuts in 2025 as inflation gradually converged toward target levels. However, monetary authorities maintained a prudent stance, emphasizing data dependency and the need to anchor inflation expectations sustainably.

In Romania, inflationary pressures remained elevated throughout 2025, with the annual Consumer Price Index persistently above 9 % in the latter part of the year and only slowly declining into early 2026. According to the latest available data, headline inflation moderated marginally from around 9.8 % to approximately 9.6 % at the beginning of 2026, but continues to lie significantly above the National Bank of Romania's target range. This outcome has been influenced by the removal of previous price caps in energy markets, fiscal adjustments including higher indirect taxes, and ongoing supply-side cost pressures.

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In response to persistent inflation, the National Bank of Romania (BNR) has maintained its benchmark monetary policy rate at 6.50 % across successive meetings in 2025 and into 2026, reflecting a cautious stance to ensure price stability while monitoring economic activity. This level has remained among the higher monetary policy settings within the European Union, with rate cuts postponed amid ongoing price pressures and elevated inflation expectations.

Economic growth in Romania in 2025 remained modest, with official and international forecasts pointing to sub-trend real GDP of 0.6% for the year, with near-term growth in 2026 expected to remain constrained by continued inflationary drag and fiscal consolidation efforts.

Overall, the Romanian macroeconomic outlook for 2026 is characterized by a gradual moderation of inflationary pressures, continued prudent monetary policy, subdued growth, and ongoing fiscal consolidation challenges. The path toward restoring price stability and external balance is expected to be gradual and contingent on both domestic policy implementation and the evolution of external price shock.

Emerging risks for Romania may originate from several subcategories, such as:

1) Economic and fiscal risks, driven by a potential recession or by economic growth falling below the levels recorded in previous years.
Stagflation caused by energy prices, fiscal adjustments resulting from efforts to reduce the budget deficit, the absorption rate of EU funds, as well as delays in structural reforms are some of the elements that can amplify and maintain economic risk at a significant level.
2) Geopolitical, security, and social risks in 2026, which are part of a structural dynamic determined by three main factors:

- Armed conflicts are intensifying: the war in Ukraine, recent war in Iran and rising tensions in the Middle East are worsening;
- Domestic unrest is growing in several regions of the world, highlighting the social protests that are shaking major powers;
- The decline in population purchasing power and fiscal austerity measures.

The potential effects of the war in Iran are difficult to estimate at this time, given the market volatility, especially regarding the price of oil and the impact of this war on commodity or energy prices. The Bank continuously monitors the evolution of the war and its effects on the economy and financial markets.

This new reality requires companies involved in global trade to also include political risk among emerging risks, as a long-term parameter in their development strategies, risk-mitigation policies and investment decisions.
3) Technological and cyber risks, mainly stemming from the growing widespread use of Artificial Intelligence and/or automation, as well as from the increase in ransomware attacks or attacks targeting critical infrastructure (utilities, hospitals).
The potential effects of the war in Iran are difficult to estimate at this moment given the market volatilities, especially regarding the price of oil and the impact of this war on the prices of raw materials or energy. Bank is conducting periodicaly analyses over the evolution of the war and its effects over the economy and financial markets

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In this context, starting with the year 2023, the macroeconomic scenarios applied by the Group have been modified compared to those applied previously, to reflect the reality of the macroeconomic perspectives determined by macoeconomic uncertainty and the war in Ukraine.
The incorporation of prospective elements reflects the expectations of the Group and the Bank and involves the creation of scenarios, including an assessment of the probability for each scenario.
Compared to previous periods, starting with 2023, the Bank uses three scenarios: the base scenario (which is the most likely scenario of the economic environment), the optimistic scenario and the pessimistic scenario.

The weights of the used scenarios are presented below:

	Base scenario	Optimistic scenario	Pessimistic scenario
Year 2023, 2024 and 2025	Base scenario 55%	Optimistic scenario 15%	Pessimistic scenario 30%

The most important assumptions affecting the forward-looking information used in the calculation of ECL allowance are as follows:

Values used at 31.12.2025				
GDP – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Base 55%	-1.21%	1.35%	2.55%	2.61%
Optimistic 15%	-0.73%	1.89%	3.57%	3.66%
Pessimistic 30%	-2.00%	0.88%	1.66%	1.70%
GDP -average	**-1.37%**	**1.29%**	**2.44%**	**2.49%**
Inflation rate – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Base 55%	9.50%	6.48%	3.06%	2.70%
Optimistic 15%	8.65%	5.89%	2.79%	2.46%
Pessimistic 30%	10.93%	7.45%	3.52%	3.11%
Inflation rate – average	**9.80%**	**6.68%**	**3.16%**	**2.79%**
Unemployement rate – average annual values				
Base 55%	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Optimistic 15%	5.22%	5.35%	5.80%	5.90%
Pessimistic 30%	4.80%	4.92%	5.34%	5.42%
Unemployement rate – average	5.69%	5.83%	6.32%	6.43%
	5.30%	**5.43%**	**5.89%**	**5.98%**
ROBOR 3M – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Base 55%	6.25%	5.66%	4.89%	4.07%
Optimistic 15%	5.91%	5.35%	4.62%	3.84%
Pessimistic 30%	6.63%	6.00%	5.18%	4.31%
ROBOR 3M -average	**6.31%**	**5.72%**	**4.94%**	**4.11%**

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Values used at 31.12.2024

GDP – average annual values	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Base 55%	2.45%	2.56%	2.94%	3.11%
Optimistic 15%	3.12%	3.27%	3.56%	3.72%
Pessimistic 30%	1.99%	2.01%	2.31%	2.51%
GDP -average	**2.41%**	**2.50%**	**2.84%**	**3.02%**

Inflation rate – average annual values	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Base 55%	5.50%	4.22%	3.60%	3.84%
Optimistic 15%	4.90%	3.47%	2.82%	3.31%
Pessimistic 30%	6.10%	4.86%	4.52%	4.26%
Inflation rate – average	**5.59%**	**4.30%**	**3.76%**	**3.88%**

Unemployement rate – average annual values	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Base 55%	5.40%	5.47%	5.38%	5.19%
Optimistic 15%	5.20%	5.33%	5.20%	5.01%
Pessimistic 30%	5.65%	5.81%	5.62%	5.44%
Unemployement rate – average	**5.45%**	**5.55%**	**5.43%**	**5.24%**

ROBOR 3M – average annual values	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Base 55%	5.50%	5.18%	4.61%	4.12%
Optimistic 15%	5.40%	5.01%	4.38%	3.93%
Pessimistic 30%	5.80%	5.53%	5.06%	4.68%
ROBOR 3M -average	**5.58%**	**5.26%**	**4.71%**	**4.26%**

Considering the above scenarios, the graph of the PD curves (probability of default) moved upwards in relation to the behavioral curves graph, for all segments. In addition, since the commencement of the COVID-19 pandemic, the management applied additional judgement regarding the establishment of post-model adjustments, adjustments that are viable in the current situation and which are also calibrated in accordance to the latest macroeconomic conditions, but also taking into account the Bank's business model and post model adjustment methodology.

To address the potential disadvantages of the models, which could not be captured by means of normal ECL (Expected Credit Loss) models, post model adjustments (PMA) were used. PMAs are used in circumstances where existing inputs, assumptions and modeling techniques do not capture all relevant risk factors. Examples of such circumstances include: the emergence of new macroeconomic, microeconomic or political events, along with expected changes to parameters, models or data that are not incorporated into current parameters, or forward-looking information.



Therefore, the PMAs were represented by the following, applied to all portfolios:

• The addition of a standard deviation to the values forecasted through the models (calculated at the quarterly non-payment rates starting with 2017)

• Application of a maximum limit between:

- Minimum predicted rate: the maximum non-payment rate observed in the last 3 years

- Maximum forecasted rate: average default rate calculated at quarterly default rates starting with 2017 + multiplier * standard deviations.

The expected additional credit losses resulting from the application of post-model adjustments (PMA) was 21.8 million RON in December 2025 compared to 20.4 million in December 2024 at the Group Level.

In order to identify potential impact on ECL as a result of a stress test scenario, The Group also performed 2 stress test scenarios (base and crisis) on the macro factors within the ICAAP process (quarterly). For assessing a potential growth on ECL as part of macroeconomic risk, Bank has stressed GDP, Robor 3M, inflation rate and UR, using factors and scenarios, presented bellow and potential impact on ECL growth, including the PMA adjustment based on the methodology described above was the following:

Thousand LEI	Separate	Consolidated
Base scenario	8,655	8,987
Crisis scenario	28,431	29,271

Scenarios used for calculating potential impact on ECL as part of macroeconomic risk in ICAAP model, are presented below:

For the base scenario, the following are used:

• for GDP, the lowest value is considered between the forecasts of the EBA macro-financial scenario for the stress test of the banking sector at the EU level carried out for the reference year 2025 and the average values used by the Bank;

• for the unemployment rate, the highest value is considered between the forecasts of the EBA macro-financial scenario for the stress test of the banking sector at the EU level carried out for the reference year 2025 and the average values used by the Bank;

• for the inflation rate, the highest value is considered between the forecasts of the EBA macro-financial scenario for the stress test of the banking sector at the EU level carried out for the reference year 2025 and the average values used by the Bank;

• for the ROBOR3M rate, the highest value is considered between the projections related to the average Bloomberg quotes and the average values used by the Bank;

In the crisis scenario, these values are again subject to a stress scenario, by increasing the unemployment rate, the inflation rate and the ROBOR 3 M rate and by decreasing the GDP.

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Value used in ICAAP valuation are following:

Basis scenario				
GDP – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
GDP average value -used by Bank	-1.37%	1.29%	2.44%	2.49%
GDP basis scenario- CE estimation	2.70%	3.30%	3.80%	3.80%
GDP -ICAAP -basis scenario	**-1.37%**	**1.29%**	**2.44%**	**2.49%**
Inflation – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Inflation average value -used by Bank	9.80%	6.68%	3.16%	2.79%
Inflation basis scenario- CE estimation	3.90%	3.30%	2.90%	2.90%
Inflation -ICAAP - basis scenario	**9.80%**	**6.68%**	**3.16%**	**2.90%**
Unemployment rate – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Unemployment rate average value -used by Bank	5.30%	5.43%	5.89%	5.98%
Unemployment rate basis scenario- CE estimation	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%
Unemployment rate -ICAAP - basis scenario	**5.60%**	**5.60%**	**5.89%**	**5.98%**
ROBOR 3M – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
ROBOR 3M average value -used by Bank	6.31%	5.72%	4.94%	4.11%
ROBOR 3 M basis scenario- CE estimation	5.50%	5.00%	4.50%	4.50%
ROBOR 3M -ICAAP - basis scenario	**6.31%**	**5.72%**	**4.94%**	**4.50%**
Crisis test scenario				
GDP – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
GDP average value -used by Bank	-1.37%	1.29%	2.44%	2.49%
GDP stress test- CE estimation	-1.90%	-4.10%	0.10%	0.10%
GDP -ICAAP -stress test scenario	**-1.90%**	**-4.10%**	**0.10%**	**0.10%**
Inflation – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Inflation average value -used by Bank	9.80%	6.68%	3.16%	2.79%
Inflation stress test scenario- CE estimation	7.90%	4.40%	1.10%	1.10%
Inflation -ICAAP – stress test scenario	**9.80%**	**6.68%**	**3.16%**	**2.79%**
Unemployment rate – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Unemployment rate average value -used by Bank	5.30%	5.43%	5.89%	5.98%
Unemployment rate stress test scenario- CE estimation	7.60%	10.80%	12.00%	12.00%
Unemployment rate -ICAAP – stress test scenario	**7.60%**	**10.80%**	**12.00%**	**12.00%**
ROBOR 3M – average annual values	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
ROBOR 3M average value -used by Bank	6.31%	5.72%	4.94%	4.11%
ROBOR 3 M stress test scenario- CE estimation	6.00%	5.75%	5.50%	5.50%
ROBOR 3M -ICAAP – stress test scenario	**6.31%**	**5.75%**	**5.50%**	**5.50%**

Taken into consideration all potential macroeconomic factors (using besides indicators mentioned above, such as GDP, Robor 3M, inflation rate and UR, the following: decrease in market value of collaterals, LGD increase, decrease in recovery from different guarantee providers and increase in negative scearios used for individual assessment), the Bank assesses in the ICAAP model a potential increase in expected losses in 2 scenarios (base and crisis). For this scenarios the Bank's potential impact in ECL taking in consideration macroeconomic risk, on all factors mentioned above for the reference date 31 December 2025, was as follows:

Thousand LEI	Separate	Consolidated
Base scenario	30,302	31,278
Crisis scenario	64,102	65,949

As with any economic forecast, projections and probabilities of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and, therefore, actual results may differ significantly from those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to be the best estimate of possible outcomes and has analyzed the non-linearities and asymmetries in the Group's various portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

In the analysis process, the Bank carefully analyzes the manufacturing industry (automotive industry, production of electrical and electronic products, production of fertilizers for agriculture, cement production, aluminum production, steel industry), companies active in the field of electricity and thermal energy supply and in the field of transport, which can be affected by the effect of the increase in prices for energy, gas, or the supply crisis.

Following the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine, the Bank did not register any exposures that would be affected by these events. The Bank analyzes within the Credit Monitoring Committee, the evolution of the exposures from the loan portfolio, and it is analyzed punctually, taking the necessary measures, if elements are identified that can affect the evolution and/or degree of credit risk of the exposures to the events following the war in Ukraine and other emerging risks. Bank is conducting periodicaly analyses over the evolution of the war in Iran and its effects over the economy and financial markets, but taken in consideration the voliatility, is too soon for the Bank to conduct any stress tests on it's effects.

Deferred income tax asset recognition

Deferred income tax asset represents tax recoveries from future deductions of taxable profit and are recognized in the statement of financial position.
The deferred tax asset is recognized if future taxable profits are available so that the deferred tax assets are realized. Deferred tax assets are reduced accordingly, if it is not probable that the Group will be able to obtain such future taxable profits.

Future taxable profits and profit tax deductions, which are estimated to be generated/deducted in the future are based on:

- The expected fiscal profit for the following years;
- A medium-term strategic plan prepared by management .

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Impairment testing of goodwill and other intangible assets registered under the merger

In testing for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets registered under the merger, the Group considers forecasts regarding future profitability, interest rates and yield rates.

Control over investment funds

The Group manages the assets invested in the investment funds on behalf of investors.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group, through SAI Patria Asset Management, manages the following investment funds:

31 December 2025	Total fund units		Fund units held by the Bank		
Investment Fund	Number	Total value (Thousand RON)	Number	Total value (Thousand RON)	Percentage (%)
FDI Patria Global	405,337	12,731	213,717	6,713	53%
FDI Patria Stock	202,004	6,898	160,853	5,493	80%
FDI Patria Euro Obligatiuni	119,603	6,557	100,000	5,482	84%
FDI Patria Obligatiuni	429,894	6,502	-	-	0%
FDI ETF BET Patria Tradeville	19,180,000	778,960	-	-	0%
FDI ETF Energie Patria Tradeville	4,500,000	48,707	300,000	3,247	7%

31 December 2024	Total fund units		Fund units held by the Bank		
Investment Fund	Number	Total value (Thousand RON)	Number	Total value (Thousand RON)	Percentage (%)
FDI Patria Global	429,542	12,025	213,717	6,118	50%
FDI Patria Stock	219,509	5,888	160,853	4,315	73%
FDI Patria Euro Obligatiuni	126,228	6,655	100,000	5,272	79%
FDI Patria Obligatiuni	452,832	6,550	-	-	0%
FDI ETF BET Patria Tradeville	16,850,000	447,705	-	-	0%
FDI ETF Energie Patria Tradeville	3,340,000	23,304	300,000	2,093	9%

The analysis regarding the control over investment funds was carried out in accordance with IFRS 10 and took into account the following:

- the Group's aggregate economic interest in the funds (including any participation and expected fees)
- the right of investors to remove the fund manager and
- the right to liquidate the fund

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The Group concluded that the right to liquidate the fund is for the protection of investors and can only be exercised in the event of significant financial difficulties of the fund. In addition, in practice the fund manager cannot be removed, so the aggregate economic interest must be analysed. If the aggregate economic interest (composed of fees, interest held and removal rights) is below 22%, the fund is not consolidated.

Therefore, on 31 december 2025 and 31 december 2024 the Bank consolidates the FDI Patria Global, FDI Patria Stock and FDI Patria Euro Obligatiuni.

6. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows: (i) level one are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, (ii) level two measurements are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices), and (iii) level three measurements are valuations not based on observable market data.

The management uses significant judgements to select the method of evaluating the financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy.
If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment, that measurement is a level three measurement. The significance of a valuation input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety.

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(a) Recurring fair value measurements

Recurring fair value measurements are those that the accounting standards require or permit in the statement of financial position at the end of each reporting period. The level in the fair value hierarchy into which the recurring fair value measurements are categorized is as follows:

Group

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
Thousand RON	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets at fair value								
Financial assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	88,012	1,104	-	89,116	73,827	7,215	-	81,042
Financial asset measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	876,570	74,003	21,910	972,483	649,502	147,121	13,947	810,570
-Debt securities	*876,570*	*74,003*	-	*950,573*	*649,502*	*147,121*	-	*796,623*
- Equity investments	-	-	*21,910*	*21,910*	-	-	*13,947*	*13,947*
Non-financial assets								
Investment Property	-	-	90,284	90,284	-	-	90,210	90,210
Fixed assets held for sale	-	-	1,022	1,022	-	-	1,545	1,545
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	434	-	434
Total assets at fair value	**964,582**	**75,107**	**113,216**	**1,152,905**	**723,329**	**154,770**	**105,702**	**983,801**
Liabilities at fair value								
- Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	347	-	347	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities at fair value	-	**347**	-	**347**	-	-	-	-



Bank

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
Thousand RON	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets at fair value								
Financial assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	89,111	-	-	89,111	76,310	-	-	76,310
Financial asset measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	876,570	74,003	21,910	972,483	649,502	147,121	13,947	810,570
-Debt securities	*876,570*	*74,003*	-	*950,573*	*649,502*	*147,121*	-	*796,623*
- Equity investments	-	-	*21,910*	*21,910*	-	-	*13,947*	*13,947*
Non-financial assets								
Investment Property	-	-	90,284	90,284	-	-	90,210	90,210
Fixed assets held for sale	-	-	856	856	-	-	1,379	1,379
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	434	-	434
Total assets at fair value	**965,681**	**74,003**	**113,050**	**1,152,734**	**725,812**	**147,555**	**105,536**	**978,903**
Liabilities at fair value								
- Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	347	-	347	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities at fair value	-	**347**	-	**347**	-	-	-	-



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Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Treasury bills denominated in RON, EUR, USD issued by the Ministry of Public Finance of Romania.

Investments in unit funds

These mutual funds are collective investment in transferable securities, whose units are subject to continue issuing and repurchasing. The return obtained from operations with fund units is given by the difference between the redemption price (VUAN) and subscription price (VUAN).

VUAN is determined as the ratio between net assets of the fund and the number of shares in circulation at a given time; the Fund's asset and, implicitly, the VUAN is evaluated on a daily basis and certified by the fund depository.

Equity investments

The financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments that are not traded in on an active market. Due to the nature of local capital markets, it is not possible to obtain the market value for these instruments. Shares are not listed and recent values regarding their trading prices are not publicly available.
Management does not intend to sell these shares in the near future. The Group has determined the fair value using the fair value of the net assets based on published financial statements of these entities and general valuation models.

Financial assets

The financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or through other items of comprehensive income are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. This classification may include the treasury bills issued by Ministry of Public Finance of Romania, bonds, shares and short positions in bonds and shares, including fund units, that were purchased for the purpose of sale or repurchase in the near future.

Non- financial assets

Tangible assets

Tangible assets include land and buildings held by the Group that it uses to carry out current activities. These are reviewed regularly to reflect their fair value accounting.

Based on the analysis of the changes in the real estate market as at 31 December 2025 and based on the revaluation of the buildings and land owned by the Group, performed by a certified evaluator the Group's management considers that the value of land and buildings as at 31 December 2025 represents a correct estimation of their fair value at reporting date.

There were no changes in valuation technique for level three recurring fair value measurements during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Investment property

The Group accounts for the investment property at fair value, the changes in fair value being recognized in the comprehensive income. The land and buildings are subject to revaluation, and the changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. The assets taken over during foreclosure proceedings are recognised in other assets and are subject to fair value revaluation; the impairment, if any, is recognized in the comprehensive statement of profit or loss. The Group appointed expert appraisers to determine the fair value on 31 December 2025. The appraisers used the direct capitalization method and the sales comparison method, in compliance with the valuation principles and techniques provided by the International Valuation Standards.

In view of the current market conditions, including the low liquidity of the actual asset transactions, the prices of the recent market transactions and the lack of actual offers for these types of assets, the future cash flows estimated to be recovered could be different from those considered by external appraisers when determining the market value of these types of assets.



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(b) ***Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed***

Fair values analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy and carrying value of liabilities not measured at fair value are as follows:

Group	**31 December 2025**				**31 December 2024 - Restated**			
Thousand RON	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	643,259	146,510	-	789,769	449,248	75,707	-	524,955
Placements with banks having short term maturity	-	19,201	-	19,201	-	19,422	-	19,422
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	3,061,630	2,961,924	-	-	2,637,015	2,528,065
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	344,311	15,337	-	348,670	363,083	14,969	-	379,473
Other financial assets	-	-	19,795	19,795	-	-	32,284	32,284
Tangible Assets (Land & Buildings)	-	-	67,393	67,393	-	-	68,446	68,446
Total	**987,570**	**180,756**	**3,148,818**	**4,206,752**	**812,331**	**110,098**	**2,737,745**	**3,552,645**
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks:	-	280,777	-	280,777	-	4,905	-	4,905
- Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	-	*168,699*	-	*168,699*	-	*4,905*	-	*4,905*
- Term deposits from banks	-	*112,078*	-	*112,078*	-	-	-	-
- Collateral deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits:	-	-	4,029,209	4,039,041	-	-	3,645,403	3,654,777
- Current accounts and transitory amounts of companies	-	-	*315,569*	*315,569*	-	-	*325,604*	*325,604*
- Term deposits of companies	-	-	*1,507,054*	*1,511,281*	-	-	*1,229,807*	*1,233,675*
- Current accounts and transitory amounts of individuals	-	-	*322,944*	*322,944*	-	-	*329,498*	*329,498*
- Term deposits of individuals	-	-	*1,883,642*	*1,889,247*	-	-	*1,760,494*	*1,766,000*
Loans from banks and other financial institutions:	-	-	344,567	344,567	-	-	285,365	285,365
- Loans from banks	-	-	*281,949*	*281,949*	-	-	*223,267*	*223,267*
- Loans from other financial institutions	-	-	*62,618*	*62,618*	-	-	*62,098*	*62,098*
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	127,860	127,860	-	-	84,487	84,487
Debt securities in issue	-	-	67,563	67,563	-	-	65,557	65,557
Other financial liabilities:	-	-	75,259	75,259	-	-	87,093	87,093
- Financial liabilities to owners of fund units	-	-	-	-	-	-	*7,377*	*7,377*
- Other financial liabilities	-	-	*75,259*	*75,259*	-	-	*79,716*	*79,716*
Total	**-**	**280,777**	**4,644,458**	**4,935,067**	**-**	**4,905**	**4,167,905**	**4,182,184**

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Bank	31 December 2025				31 December 2024 - Restated			
Thousand RON	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	643,094	146,218	-	789,312	449,000	75,457	-	524,457
Placements with banks having short term maturity	-	19,201	-	19,201	-	19,422	-	19,422
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	2,886,793	2,787,087	-	-	2,476,360	2,367,410
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	344,311	15,337	-	348,670	363,083	14,969	-	379,473
Other financial assets	-	-	21,326	21,326	-	-	31,920	31,920
Tangible Assets (Land & Buildings)	-	-	65,284	65,284	-	-	67,088	67,088
Total	**987,405**	**180,756**	**2,973,403**	**4,030,880**	**812,083**	**109,848**	**2,575,368**	**3,389,770**
Financial liabilities								
Deposits from banks:	-	280,777	-	280,777	-	4,905	-	4,905
- Correspondent accounts and overnight placements of other banks	-	*168,699*	-	*168,699*	-	*4,905*	-	*4,905*
- Term deposits from banks	-	*112,078*	-	*112,078*	-	-	-	-
- Collateral deposits from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer deposits:	-	-	4,089,146	4,098,978	-	-	3,692,819	3,702,193
- Current accounts and transitory amounts of companies	-	-	*316,965*	*316,965*	-	-	*328,970*	*328,970*
- Term deposits of companies	-	-	*1,565,595*	*1,569,822*	-	-	*1,273,857*	*1,277,725*
- Current accounts and transitory amounts of individuals	-	-	*322,944*	*322,944*	-	-	*329,498*	*329,498*
- Term deposits of individuals	-	-	*1,883,642*	*1,889,247*	-	-	*1,760,494*	*1,766,000*
Loans from banks	-	-	*172,183*	*172,183*	-	-	*136,548*	*136,548*
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	*102,719*	*102,719*	-	-	59,391	59,391
Debt securities in issue	-	-	*67,563*	*67,563*	-	-	65,557	65,557
Other financial liabilities	-	-	*65,680*	*65,680*	-	-	75,233	75,233
Total	-	**280,777**	**4,497,291**	**4,787,900**	-	**4,905**	**4,029,548**	**4,043,827**

Placements with banks

The Group's short-term placements with Banks include current accounts and deposits. The fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is their carrying amount. Fixed interest bearing deposits mature in less than three months and it is assumed that their fair values are not significantly different from its carrying value and are convertible into cash or are settled without significant transaction costs.

Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost

The financial assets measured at amortized cost are represented by debt instruments, at initial recognition, their valuation is made at the fair value that is formed from the purchase price including the transaction costs. For the purpose of presentation, fair value is determined using market interest rates.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of expected credit losses. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Evolution for the principal balance (and thus staggering cash flow) was estimated considering reductions mainly generated by the following elements: principal repayments, early repayment and impairment of loans outstanding (PD - probability of default). For each category of credit was considered a discount rate specified, starting from the interest rate practiced that was later adjusted to eliminate adjustments for impairment at a level estimated by management for the new loans production and the cost of origination for loan portfolio. The fair value of the portfolio was calculated by aggregating the discounted cash flow for the forecast period.

Due to banks, deposits from customers and loans from banks and other financial institutions, debt securities issued

Deposits from banks and customers

For demand deposits and deposits with no defined maturities, fair value is considered to be the amount payable on demand at the balance sheet date. For deposits maturing within one-year, it is assumed that their fair value is not significantly different from carrying value. The estimated fair value of fixed-maturity deposits, including certificates of deposit, is based on current cash flows using current rates available for deposits with similar residual maturities.

Financial assets and liabilities

The management considered that the fair value is not significantly different from accounting value considering that these financial assets and liabilities are expected to be settled within one month or with no fixed maturity and the carrying amount is not materially different from fair value.



7. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT CATEGORY

For the purposes of measurement, IFRS 9 classifies financial assets into the following categories:

(a) financial assets at amortised cost;
(b) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL");
(c) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

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The following table provides a reconciliation of Group's financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2025:

Group	31 December 2025			
Thousand RON	**Financial assets at amortized cost**	**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**	**Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	789,769	-	-	789,769
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	89,116	-	89,116
Financial assets measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income:	-	-	972,483	972,483
- *Debt securities*	-	-	950,573	950,573
- *Equity investments*	-	-	21,910	21,910
Placements with banks having short term maturity	19,201	-	-	19,201
Loans and advances to customers:	2,961,924	-	-	2,961,924
- *Corporate loans*	2,070,853	-	-	2,070,853
- *loans to individuals – consumer loans*	272,176	-	-	272,176
- *loans to individuals – entrepreneurs*	314,466	-	-	314,466
- *Mortgage loans*	299,543	-	-	299,543
- *State and municipal organizations*	4,886	-	-	4,886
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	348,670	-	-	348,670
Other Financial assets	19,795	-	-	19,795
Total financial assets	**4,139,359**	**89,116**	**972,483**	**5,200,958**



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The following table provides a reconciliation of Group's financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2024:

Group **31 December 2024**

Thousand RON	Financial assets at amortized cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	524,955	-	-	524,955
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	81,042	-	81,042
Financial assets measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income:	-	-	810,570	810,570
- *Debt securities*	-	-	796,623	796,623
- *Equity investments*	-	-	13,947	13,947
Placements with banks having short term maturity	19,422	-	-	19,422
Loans and advances to customers:	2,528,065	-	-	2,528,065
- *Corporate loans*	1,700,630	-	-	1,700,630
- *loans to individuals – consumer loans*	222,667	-	-	222,667
- *loans to individuals – entrepreneurs*	290,438	-	-	290,438
- *Mortgage loans*	300,232	-	-	300,232
- *State and municipal organizations*	14,098	-	-	14,098
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	379,473	-	-	379,473
Other Financial assets	32,284	434	-	32,718
Total financial assets	**3,484,199**	**81,476**	**810,570**	**4,376,245**

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The following table provides a reconciliation of Bank's financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2025:

Bank	31 December 2025			
Thousand RON	**Financial assets at amortized cost**	**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**	**Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	789,312	-	-	789,312
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	89,111	-	89,111
Financial assets measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income:	-	-	972,483	972,483
- Debt securities	-	-	*950,573*	*950,573*
- Equity investments	-	-	*21,910*	*21,910*
Placements with banks having short term maturity	19,201	-	-	19,201
Loans and advances to customers:	2,787,087	-	-	2,787,087
- Corporate loans	*2,064,067*	-	-	*2,064,067*
- loans to individuals – consumer loans	*272,177*	-	-	*272,177*
- loans to individuals – entrepreneurs	*146,414*	-	-	*146,414*
- Mortgage loans	*299,543*	-	-	*299,543*
- State and municipal organizations	*4,886*	-	-	*4,886*
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	348,670	-	-	348,670
Other Financial assets	21,326	-	-	21,326
Total financial assets	**3,965,596**	**89,111**	**972,483**	**5,027,190**

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The following table provides a reconciliation of Bank's financial assets with these measurement categories as of 31 December 2024:

Bank	31 December 2024			
Thousand RON	**Financial assets at amortized cost**	**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**	**Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	524,457	-	-	524,457
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	76,310	-	76,310
Financial assets measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income:	-	-	810,570	810,570
- Debt securities	-	-	*796,623*	*796,623*
- Equity investments	-	-	*13,947*	*13,947*
Placements with banks having short term maturity	19,422	-	-	19,422
Loans and advances to customers:	2,367,410	-	-	2,367,410
- Corporate loans	*1,689,838*	-	-	*1,689,838*
- loans to individuals – consumer loans	*222,667*	-	-	*222,667*
- loans to individuals – entrepreneurs	*140,575*	-	-	*140,575*
- Mortgage loans	*300,232*	-	-	*300,232*
- State and municipal organizations	*14,098*	-	-	*14,098*
Investments in debt instruments at amortized cost	379,473	-	-	379,473
Other Financial assets	31,920	434	-	32,354
Total financial assets	**3,322,682**	**76,744**	**810,570**	**4,209,996**

Presentation of financial instruments by measurement category:

Group	31 December 2025		31 December 2024 - Restated	
Thousand RON	Items measured at amortised cost	Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Items measured at amortised cost	Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	280,777	-	4,905	-
Customer deposits	4,039,041	-	3,654,777	-
- Current accounts and transitory amount of companies	315,569	-	325,604	-
- Deposits of companies	1,511,281	-	1,233,675	-
- Current accounts and transitory amount of private individuals	322,944	-	329,498	-
- Deposits of private individuals	1,889,247	-	1,766,000	-
Loans from banks and other institutions	344,567	-	285,365	-
Other financial liabilities	75,259	347	87,093	-
Subordinated liabilities	127,860	-	84,487	-
Debt securities in issue	67,563	-	65,557	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,935,067**	**347**	**4,182,184**	-

Bank	31 December 2025		31 December 2024 - Restated	
Thousand RON	Items measured at amortised cost	Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Items measured at amortised cost	Financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	280,777	-	4,905	-
Customer deposits	4,098,978	-	3,702,193	-
- Current accounts and transitory amount of companies	316,965	-	328,970	-
- Deposits of companies	1,569,822	-	1,277,725	-
- Current accounts and transitory amount of private individuals	322,944	-	329,498	-
- Deposits of private individuals	1,889,247	-	1,766,000	-
Loans from banks and other institutions	172,183	-	136,548	-
Other financial liabilities	65,680	347	75,233	-
Subordinated liabilities	102,719	-	59,391	-
Debt securities in issue	67,563	-	65,557	-
Total financial liabilities	**4,787,900**	**347**	**4,043,827**	-

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8. NET INTEREST INCOME

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest and similar income				
Loans and advances to customers (*)	306,017	270,702	262,971	228,441
Debt instruments at amortised cost	19,774	20,419	19,774	20,419
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	45,843	33,818	45,203	33,330
Due from banks	6,412	7,280	6,389	7,224
Total interest and similar income using effective interest method	**378,046**	**332,219**	**334,337**	**289,414**
Interest and similar expense				
Customer deposits	136,585	123,257	139,268	123,830
Loans from banks and other financial institutions	30,463	21,587	15,525	9,715
Subordinated liabilities	8,349	8,449	5,967	6,120
REPO operations	251	41	251	41
Other interest expense	414	395	363	349
Subordinated bonds	4,710	4,659	4,686	4,635
Total interest and similar expense	**180,772**	**158,388**	**166,060**	**144,690**
Net interest income	**197,274**	**173,831**	**168,277**	**144,724**

(*) Interest income at Group level includes RON 1,314 thousand (2024: RON 227 thousand) interest income recognized on impaired loans to customers.

(*) Interest income at Bank level includes RON 354 thousand (2024: RON 1,296 thousand) interest income recognized on impaired loans to customers.



9. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Fee and commission income				
Cards activity (VISA & MC)	9,888	10,971	9,958	11,001
Non-cash transactions	17,537	15,415	17,422	15,319
Non-deferrable commissions related to loans	5,962	4,309	5,962	4,309
Cash transactions	4,312	4,467	4,312	4,467
Income from other financial services	10,157	7,144	5,204	3,657
Interbank settlements	123	165	123	165
Total fee and commission income from contracts with customers	*47,979*	*42,471*	*42,981*	*38,918*
Issuing financial guarantees	4,227	4,686	4,227	4,686
Total fee and commission income	**52,206**	**47,157**	**47,208**	**43,604**
Fee and commission expense				
Cards activity (VISA & MC)	3,685	3,457	3,684	3,456
Interbank settlements	2,161	2,124	2,085	2,065
Expenses from other financial services	2,578	1,905	1,030	588
Other	1,313	667	1,313	669
Total fee and commission expense	**9,737**	**8,153**	**8,112**	**6,778**
Net fee and commission income	**42,469**	**39,004**	**39,096**	**36,826**

Non amortising fees represent fees and commissions that are not subject to amortisation under the effective interest rate methodology and mainly comprise service fees (administration fees) recognised in the period in which they are incurred, fees for valuation and collateral changes where the likelihood of payment is uncertain, fees charged for early repayments, etc. The Group has internal procedures to classify and account for fees in each category.

In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, banking fees and commissions charged to customers are recognized as revenue when they represent consideration for banking services provided and when the contractual rights and obligations have been satisfied.

Fees and commissions are included in the transaction price when the Bank acts as a principal, meaning that the Bank provides the service directly and obtains the related economic benefits.

In situations where the Bank collects taxes or fees on behalf of third parties, the Bank acts as an agent, and such amounts are not included in the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15. These amounts are recognized solely as amounts collected on behalf of other parties.

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10. NET GAIN/(LOSS) FROM FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,794	3,840	7,988	4,180
Net gain/(loss) from derivatives	(2,516)	1,735	(2,516)	1,735
Total	**6,278**	**5,575**	**5,472**	**5,915**

11. NET GAIN/(LOSS) FROM DISPOSAL OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Gains from disposals of investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,147	5,907	4,147	5,907
Losses from disposals of investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(556)	(123)	(556)	(123)
Total	**3,591**	**5,784**	**3,591**	**5,784**



12. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 Restated	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 Restated
Net gain/ (loss) from foreign exchange transactions	12,416	5,822	12,470	5,831
Dividend income	6,125	4,428	13,658	8,005
Other operating income	3,858	322	3,522	82
Gain / (Loss) from disposal of intangible assets	-	(358)	-	(358)
Gain / (Loss) from disposal of premises and equipment sales	(90)	(87)	(90)	(87)
Income from rental of real estate	7,779	6,407	7,779	6,407
Total	**30,088**	**16,534**	**37,339**	**19,880**

For the Bank, dividend income of RON 13,658 thousand (2024: RON 8,005 thousand) represents share of profits paid proportionally to the Bank, as follows:

- RON 7,800 thousand, received from Patria Credit IFN (2024: RON 4,000 thousand);
- RON 3,952 thousand, received from TRANSFOND SA (2024: RON 3,047 thousand) (also included in the consolidated figures);
- RON 1,722 thousand, received from GLOBINVEST SA (2024: RON 848 thousand) (also included in the consolidated figures);
- RON 184 thousand, received from other investments (2024: RON 110 thousand) (also included in the consolidated figures).

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13. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Charge with adjustments for impairment of cash and cash equivalents	32	9	29	9
Charge/(Release) with adjustments for impairment of loans and advances to customers	34,487	24,510	30,787	20,024
Loss from written off loans	556	398	556	398
Recoveries from loans previously written off	(20,197)	(11,042)	(19,671)	(10,876)
Charge/(Release) with the adjustments for impairment of financial asset measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	104	232	104	232
Charge/(Release) with the adjustments for impairment of debt instruments at amortised cost	8	(19)	8	(19)
Charge/(Release) with the adjustments for impairment of credit commitments and financial guarantees	(732)	1,301	(792)	1,315
Charge/(Release) with adjustments for impairment of other financial assets	934	1,001	934	1,001
Net charge with adjustments for impairment of financial assets	**15,192**	**16,390**	**11,955**	**12,084**

14. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Wages and salaries	90,151	83,065	78,347	73,147
Social security contributions	3,137	2,795	2,723	2,439
Net expense/(income) with provisions related to wage costs	(247)	(1,020)	(267)	(723)
Share-based payments	2,474	-	2,399	-
Other personnel expense	589	626	583	623
Total	**96,104**	**85,466**	**83,785**	**75,486**

The Group number of employees at 31 December 2025 was 748 employees (31 December 2024: 736 employees).
The Bank number of employees at 31 December 2025 was 625 employees (31 December 2024: 605 employees).



The table below presents the expense recognized for variable compensation programs:

Stock Option Plan Program	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash *)	1,888	-	1,888	-
Shares	2,474	-	2,399	-
Total	4,362	-	4,287	-

*) Cash payments are included in Personnel Expenses as Wages and salaries.

15. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Third parties services	49,378	44,637	46,321	42,187
Rent	354	465	145	266
Materials and small inventories	2,168	2,207	1,622	1,748
Annual contribution to Guarantee Fund	1,471	2,384	1,471	2,384
Other taxes	17,726	11,695	17,342	11,427
Advertising and publicity	2,534	2,329	1,740	1,624
Net charge/(release) of litigation provisions	(415)	(150)	(414)	(150)
Other operating expenses	308	5,074	(16)	4,593
The expense related to the financial debt for the fund unit holders	792	162	-	-
Total	74,316	68,803	68,211	64,079

*) The Group's cards related expenses for 2025 are RON 10,457 thousand (2024: RON 10,049 thousand) and IT related expenses for 2025 are RON 8,585 thousand (2024: RON 8,418 thousand).
The Group's audit expenses for 2024 were RON 2,513 thousand of which the statutory audit expenses were RON 1,411 thousand (2024: RON 2,187 thousand of which the statutory audit expenses were RON 1,045 thousand).

*) The Bank's cards related expenses for 2025 are RON 10,457 thousand (2024: RON 10,049 thousand) and IT related expenses for 2025 are RON 7,450 thousand (2024: RON 7,555 thousand).
The Bank's audit expenses for 2025 were RON 2,236 thousand of which the statutory audit expenses were RON 1,162 thousand (2024: RON 1,877 thousand of which the statutory audit expenses were RON 746 thousand).

The increase in expenses for Other taxes in 2025 is determined by the payment of the amount of RON 4,634 thousand representing the increase starting 01 July 2025 of the tax on turnover from 2% to 4%.



16. INCOME TAX

(a) Components of income tax expense / (credit)

Income tax expense recorded in profit or loss for the year comprises the following:

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Deferred tax	396	(127)	321	(219)
Current tax expense	15,151	8,824	13,905	7,309
Income tax expense for the year	**15,547**	**8,697**	**14,226**	**7,090**

(b) Reconciliation between the accounting profit and the fiscal result

A reconciliation between the expected and the actual taxation charge is provided below.

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Profit before income tax	67,029	49,321	64,438	42,258
Income tax at standard rate	10,725	7,891	10,310	6,761
Tax effect of items which are not deductible:				
- Non-deductible expenses	5,763	5,267	5,693	5,092
- Income which is exempt from taxation	(5,592)	(4,110)	(5,671)	(4,215)
- Elements similar with taxable income	4,429	901	4,429	901
- Elements similar with deductible expenses	(536)	(395)	(516)	(338)
Temporary differences	208	(268)	321	(219)
Recognised tax loss carry forwards	(14,789)	(9,554)	(14,245)	(8,201)
Unrecognised tax loss carry forwards	210	141	-	-
Expenditure with current tax	15,151	8,824	13,905	7,309
Income tax expense/(credit) for the year	**15,569**	**8,697**	**14,226**	**7,090**

(c) Tax loss carry forwards

At the end of 2025 and 2024, Patria Bank has no fiscal loss from previous years.



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(d) Deferred taxes analysed by type of temporary difference

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations in Romania give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below:

Group *Thousand RON*	1 January 2025	Income tax recognized in profit or loss	Charged to comprehensive income	31 December 2025
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences				
Revaluation reserve for Premises	(3,846)	-	342	(3,504)
Revaluation reserve securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,422	-	(4,837)	(2,415)
Tax loss carry forwards	(141)	(210)	-	(351)
Other temporary differences	5,248	(208)	-	5,040
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**3,683**	**(418)**	**(4,495)**	**(1,231)**

Group *Thousand RON*	1 January 2024	Income tax recognized in profit or loss	Charged to comprehensive income	31 December 2024
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences				
Revaluation reserve for Premises	(4,738)	-	892	(3,846)
Revaluation reserve securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,460	-	962	2,422
Tax loss carry forwards	-	(141)	-	(141)
Other temporary differences	4,980	268	-	5,248
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**1,703**	**127**	**1,854**	**3,683**

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Bank *Thousand RON*	1 January 2025	Income tax recognized in profit or loss	Charged to comprehensive income	31 December 2025
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences				
Revaluation reserve for Premises	(3,518)	-	342	(3,176)
Revaluation reserve securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,423	-	(4,837)	(2,414)
Tax loss carry forwards	-	-	-	-
Other temporary differences	4,951	(321)	-	4,630
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**3,856**	**(321)**	**(4,495)**	**(961)**

Bank *Thousand RON*	1 January 2024	Income tax recognized in profit or loss	Charged to comprehensive income	31 December 2024
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences				
Revaluation reserve for Premises	(4,410)	-	892	(3,518)
Revaluation reserve securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,462	-	962	2,423
Tax loss carry forwards	-	-	-	-
Other temporary differences	4,731	219	-	4,951
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**1,783**	**219**	**1,854**	**3,856**

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	23,084	21,929	23,084	21,929
Cash in ATMs	51,488	46,247	51,488	46,247
Mandatory minimum reserve	509,864	340,646	509,864	340,646
Correspondent accounts and sight deposits with other banks	73,948	54,571	73,491	54,103
Placements with banks having short term maturity	131,385	61,562	131,385	61,532
Total	**789,769**	**524,955**	**789,312**	**524,457**

(i) The mandatory minimum reserve is maintained in accordance with Regulation no. 6/2002 issued by the National Bank of Romania and the subsequent changes and amendments. According to this regulation, the Group is required to maintain a minimum average balance of mandatory reserve throughout the reporting period (monthly basis). The amounts from the mandatory reserve accounts are readily available for the use of the group according to the liquidity needs and strategy, subject to achieving the minimum reserve as an average for the reporting period.

As of 31 December 2025 the mandatory minimum reserve requirement was 8% (2024: 8%) for RON funds raised from customers and 5% (2024: 5%) for foreign currency denominated funds raised.
For the mandatory minimum reserve in EUR, the National Bank of Romania granted during 2025 an interest between 0.15% – 0.18% p.a. (2024: 0.08% – 0.16 p.a.). For the mandatory minimum reserve in RON, the National Bank of Romania granted during 2025 an interest between 0.59% - 0.86% p.a. (2024 between 0.74% - 0.82% p.a.).
As of 31 December 2025 the amounts presented in the statement of financial position of cash and equivalents and cash at Central Banks are neither past due nor impaired.

In higher credit quality grade category of the Group's investments are included the credit institution with the following ratings: AAA, AA+, AA, AA-, A+, A-, A, BBB+, BBB, BBB-. In lower credit quality grade category of the Group's investments are included in the credit institution with the following ratings: BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B-, CCC.



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The credit quality analysis is performed by external institutions eligible for credit assessment (Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's) and is presented below:

Thousand RON	Group 31 December 2025				
	Cash on hand and ATMs	**Mandatory minimum reserve**	**Correspondent accounts and sight deposits with other banks**	**Placements with banks having short term maturity**	**Total**
Neither impaired nor past due					
Higher credit quality grade	-	509,864	65,577	67,818	643,259
Low credit quality grade	-	-	292	-	292
Unrated	74,572	-	8,079	63,567	146,218
Total	**74,572**	**509,864**	**73,948**	**131,385**	**789,769**

Thousand RON	Group 31 December 2024				
	Cash on hand and ATMs	**Mandatory minimum reserve**	**Correspondent accounts and sight deposits with other banks**	**Placements with banks having short term maturity**	**Total**
Neither impaired nor past due					
Higher credit quality grade	-	340,646	47,040	61,562	449,248
Low credit quality grade	-	-	250	-	250
Unrated	68,176	-	7,281	-	75,457
Total	**68,176**	**340,646**	**54,571**	**61,562**	**524,955**

Thousand RON	Bank 31 December 2025				
	Cash on hand and ATMs	Mandatory minimum reserve	Correspondent accounts and sight deposits with other banks	Placements with banks having short term maturity	Total
Neither impaired nor past due					
Higher credit quality grade	-	509,864	65,412	67,818	643,094
Low credit quality grade	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	74,572	-	8,079	63,567	146,218
Total	**74,572**	**509,864**	**73,491**	**131,385**	**789,312**

Thousand RON	Bank 31 December 2024				
	Cash on hand and ATMs	Mandatory minimum reserve	Correspondent accounts and sight deposits with other banks	Placements with banks having short term maturity	Total
Neither impaired nor past due					
Higher credit quality grade	-	340,646	46,822	61,532	449,000
Low credit quality grade	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	68,176	-	7,281	-	75,457
Total	**68,176**	**340,646**	**54,103**	**61,532**	**524,457**

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18. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Equity instruments(i)	28,756	25,316	28,756	25,317
Debt instruments (ii)	60,360	55,726	60,355	50,993
Total	**89,116**	**81,042**	**89,111**	**76,310**

(i) In this category the Group included shares held at Visa Inc. in amount of RON 6,666 thousand (2024: RON 6,774 thousand), investments in consolidated investment funds units in amount of RON 17,688 thousand (2024: RON 15,570 thousand) and other funds;

(ii) In this category the Group include:

- Bonds issued in RON, EUR and USD by financial and non-banking financial institutions as well as central and local public authorities;
- Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Public Finance of Romania.

Analysis by credit quality of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	Group			Group		
Thousand RON	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Equity instruments	Debt instruments	Total	Equity instruments	Debt instruments	Total
Neither impaired nor past due						
-Higher credit quality grade	6,666	60,360	**67,026**	6,774	55,726	**62,500**
- Unrated	22,090	-	**22,090**	18,542	-	**18,542**
Total	**28,756**	**60,360**	**89,116**	**25,316**	**55,726**	**81,042**

	Bank			Bank		
Thousand RON	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Equity instruments	Debt instruments	Total	Equity instruments	Debt instruments	Total
Neither impaired nor past due						
-Higher credit quality grade	6,666	60,355	**67,021**	6,774	50,994	**57,768**
- Unrated	22,090	-	**22,090**	18,542	-	**18,542**
Total	**28,756**	**60,355**	**89,111**	**25,316**	**50,994**	**76,310**



19. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debt securities at fair value through other items of comprehensive income				
-Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Public Finance(i)	902,657	730,976	902,657	730,976
-Treasury bills issued by Bucharest City Hall	8,118	-	8,118	-
-Debt securities issued by MAS SECURITIES BV	-	33,833	-	33,833
-Debt securities issued by B.C.R.	4,346	-	4,346	-
-Debt securities issued by AGRICOVER HOLDING S.A.	8,423	8,223	8,423	8,223
-Debt securities issued by CEC BANK S.A.	21,846	21,564	21,846	21,564
-Debt securities issued by SNGN ROMGAZ SA	5,183	2,027	5,183	2,027
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
-Equity investments	21,910	13,947	21,910	13,947
Total	**972,483**	**810,570**	**972,483**	**810,570**

i) Treasury bills are issued by the Ministry of Public Finance of Romania and includes listed discounted treasury bills and bonds denominated in RON, EUR and USD. As of 31 December 2025 the Group has no assets pledged for Repo contracts (31 December 2024: the Group has no pledged assets for Repo Contracts).

At the end of 2025, Treasury bills denominated in EUR and issued by the Ministry of Public Finance, amounting to RON 65,148 thousand, were pledged as collateral for the EUR 25,000 thousand loan obtained by the Bank from the European Investment Bank. In comparison, at the end of 2024, Treasury bills amounting to RON 42,640 thousand were pledged as collateral for a EUR 12,500 thousand loan from the same institution.

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The Group holds the following equity investments FVOCI:

		Group			
Thousand RON		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
Name	Nature of business	Carring amount	Effective Holding (%)	Carring amount	Effective Holding (%)
Transfond SA	Clearing House	18,146	5.69	11,188	5.69
Globinvest	Investments fund administrator	3,067	19.99	2,187	19.99
Biroul de credit S.A.	Collection and processing of customer data	86	0.32	80	0.32
SWIFT	Payment activities	611	0.01	492	0.01
Total equity investments		**21,910**	-	**13,947**	-

		Bank			
Thousand RON		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
Name	Nature of business	Carring amount	Effective Holding (%)	Carring amount	Effective Holding (%)
Transfond SA	Clearing House	18,146	5.69	11,188	5.69
Globinvest	Investments fund administrator	3,067	19.99	2,187	19.99
Biroul de credit S.A.	Collection and processing of customer data	86	0.32	80	0.32
SWIFT	Payment activities	611	0.01	492	0.01
Total equity investments		**21,910**		**13,947**	

During 2025, Patria Bank conducted an assessment of the fair value measurement approach applied to its non-group equity investments, in particular the holdings in Transfond and Globinvest. The analysis was based on the consistent increase in dividends received from these entities over the past seven years. For the purpose of estimating the fair value of these investments, Patria Bank applied a growth rate of 13% for the period 2026–2030 for Transfond and 11% for Globinvest, followed by a long-term growth rate of 2% beyond 2030. This resulted in an upward fair value adjustment of RON 5,896 thousand for Transfond and RON 807.6 thousand for Globinvest.

Furthermore, Patria Bank decided to revise the fair value measurement methodology applied to its investment in Globinvest, transitioning from the NAV (Net Asset Value) method to a dividend-discount-based valuation approach.

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Analysis by credit quality of debt securities outstanding is as follows:

Thousand RON	Group 31 December 2025			Group 31 December 2024		
	Debt securities	Equity investments	Total	Debt securities	Equity investments	Total
Neither impaired nor past due						
-Higher credit quality grade	920,304	-	920,304	733,003	-	733,003
-Low credit quality grade	21,846	-	21,846	55,397	-	55,397
- Unrated	8,423	21,910	30,333	8,223	13,947	22,170
Total	950,573	21,910	972,483	796,623	13,947	810,570

Thousand RON	Bank 31 December 2025			Bank 31 December 2024		
	Debt securities	Equity investments	Total	Debt securities	Equity investments	Total
Neither impaired nor past due						
-Higher credit quality grade	920,304	-	920,304	733,003	-	733,003
-Low credit quality grade	21,846	-	21,846	55,397	-	55,397
- Unrated	8,423	21,910	30,333	8,223	13,947	22,170
Total	950,573	21,910	972,483	796,623	13,947	810,570

The debt instruments are not guaranteed.

Interest rate analysis of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is disclosed in Note 4 e).

20. DUE FROM BANKS

The deposits to banks presented below include collateral deposits for settlement amounts from Visa and MasterCard related to cards activity.

Analysis by credit quality of amounts outstanding is as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Collateral deposit Banca Transilvania S.A.	434	478	434	478
Collateral deposit U.S. Bank N.A.	5,833	6,231	5,833	6,231
Collateral deposit CITIBANK EUROPE PLC	11,961	11,669	11,961	11,669
Mastercard	973	1,044	973	1,044
Total	**19,201**	**19,422**	**19,201**	**19,422**

Interest rate analysis of Due from banks is disclosed in Note 4.

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Neither impaired nor past due				
-Higher credit quality grade	19,201	19,422	19,201	19,422
-Lower credit quality grade	-	-	-	-
Total	**19,201**	**19,422**	**19,201**	**19,422**



21. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers	3,106,298	2,655,324	2,914,188	2,480,893
Expected credit loss	(144,374)	(127,259)	(127,101)	(113,483)
Total net loans and advances to customers	**2,961,924**	**2,528,065**	**2,787,087**	**2,367,410**

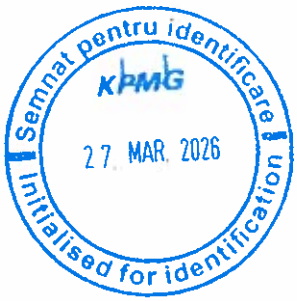
The structure of loan portfolio classified per main business lines is as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Consumer loans	287,152	234,125	287,152	234,126
Mortgage loans	305,993	307,486	305,993	307,486
Loans to entrepreneurs	336,281	310,148	155,517	149,925
SME loans	2,171,976	1,789,374	2,160,630	1,775,165
State and municipal organizations	4,896	14,191	4,896	14,191
Total gross loans and advances to customers	**3,106,298**	**2,655,324**	**2,914,188**	**2,480,893**
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(144,374)	(127,259)	(127,101)	(113,483)
Total net loans and advances to customers	**2,961,924**	**2,528,065**	**2,787,087**	**2,367,410**



Risk concentrations by economic sectors within the customer loan portfolio were as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans to individuals	593,145	541,612	593,145	541,612
Loans to corporate customers:	2,513,153	2,113,712	2,321,043	1,939,281
Agriculture	730,198	611,976	541,989	448,725
Trade	296,319	274,213	282,645	261,558
Industry	314,440	256,628	311,115	254,009
Hotels and restaurants	140,345	139,916	137,311	137,161
Constructions	188,325	304,066	184,284	299,824
Transport	143,741	100,899	136,251	96,232
Professional Services	38,029	35,059	36,714	34,246
Services	79,194	57,935	74,035	55,654
Financial and real estate activities	541,013	276,475	576,197	295,967
Others	21,793	27,261	21,114	26,953
IT, research and development	14,860	15,093	14,492	14,761
Public Administration and Defence	4,896	14,191	4,896	14,191
Total loans and advances to customers before provisions	**3,106,298**	**2,655,324**	**2,914,188**	**2,480,893**
Less allowance for impairment losses on loans	(144,374)	(127,259)	(127,101)	(113,483)
Total	**2,961,924**	**2,528,065**	**2,787,087**	**2,367,410**



The structure of the Group's loan portfolio is as follows:

	31 December 2025							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI	Total
Thousand RON	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
Performing loans	341	2,539,173	64,727	337,993	-	-	11,146	2,953,380
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	74,740	72,861	5,317	152,918
Total gross exposure	341	2,539,173	64,727	337,993	74,740	72,861	16,463	3,106,298
Less: Provision for loan impairment	(18)	(38,169)	(6,382)	(20,183)	(43,006)	(32,560)	(4,056)	(144,374)
Net Exposure	323	2,501,004	58,345	317,810	31,734	40,301	12,407	2,961,924

	31 December 2024							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI	Total
Thousand RON	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
Performing loans	10,894	2,216,113	47,922	233,046	-	-	12,738	2,520,713
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	58,001	70,313	6,297	134,611
Total gross exposure	10,894	2,216,113	47,922	233,046	58,001	70,313	19,035	2,655,324
Less: Provision for loan impairment	(273)	(31,667)	(5,162)	(17,911)	(36,533)	(31,105)	(4,608)	(127,259)
Net Exposure	10,621	2,184,446	42,760	215,135	21,468	39,208	14,427	2,528,065



The structure of the Bank 's loan portfolio is as follows:

	31 December 2025							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI	Total
Thousand RON	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
Performing loans	7,503	2,392,123	64,727	313,105	-	-	11,066	2,788,524
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	74,740	45,894	5,030	125,664
Total gross exposure	7,503	2,392,123	64,727	313,105	74,740	45,894	16,096	2,914,188
Less: Provision for loan impairment	(18)	(34,871)	(6,382)	(17,331)	(43,006)	(21,527)	(3,966)	(127,101)
Net Exposure	**7,485**	**2,357,252**	**58,345**	**295,774**	**31,734**	**24,367**	**12,130**	**2,787,087**

	31 December 2024							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI	Total
Thousand RON	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
Performing loans	16,562	2,080,801	47,922	207,328	-	-	12,738	2,365,351
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-	58,001	51,244	6,297	115,542
Total gross exposure	16,562	2,080,801	47,922	207,328	58,001	51,244	19,035	2,480,893
Less: Provision for loan impairment	(273)	(28,938)	(5,162)	(15,136)	(36,533)	(22,833)	(4,608)	(113,483)
Net Exposure	**16,289**	**2,051,863**	**42,760**	**192,192**	**21,468**	**28,411**	**14,427**	**2,367,410**

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Structure of the Group's loans outstanding classified on stages is as follow:

	31 December 2025							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI	Total
Thousand RON	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
Neither past due nor impaired	**341**	**2,357,257**	**54,493**	**254,896**	**-**	**-**	**10,632**	**2,677,619**
Less impairment provisions	(18)	(34,696)	(4,663)	(9,865)	-	-	(107)	(49,349)
Net exposure	323	2,322,561	49,830	245,031	-	-	10,525	2,628,270
Past due but not impaired	**-**	**181,916**	**10,234**	**83,097**	**-**	**-**	**513**	**275,760**
- less than 30 days overdue	-	181,916	9,818	76,132	-	-	513	268,379
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	416	6,965	-	-	-	7,381
- 91 to 180 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 181 to 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- over 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less impairment provisions	-	(3,473)	(1,719)	(10,318)	-	-	(9)	(15,519)
Net exposure	-	178,443	8,515	72,779	-	-	504	260,241
Loans impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**74,740**	**72,861**	**5,318**	**152,919**
- less than 30 days overdue	-	-	-	-	22,243	31,240	696	54,179
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	-	-	26,032	18,822	111	44,965
- 91 to 180 days overdue	-	-	-	-	16,351	10,046	3,637	30,034
- 181 to 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	6,350	3,208	-	9,558
- over 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	3,764	9,545	874	14,183
Less impairment provisions	-	-	-	-	(43,006)	(32,560)	(3,940)	(79,506)
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	31,734	40,301	1,378	73,413
Total loans (gross)	**341**	**2,539,173**	**64,727**	**337,993**	**74,740**	**72,861**	**16,463**	**3,106,298**
Less impairment provisions	**(18)**	**(38,169)**	**(6,382)**	**(20,183)**	**(43,006)**	**(32,560)**	**(4,056)**	**(144,374)**
Total loans (net)	**323**	**2,501,004**	**58,345**	**317,810**	**31,734**	**40,301**	**12,407**	**2,961,924**

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	31 December 2024							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI	Total
Thousand RON	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
Neither past due nor impaired	**10,894**	**2,204,534**	**46,922**	**160,046**	**-**	**-**	**12,147**	**2,434,543**
Less impairment provisions	**(273)**	**(30,885)**	**(5,080)**	**(7,205)**	**-**	**-**	**(306)**	(43,749)
Net exposure	10,621	2,173,649	41,842	152,841	-	-	11,841	2,390,794
Past due but not impaired	**-**	**11,579**	**1,000**	**73,000**	**-**	**-**	**591**	**86,170**
- less than 30 days overdue	-	11,579	1,000	65,808	-	-	495	78,882
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	-	7,192	-	-	96	7,288
- 91 to 180 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 181 to 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- over 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less impairment provisions	-	(782)	(82)	(10,706)	-	-	(33)	(11,603)
Net exposure	-	10,797	918	62,294	-	-	558	74,567
Loans impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**58,001**	**70,313**	**6,297**	**134,611**
- less than 30 days overdue	-	-	-	-	26,479	32,966	689	60,134
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	-	-	1,293	17,034	4,783	23,110
- 91 to 180 days overdue	-	-	-	-	706	8,192	137	9,035
- 181 to 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	13,151	5,587	77	18,815
- over 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	16,372	6,534	611	23,517
Less impairment provisions	-	-	-	-	(36,533)	(31,105)	(4,269)	(71,907)
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	21,468	39,208	2,028	62,704
Total loans (gross)	**10,894**	**2,216,113**	**47,922**	**233,046**	**58,001**	**70,313**	**19,035**	**2,655,324**
Less impairment provisions	**(273)**	**(31,667)**	**(5,162)**	**(17,911)**	**(36,533)**	**(31,105)**	**(4,608)**	**(127,259)**
Total loans (net)	**10,621**	**2,184,446**	**42,760**	**215,135**	**21,468**	**39,208**	**14,427**	**2,528,065**

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Structure of the Bank's loans outstanding classified on stages is as follows:

	31 December 2025							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI	Total
Thousand RON	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
Neither past due nor impaired	7,503	2,385,377	54,493	243,592	-	-	10,632	2,701,597
Less impairment provisions	(18)	(34,646)	(4,663)	(7,462)	-	-	(107)	(46,896)
Net exposure	7,485	2,350,731	49,830	236,130	-	-	10,525	2,654,701
Past due but not impaired	-	6,746	10,234	69,513	-	-	433	86,926
- less than 30 days overdue	-	6,746	9,818	62,548	-	-	433	79,545
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	416	6,965	-	-	-	7,381
- 91 to 180 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 181 to 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- over 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less impairment provisions	-	(225)	(1,719)	(9,869)	-	-	(7)	(11,820)
Net exposure	-	6,521	8,515	59,644	-	-	426	75,106
Loans impaired	-	-	-	-	74,740	45,894	5,031	125,665
- less than 30 days overdue	-	-	-	-	22,243	19,599	409	42,251
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	-	-	26,032	14,603	111	40,746
- 91 to 180 days overdue	-	-	-	-	16,351	6,039	3,637	26,027
- 181 to 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	6,350	3,087	-	9,437
- over 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	3,764	2,566	874	7,204
Less impairment provisions	-	-	-	-	(43,006)	(21,527)	(3,852)	(68,385)
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	31,734	24,367	1,179	57,280
Total loans (gross)	7,503	2,392,123	64,727	313,105	74,740	45,894	16,096	2,914,188
Less impairment provisions	(18)	(34,871)	(6,382)	(17,331)	(43,006)	(21,527)	(3,966)	(127,101)
Total loans (net)	7,485	2,357,252	58,345	295,774	31,734	24,367	12,130	2,787,087

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	31 December 2024							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		POCI	Total
Thousand RON	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective		
Neither past due nor impaired	**16,562**	**2,069,244**	**46,922**	**134,328**	**-**	**-**	**12,147**	**2,279,203**
Less impairment provisions	(273)	(28,156)	(5,080)	(4,430)	-	-	(306)	(38,245)
Net exposure	16,289	2,041,088	41,842	129,898	-	-	11,841	2,240,958
Past due but not impaired	**-**	**11,557**	**1,000**	**73,000**	**-**	**-**	**591**	**86,148**
- less than 30 days overdue	-	11,557	1,000	65,808	-	-	495	78,860
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	-	7,192	-	-	96	7,288
- 91 to 180 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- 181 to 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- over 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less impairment provisions	-	(782)	(82)	(10,706)	-	-	(33)	(11,603)
Net exposure	-	10,775	918	62,294	-	-	558	74,545
Loans impaired	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**58,001**	**51,244**	**6,297**	**115,542**
- less than 30 days overdue	-	-	-	-	26,479	24,505	689	51,673
- 30 to 90 days overdue	-	-	-	-	1,293	13,522	4,783	19,598
- 91 to 180 days overdue	-	-	-	-	706	5,664	137	6,507
- 181 to 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	13,151	5,322	77	18,550
- over 360 days overdue	-	-	-	-	16,372	2,231	611	19,214
Less impairment provisions	-	-	-	-	(36,533)	(22,833)	(4,269)	(63,635)
Net exposure	-	-	-	-	21,468	28,411	2,028	51,907
Total loans (gross)	**16,562**	**2,080,801**	**47,922**	**207,328**	**58,001**	**51,244**	**19,035**	**2,480,893**
Less impairment provisions	**(273)**	**(28,938)**	**(5,162)**	**(15,136)**	**(36,533)**	**(22,833)**	**(4,608)**	**(113,483)**
Total loans (net)	**16,289**	**2,051,863**	**42,760**	**192,192**	**21,468**	**28,411**	**14,427**	**2,367,410**

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Analysis of Group's gross carrying amount is as follow:

Thousand RON	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	2,227,007	280,968	128,314	19,035	2,655,324
Transfers to Stage 1	174,067	(171,781)	(2,286)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(516,337)	519,549	(3,212)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(8,019)	(99,561)	107,580	-	-
Other changes (normal payments, interest accruals)	(985,488)	(156,113)	(54,432)	(2,729)	(1,198,763)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,630,748	27,934	1,411	185	1,660,278
Financial assets that have been derecognised (excluding write offs)	-	-	(14,877)	-	(14,877)
Write offs	-	-	(15,178)	(41)	(15,219)
Foreign exchange adjustments	17,536	1,724	282	13	19,555
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**2,539,514**	**402,720**	**147,601**	**16,463**	**3,106,298**

Thousand RON	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	1,885,854	314,666	140,197	22,447	2,363,164
Transfers to Stage 1	205,413	(202,031)	(3,382)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(330,489)	334,058	(3,569)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(10,826)	(64,020)	74,846	-	-
Other changes (normal payments, interest accruals)	(968,386)	(132,062)	(45,643)	(2,838)	(1,148,929)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,445,568	30,394	1,470	1,669	1,479,101
Financial assets that have been derecognised (excluding write offs)	-	-	(930)	-	(930)
Write offs	-	-	(34,654)	(2,243)	(36,897)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(127)	(37)	(21)	-	(185)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**2,227,007**	**280,968**	**128,314**	**19,035**	**2,655,324**

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Analysis of Bank's gross carrying amount is as follow:

Thousand RON	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	2,097,363	255,250	109,245	19,035	2,480,893
Transfers to Stage 1	162,273	(161,147)	(1,126)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(481,802)	483,957	(2,155)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(4,070)	(82,025)	86,095	-	-
Other changes (normal payments, interest accruals)	(909,952)	(146,207)	(44,000)	(2,939)	(1,103,098)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,518,290	26,283	1,175	28	1,545,776
Financial assets that have been derecognised (excluding write offs)	-	-	(14,877)	-	(14,877)
Write offs	-	-	(14,005)	(41)	(14,046)
Foreign exchange adjustments	17,524	1,721	282	13	19,540
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**2,399,626**	**377,832**	**120,634**	**16,096**	**2,914,188**

Thousand RON	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 January	1,736,333	294,247	124,996	22,447	2,178,023
Transfers to Stage 1	191,042	(188,693)	(2,349)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(291,546)	294,045	(2,499)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(7,861)	(47,536)	55,397	-	-
Other changes (normal payments, interest accruals)	(908,909)	(126,577)	(36,448)	(2,838)	(1,074,772)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,378,431	29,801	1,183	1,669	1,411,084
Financial assets that have been derecognised (excluding write offs)	-	-	(930)	-	(930)
Write offs	-	-	(30,084)	(2,243)	(32,327)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(127)	(37)	(21)	-	(185)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December	**2,097,363**	**255,250**	**109,245**	**19,035**	**2,480,893**

Analysis of Group's loss allowance is as follow:

Thousand RON	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	31,940	23,073	67,638	4,608	127,259
Transfers to Stage 1	17,283	(16,410)	(873)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(7,869)	9,356	(1,487)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(257)	(22,926)	23,183	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(36,774)	29,033	10,475	(607)	2,127
New financial assets originated or purchased	33,710	4,405	1,512	71	39,698
Financial assets that have been derecognised (excluding write offs)	-	-	(9,689)	-	(9,689)
Write offs	-	-	(15,317)	(16)	(15,333)
Foreign exchange adjustments	154	34	124	-	312
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**38,187**	**26,565**	**75,566**	**4,056**	**144,374**

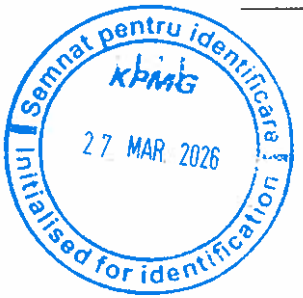
Thousand RON	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	22,525	24,983	76,958	7,477	131,943
Transfers to Stage 1	20,313	(19,011)	(1,302)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(5,644)	6,834	(1,190)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(379)	(16,670)	17,049	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(33,240)	25,226	8,866	(934)	(82)
New financial assets originated or purchased	28,368	1,712	970	259	31,309
Financial assets that have been derecognised (excluding write offs)	-	-	(252)	-	(252)
Write offs	-	-	(33,455)	(2,194)	(35,649)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(3)	(1)	(6)	-	(10)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**31,940**	**23,073**	**67,638**	**4,608**	**127,259**



Analysis of Bank's loss allowance is as follow:

Thousand RON	31 December 2025				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	29,211	20,298	59,366	4,608	113,483
Transfers to Stage 1	16,014	(15,589)	(425)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(7,022)	8,101	(1,079)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(61)	(19,298)	19,359	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(35,032)	25,889	9,616	(649)	(176)
New financial assets originated or purchased	31,625	4,278	1,441	23	37,367
Financial assets that have been derecognised (excluding write offs)	-	-	(9,689)	-	(9,689)
Write offs	-	-	(14,180)	(16)	(14,196)
Foreign exchange adjustments	154	34	124	-	312
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**34,889**	**23,713**	**64,533**	**3,966**	**127,101**

Thousand RON	31 December 2024				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	20,268	22,417	69,276	7,477	119,438
Transfers to Stage 1	19,011	(18,150)	(861)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(4,630)	5,411	(781)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(152)	(12,538)	12,690	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(32,490)	21,531	8,272	(934)	(3,621)
New financial assets originated or purchased	27,207	1,628	874	259	29,968
Financial assets that have been derecognised (excluding write offs)	-	-	(252)	-	(252)
Write offs	-	-	(29,846)	(2,194)	(32,040)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(3)	(1)	(6)	-	(10)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	**29,211**	**20,298**	**59,366**	**4,608**	**113,483**



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Information about Group's collaterals is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
Thousand RON	**SME loans**	**Consumer loans**	**Entreprenours loans**	**Mortgage loans**	**State and municipal organizations**	**Total**
Unsecured loans(*)	319,563	274,642	69,065	700	-	663,970
Loans guaranteed by third parties, including credit insurance	418,509	-	197,997	3,118	-	619,624
Loans collateralized by:	1,433,904	12,510	69,219	302,175	4,896	1,822,704
- residential real estate	184,015	10,934	11,233	296,187	-	502,369
- other real estate	1,053,338	976	39,605	5,921	-	1,099,840
- cash collateral	64,217	600	59	67	-	64,943
- other assets	132,334	-	18,322	-	4,896	155,552
Total loans and advances to customers	**2,171,976**	**287,152**	**336,281**	**305,993**	**4,896**	**3,106,298**

	31 December 2024					
Thousand RON	**SME loans**	**Consumer loans**	**Entreprenours loans**	**Mortgage loans**	**State and municipal organizations**	**Total**
Unsecured loans(*)	224,457	217,389	66,352	1,425	-	509,623
Loans guaranteed by third parties, including credit insurance	385,462	82	182,424	3,852	-	571,820
Loans collateralized by:	1,179,455	16,654	61,372	302,209	14,191	1,573,881
- residential real estate	120,408	14,141	6,360	296,193	-	437,102
- other real estate	846,710	1,792	36,829	5,935	-	891,266
- cash collateral	18,150	721	418	81	-	19,370
- other assets	194,187	-	17,765	-	14,191	226,143
Total loans and advances to customers	**1,789,374**	**234,125**	**310,148**	**307,486**	**14,191**	**2,655,324**

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Information about Bank's collaterals is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
Thousand RON	**SME loans**	**Consumer loans**	**Entreprenours loans**	**Mortgage loans**	**State and municipal organizations**	**Total**
Unsecured loans(*)	316,210	274,641	22,640	700	-	614,191
Loans guaranteed by third parties, including credit insurance	394,375	-	74,128	3,118	-	471,621
Loans collateralized by:	1,450,045	12,511	58,749	302,175	4,896	1,828,376
- residential real estate	179,073	10,935	8,551	296,187	-	494,746
- other real estate	1,047,289	976	35,377	5,921	-	1,089,563
- cash collateral	92,853	600	59	67	-	93,579
- other assets	130,830	-	14,762	-	4,896	150,488
Total loans and advances to customers	**2,160,630**	**287,152**	**155,517**	**305,993**	**4,896**	**2,914,188**

	31 December 2024					
Thousand RON	**SME loans**	**Consumer loans**	**Entreprenours loans**	**Mortgage loans**	**State and municipal organizations**	**Total**
Unsecured loans(*)	222,511	217,390	23,510	1,425	-	464,836
Loans guaranteed by third parties, including credit insurance	366,544	82	71,721	3,852	-	442,199
Loans collateralized by:	1,186,110	16,654	54,694	302,209	14,191	1,573,858
- residential real estate	116,218	14,141	4,512	296,193	-	431,064
- other real estate	843,636	1,792	34,854	5,935	-	886,217
- cash collateral	32,853	721	418	81	-	34,073
- other assets	193,403	-	14,910	-	14,191	222,504
Total loans and advances to customers	**1,775,165**	**234,126**	**149,925**	**307,486**	**14,191**	**2,480,893**

*Unsecured loans represents exposures or part of exposures that are not covered by the market value of collaterals for collateral types deductible, according to IFRS9 provisioning methodology.

The financial effect of collateral is presented by disclosing collateral values separately for (i) those assets where net present value of collateral and other credit enhancements are equal to or exceed carrying value of the asset ("over-collateralised loans") and (ii) those assets where net present value of collateral and other credit enhancements are less than the carrying value of the asset ("under-collateralised loans"). The net present value of collaterals is computed by applying (1-haircut) to the market value of the collaterals and then discounting the value obtained (by using EIR) for the expected recovery period of time.

The effect of Group's collateral is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
	Over- collateralized loans(i)			Under- collateralized loans (ii)		
Thousand RON	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral
Consumer loans	10,236	27,374	59,558	261,940	1,563	5,605
Mortgage loans	124,605	212,304	442,493	174,938	133,887	276,509
Entrepreneurs loans	22,454	28,905	64,338	292,012	204,488	277,979
SME loans	423,927	642,545	1,484,377	1,646,926	1,029,897	2,106,530
State and municipal organizations	4,886	454,736	496,730	-	-	-
Total	586,108	1,365,864	2,547,496	2,375,816	1,369,835	2,666,623

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	31 December 2024					
	Over- collateralized loans(i)			Under- collateralized loans (ii)		
Thousand RON	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral
Consumer loans	11,505	26,577	61,189	211,162	3,453	10,165
Mortgage loans	98,140	161,238	359,367	202,092	150,936	329,765
Entrepreneurs loans	15,164	19,826	45,177	275,274	186,491	263,612
SME loans	251,255	401,560	1,068,710	1,449,375	894,076	1,901,574
State and municipal organizations	14,098	558,662	603,152	-	-	-
Total	390,162	1,167,863	2,137,595	2,137,903	1,234,956	2,505,116

The effect of Bank's collateral at is as follows:

	31 December 2025					
	Over- collateralized loans(i)			Under- collateralized loans (ii)		
Thousand RON	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral
Consumer loans	10,237	27,373	59,556	261,940	1,563	5,605
Mortgage loans	124,605	212,304	442,493	174,938	133,887	276,509
Entrepreneurs loans	13,997	19,547	50,254	132,417	91,009	144,440
SME loans	447,611	664,978	1,493,215	1,616,456	1,004,774	2,067,156
State and municipal organizations	4,886	454,736	496,730	-	-	-
Total	**601,336**	**1,378,938**	**2,542,248**	**2,185,751**	**1,231,233**	**2,493,710**



	31 December 2024					
	Over- collateralized loans(i)			Under- collateralized loans (ii)		
Thousand RON	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral
Consumer loans	11,505	26,576	61,187	211,162	3,453	10,165
Mortgage loans	98,140	161,238	359,367	202,092	150,936	329,765
Entrepreneurs loans	9,256	12,965	33,697	131,319	87,342	148,063
SME loans	262,421	414,537	1,070,941	1,427,417	874,428	1,871,526
State and municipal organizations	14,098	558,662	603,152	-	-	-
Total	**395,420**	**1,173,978**	**2,128,344**	**1,971,990**	**1,116,159**	**2,359,519**

The effect of Group's collateral at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 for **credit impaired portfolio** is as follows:

Grup	31 December 2025					
	Over- collateralized loans			Under- collateralized loans		
Thousand RON	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral
Consumer loans	116	376	1,264	1,220	-	-
Mortgage loans	5,230	7,139	21,365	1,716	1,716	4,853
Entrepreneurs loans	10,104	10,919	17,055	6,727	6,560	9,580
SME loans	25,305	32,031	100,995	21,617	21,134	43,259
Total	**40,755**	**50,465**	**140,679**	**31,280**	**29,410**	**57,692**

	31 December 2024					
	Over- collateralized loans			Under- collateralized loans		
Thousand RON	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral	Carrying value	Net Present Value of collateral	Fair Value of the collateral
Consumer loans	322	796	1,893	914	-	3
Mortgage loans	4,635	6,704	18,794	2,051	1,963	7,331
Entrepreneurs loans	8,358	9,187	14,920	4,983	4,857	7,510
SME loans	19,834	27,239	90,718	19,577	17,879	45,525
Total	**33,149**	**43,926**	**126,325**	**27,525**	**24,699**	**60,369**

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The effect of Bank's collateral at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 for **credit impaired portfolio** is as follows:

Bank

	31 December 2025					
	Over- collateralized loans			Under- collateralized loans		
Thousand RON	**Carrying value**	**Net Present Value of collateral**	**Fair Value of the collateral**	**Carrying value**	**Net Present Value of collateral**	**Fair Value of the collateral**
Consumer loans	116	376	1,264	1,220	-	-
Mortgage loans	5,230	7,139	21,365	1,716	1,716	4,853
Entrepreneurs loans	2,385	2,817	7,076	2,774	2,764	4,032
SME loans	22,357	28,107	92,311	20,302	19,852	41,400
Total	**30,088**	**38,439**	**122,016**	**26,012**	**24,332**	**50,285**

	31 December 2024					
	Over- collateralized loans			Under- collateralized loans		
Thousand RON	**Carrying value**	**Net Present Value of collateral**	**Fair Value of the collateral**	**Carrying value**	**Net Present Value of collateral**	**Fair Value of the collateral**
Consumer loans	322	796	1,893	914	-	3
Mortgage loans	4,635	6,704	18,794	2,051	1,963	7,331
Entrepreneurs loans	2,847	3,349	7,123	1,934	1,916	3,095
SME loans	18,428	25,274	86,352	18,749	17,065	44,035
Total	**26,232**	**36,123**	**114,162**	**23,648**	**20,944**	**54,464**

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The loan portfolio includes 18 exposures towards local public administrations in amount of RON 4,896 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (19 exposures with RON 14,191 thousand as of 31 December 2024). The Group presented this type of loans into not depreciated category.

Loans impaired

Impaired loans and securities are loans and securities for which the Group determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan / securities agreement(s).

Past due but not impaired loans

Past due but not impaired loans are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due, but the Group believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the stage defined in the Group Policy.

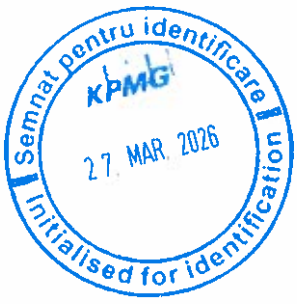
In accordance with the instructions issued by the National Bank of Romania, during 2025, the Group performed write-off operations (for those companies that do not appear anymore in the Registry of Commerce, for those that have incomplete credit documentation and for the companies for which juridical procedures are impossible) for loans fully impaired, in amount of RON 18,488 thousand. (2024: RON 36,897 thousand).

Refer to Note 6 for the estimated fair value of each class of loans and advances to customers. Interest rate analysis of loans and advances to customers is disclosed in Note 4. Information on related party balances is disclosed in Note 44.

Restructured loans

The Group's outstanding gross exposure as of 31 December 2025 for all the loans that underwent restructuring is RON 106,821 thousand (31 December 2024: RON 68,583 thousand) and the net exposure is RON 72,348 thousand (31 December 2024: RON 33,113 thousand).

The Bank's outstanding gross exposure as of 31 December 2025 for all the loans that underwent restructuring is RON 97,908 thousand (31 December 2024: RON 65,403 thousand) and the net exposure is RON 66,229 thousand (31 December 2024: RON 30,984 thousand).



Loans and advances to customers written off

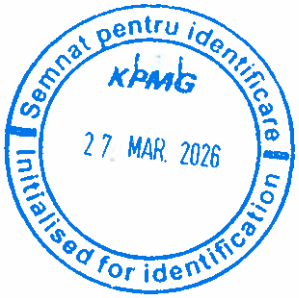
The outstanding contractual amounts of loans and advances to customers that have been written off, which remain subject to enforcement activities and for which the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovery as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, are presented below. Loan exposures that have been written off are more than 180 days past due and have been fully impaired.

Group

Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans to corporate customers	**414,661**	**432,051**
Loans to entrepreneurs	17,095	17,178
Loans to SME	397,566	414,873
Loans to individuals	**13,399**	**23,420**
Consumer loans	10,327	18,694
Mortgage loans	3,072	4,726
Total	**428,060**	**455,471**

Bank

Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans to corporate customers	**410,530**	**428,594**
Loans to entrepreneurs	14,522	14,830
Loans to SME	396,008	413,764
Loans to individuals	**13,399**	**23,420**
Consumer loans	10,327	18,694
Mortgage loans	3,072	4,726
Total	**423,929**	**452,014**



22. INVESTMENTS IN DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT AMORTIZED COST

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Treasury bills issued by the Ministry of Public Finance of Romania	322,843	354,044	322,843	354,044
Bonds issued by LIBRA INTERNET BANK S.A.	15,396	15,009	15,396	15,009
Bonds issued by Bucharest City Hall	10,431	10,420	10,431	10,420
Total	348,670	379,473	348,670	379,473

At the end of 2025, Treasury bills issued by the Romanian Ministry of Public Finance, amounting to RON 73,214 thousand (2024: RON 27,024 thousand), were pledged as collateral for the EUR 25,000 thousand (2024: EUR 12,500 thousand) loan obtained by the Bank from the European Investment Bank.

Analysis by credit quality of debt instruments at amortized cost is as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Neither impaired nor past due				
-Higher credit quality grade	333,274	364,464	333,274	364,464
-Low credit quality grade	15,396	15,009	15,396	15,009
Total	348,670	379,473	348,670	379,473



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23. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

a) Reconciliation of book value

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	90,210	90,358	90,210	90,358
(Sales)	(2,888)	(895)	(2,888)	(895)
Net gain / (loss) from revaluation of investment property	1,015	262	1,015	262
Value increases	1,947	485	1,947	485
Balance at 31 December	**90,284**	**90,210**	**90,284**	**90,210**

During 2025, the rental incomes from real estate investments amounted 6,876 thousand RON (31 December 2024: 6,407 thousand RON) for the Group and for the Bank. Direct operating expenses (repair, maintenance, local taxes, etc.) from Investment property that generated rental income during 2024 were in the amount of 1,940 thousand RON (31 December 2024: 1,621 thousand RON).

b) Fair value measurement

The fair value of real estate investments is based on an assessment carried out by expert assessors, members of ANEVAR (National Association of Assessors of Romania). The fair value of the real estate investments is presented on level 3 of the hierarchy of fair value.

The Group did not acquire Investment property using the financial leasing at 31 December 2025 or at 31 December 2024.

c) The evaluation techniques for measuring the fair value of real estate investments and the dates of entry used:

Evaluation techniques

According to the 2025 ANEVAR Evaluation Standards there were used the following three approaches:

- The evaluation of land (measuring a free land or where there is a construction, the six recognized valuation methods - direct comparison, market extraction, allocation technique, residual capitalization, direct rent / lease (rent), discounted cash flow analysis).
- The income approach (by this method estimated the annual income to be generated by a property converts to value by applying an appropriate rate of income. In this case, a capitalization rate was used applied to net income from estimated operations).
- The cost approach (The purpose of the cost approach is to determine the market value of the property by estimating the cost of purchasing the land (the market value of the land) and building a new property with the same utility or adapting an old property with the same use, without considering

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related costs during the construction / adaptation. The cost of the land is added to the total cost of construction. If necessary, usually in construction costs incentives / real estate developer's profit are added.

Entry data

- Inventory lists with investments owned by the client;
- Documents and information taken from specialized personnel from the owner regarding the history, the repairs made, the rate of exploitation, degree of impairment, etc.
- Information taken from the location by the evaluator; visits were made at more than 50% of Bank's properties considering as selection criteria the value of each property. No visits performed for residential properties.
- The evolution of the exchange rate published by BNR;
- Information regarding the local real estate market;
- Web Sites specialized in placing ads for selling/renting similar properties with the ones owned by the company;
- The book "Reconstruction costs - replacement costs of industrial buildings, commercial and agricultural, special construction" - Corneliu Schiopu, publisher IROVAL Bucharest 2010 - updated;
- Other necessary information available in the specialized literature;
- The evaluator's data base.

24. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	1,545	1,831	1,379	1,665
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-
Net gain/ (loss) from revaluation of Non Current Assets Held for Sale	-	2	-	2
Sales	(523)	(288)	(523)	(288)
Balance at 31 December	1,022	1,545	856	1,379

The assets classified under this category represent assets in the form of residential, industrial and commercial buildings, land being repossessed through the execution of collaterals from non-performing loans. The Group is expecting to sell them in the near future.

At the time of purchase they were recognized at fair value and subsequently they are revaluated at the end of each year being measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value.

The group analyzed the buildings and lands found in the category of assets held for sale in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5. Following the analysis of the criteria for classification in this category, it was concluded that part of the respective objectives meet the criteria for accounting for real estate investments and were reclassified in the respective category.

25. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

The structure of investments in subsidiaries is as follows:

Thousand RON	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
Subsidiary name	**Gross value**	**Impairment adjustments**	**Net value**	**Gross value**	**Impairment adjustments**	**Net value**
Patria Credit IFN	40,522	-	40,522	38,522	-	38,522
SAI Patria Asset Management S.A.	-	-	-	1,774	-	1,774
Carpatica Invest S.A.	6,807	(6,807)	-	6,807	(6,807)	-
Total	**47,329**	**(6,807)**	**40,522**	**47,103**	**(6,807)**	**40,296**

Investments in the fund units that are included in the Group's scope of consolidation are presented as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the individual statement of the Bank's financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

During 2025, SAI Patria Asset Management S.A. met the criteria for reclassification as Financial assets held for sale. See Note 46.

26. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Amounts to be recovered from banks and clients	4,713	3,784	4,713	3,784
Other financial assets	13,003	26,155	12,768	26,007
Derivative financial instruments	-	434	-	434
Other debtors	7,892	9,257	9,510	8,613
Subleases	81	-	228	411
(-) Provisions for impairment losses	(5,894)	(6,912)	(5,893)	(6,895)
Total	**19,795**	**32,718**	**21,326**	**32,354**

Other financial assets contain amounts to be receive from ATM transactions that are collected in the following banking days.

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Movements in the provision for other financial assets are as follows:

	Group	
Thousand RON	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Provision for impairment at 1 January	6,912	8,286
Charge of provision for impairment during the year	2,563	2,832
Resume of provision for impairment during the year	(1,629)	(2,092)
Write-off	(1,941)	(2,179)
Foreign exchange differences	(11)	65
Provision for impairment at 31 December	**5,894**	**6,912**

	Bank	
Thousand RON	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Provision for impairment at 1 January	6,895	8,285
Charge of provision for impairment during the year	2,563	2,832
Resume of provision for impairment during the year	(1,629)	(2,092)
Write-off	(1,941)	(2,179)
Foreign exchange differences	5	49
Provision for impairment at 31 December	**5,893**	**6,895**



Analysis by credit quality of other financial assets outstanding is as follows:

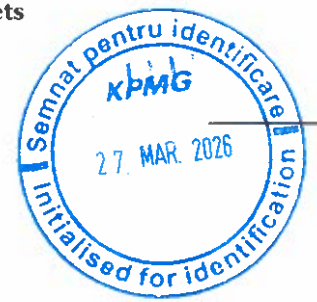
	Group 31 December 2025				
Thousand RON	**Amounts to be recovered from banks and clients**	**Other financial assets**	**Sundry debtors**	**Sublease**	**Total**
Neither past due nor impaired	-	13,002	2,694	-	15,696
Less provisions for impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total neither past due nor impaired (net)	-	**13,002**	**2,694**	-	**15,696**
Impaired financial assets	4,713	-	5,280	-	9,993
Less provision for impairment	4,049	-	1,845	-	5,894
Total net impaired other financial assets	**664**	-	**3,435**	-	**4,099**
Total other gross financial assets	4,713	13,002	7,974	-	25,689
Total provision for impairment	4,049	-	1,845	-	5,894
Total other net financial assets	**664**	**13,002**	**6,129**	-	**19,795**

	Group 31 December 2024				
Thousand RON	**Amounts to be recovered from banks and clients**	**Other financial assets**	**Sundry debtors**	**Sublease**	**Total**
Neither past due nor impaired	-	26,155	1,367	-	27,522
Less provisions for impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total neither past due nor impaired (net)	-	**26,155**	**1,367**	-	**27,522**
Impaired financial assets	3,784	-	7,891	-	11,675
Less provision for impairment	3,214	-	3,698	-	6,912
Total net impaired other financial assets	**570**	-	**4,193**	-	**4,763**
Total other gross financial assets	3,784	26,155	9,258	-	39,196
Total provision for impairment	3,214	-	3,698	-	6,912
Total other net financial assets	**570**	**26,155**	**5,560**	-	**32,284**

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Thousand RON	Amounts to be recovered from banks and clients	Other financial assets	Bank 31 December 2025 Sundry debtors	Sublease	Total
Neither past due nor impaired	-	12,768	4,230	228	17,226
Less provisions for impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total neither past due nor impaired (net)	**-**	**12,768**	**4,230**	**228**	**17,226**
Impaired financial assets	4,713	-	5,280	-	9,993
Less provision for impairment	4,049	-	1,844	-	5,893
Total net impaired other financial assets	**664**	**-**	**3,436**	**-**	**4,100**
Total other gross financial assets	4,713	12,768	9,510	228	27,219
Total provision for impairment	4,049	-	1,844	-	5,893
Total other net financial assets	**664**	**12,768**	**7,666**	**228**	**21,326**

Thousand RON	Amounts to be recovered from banks and clients	Other financial assets	Bank 31 December 2024 Sundry debtors	Sublease	Total
Neither past due nor impaired	-	26,007	1,004	411	27,422
Less provisions for impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Total neither past due nor impaired (net)	**-**	**26,007**	**1,004**	**411**	**27,422**
Impaired financial assets	3,784	-	7,609	-	11,393
Less provision for impairment	3,214	-	3,681	-	6,895
Total net impaired other financial assets	**570**	**-**	**3,928**	**-**	**4,498**
Total other gross financial assets	3,784	26,007	8,613	411	38,815
Total provision for impairment	3,214	-	3,681	-	6,895
Total other net financial assets	**570**	**26,007**	**4,932**	**411**	**31,920**



27. OTHER ASSETS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Sundry debtors	303	194	301	193
Prepayments	5,343	5,012	5,325	4,959
Income tax to recover	-	-	-	-
Other assets	1,248	1,235	1,245	1,232
Total	**6,894**	**6,441**	**6,871**	**6,384**

28. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Goodwill	20,103	20,103	20,103	20,103
Other intangible assets	40,281	36,673	34,580	31,440
Total	**60,383**	**56,776**	**54,683**	**51,543**

Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. The Bank tests goodwill for impairment at least annually and whenever there are indications that goodwill may be impaired.
Goodwill arises from 2 transactions as follow:

- The goodwill in amount of RON 4,420 thousand resulted from the Business Transfer (acquisition of 2 business lines Micro and Agro) from Patria Credit IFN in May and June 2015
- The goodwill in amount of RON 15,683 thousand resulted from the merger between Banca Comerciala Carpatica and Patria Bank in May 2017

The impairment testing method used by the Bank is based on discounted future cash flows and considers the following parameters:

- The profit recorded in the last financial year and projected profits for the next five years , with an average annual growth of 15%,
- A discount factor (10.0%), calculated as the three-year average of the Cost of Capital (Ke),
- Additional factors, including perpetual growth rate of 2%, required additional capital for the Bank's development, and a stabilized capital requirement.

The resulting fair value is then compared to the carrying value of the net assets. Following its assessment, the Bank concluded that there are no indicators of goodwill impairment.

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The cost movements of intangible assets and amortisation are the following:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	123,959	113,291	113,035	104,407
Acquisitions	21,146	19,570	20,394	17,371
-transfers from intangible assets in progress	9,156	8,902	9,116	8,743
Release of intangible assets in progress	(9,156)	(8,902)	(9,116)	(8,743)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	**135,949**	**123,959**	**124,313**	**113,035**
Cumulative amortisation				
Balance at 1 January	67,183	58,911	61,492	53,691
Amortisation and impairment expense	8,333	8,122	8,138	7,801
Expense with acquisition clients list and brand	50	150	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December	**75,566**	**67,183**	**69,630**	**61,492**
Net carrying amount				
Balance at 1 January	**56,776**	**54,380**	**51,543**	**50,716**
Balance at 31 December	**60,383**	**56,776**	**54,683**	**51,543**

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29. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Group 31 December 2025				
Thousand RON	**Land and buildings**	**Furniture and equipment**	**Means of transport**	**Assets in the course of construction**	**Total**
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	120,694	65,939	6,767	270	193,670
Acquisitions and transfers from assets under construction	915	2,192	-	2,738	5,845
Outflows, transfer from assets under construction, write-offs	-	(3,585)	(228)	(3,008)	(6,821)
Right of use - new contracts	9,351	-	-	-	9,351
Right of use (early termination of lease contracts)	(1,052)	(316)	(1,488)	-	(2,856)
Balance at 31 December	**129,908**	**64,230**	**5,051**	**-**	**199,189**
Cumulative depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	52,248	53,055	3,314	-	108,617
Amortization expense	11,068	3,892	1,279	-	16,239
Impairment expense	-	(203)	-	-	(203)
Outflows	(801)	(3,818)	(734)	-	(5,353)
Balance at 31 December	**62,515**	**52,926**	**3,859**	**-**	**119,300**
Net carrying amount					
Balance at 1 January	**68,446**	**12,884**	**3,453**	**270**	**85,053**
Balance at 31 December	**67,393**	**11,304**	**1,192**	**-**	**79,889**

	Group 31 December 2024				
Thousand RON	**Land and buildings**	**Furniture and equipment**	**Means of transport**	**Assets in the course of construction**	**Total**
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	117,425	64,727	5,483	465	188,100
Acquisitions and transfers from assets under construction	(4,365)	4,959	297	6,011	6,902
Outflows, transfer from assets under construction, write-offs	-	(3,931)	-	(6,206)	(10,137)
Right of use - new contracts	8,079	829	987	-	9,895
Right of use (early termination of lease contracts)	(445)	(645)	-	-	(1,090)
Balance at 31 December	**120,694**	**65,939**	**6,767**	**270**	**193,670**
Cumulative depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	43,820	54,197	1,425	-	99,442
Amortization expense	9,842	3,461	1,889	-	15,192
Impairment expense	-	(342)	-	-	(342)
Outflows	(1,414)	(4,261)	-	-	(5,675)
Balance at 31 December	**52,248**	**53,055**	**3,314**	**-**	**108,617**
Net carrying amount					
Balance at 1 January	**73,605**	**10,530**	**4,058**	**465**	**88,658**
Balance at 31 December	**68,446**	**12,884**	**3,453**	**270**	**85,053**

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	Bank 31 December 2025				
Thousand RON	**Land and buildings**	**Furniture and equipment**	**Means of transport**	**Assets in the course of construction**	**Total**
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	118,163	65,067	4,982	248	188,460
Acquisitions and transfers from assets under construction	853	2,133	-	2,738	5,724
Outflows, transfer from assets under construction, write-offs	-	(3,585)	-	(2,986)	(6,571)
Right of use - new contracts	7,580	-	-	-	7,580
Right of use (early termination of lease contracts)	(1,052)	-	-	-	(1,052)
Balance at 31 December	**125,544**	**63,615**	**4,982**	**-**	**194,141**
Cumulative depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	51,075	52,374	2,518	-	105,967
Amortization expense	9,986	3,892	1,279	-	15,157
Impairment expense	-	(203)	-	-	(203)
Outflows	(801)	(3,583)	-	-	(4,384)
Balance at 31 December	**60,260**	**52,480**	**3,797**	**-**	**116,537**
Net carrying amount					
Balance at 1 January	**67,088**	**12,693**	**2,464**	**248**	**82,493**
Balance at 31 December	**65,284**	**11,135**	**1,185**	**-**	**77,604**

	Bank 31 December 2024				
Thousand RON	**Land and buildings**	**Furniture and equipment**	**Means of transport**	**Assets in the course of construction**	**Total**
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	115,612	63,558	5,012	465	184,647
Acquisitions and transfers from assets under construction	(4,365)	4,959	-	5,989	6,583
Outflows, transfer from assets under construction, write-offs	-	(3,634)	-	(6,206)	(9,840)
Right of use - new contracts	8,079	829	(30)	-	8,878
Right of use (early termination of lease contracts)	(1,163)	(645)	-	-	(1,808)
Balance at 31 December	**118,163**	**65,067**	**4,982**	**248**	**188,460**
Cumulative depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	42,935	53,309	1,211	-	97,455
Amortization expense	9,554	3,461	1,307	-	14,322
Impairment expense	-	(135)	-	-	(135)
Outflows	(1,414)	(4,261)	-	-	(5,675)
Balance at 31 December	**51,075**	**52,374**	**2,518**	**-**	**105,967**
Net carrying amount					
Balance at 1 January	**72,677**	**10,249**	**3,801**	**465**	**87,192**
Balance at 31 December	**67,088**	**12,693**	**2,464**	**248**	**82,493**

As of December 31, 2025, the Group has concluded lease agreements amounting to 23,549 thousand RON (December 31, 2024: 27,440 thousand RON) for land, buildings, equipment and means of transport.
As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has concluded lease agreements amounting to 21,541 thousand RON (December 31, 2024: 25,135 thousand RON) for land, buildings, equipment and means of transport.
Leases are concluded for a period of at least 1 year and may have extension options. The right to use assets by item classes is presented in Note 45.

30. DUE TO BANKS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Sight deposits	164,026	-	164,026	-
Term deposits	112,078	-	112,078	-
Collateral deposits	-	-	-	-
Transitory amounts	4,673	4,905	4,673	4,905
Total	**280,777**	**4,905**	**280,777**	**4,905**

31. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Retail customers				
Payable on demand	322,944	329,498	322,944	329,498
Term deposits	1,887,569	1,763,492	1,887,569	1,763,492
Collateral deposits	1,678	2,508	1,678	2,508
Corporate customers				
Current accounts	314,198	309,836	315,602	313,210
Sight deposits	344,140	58,915	344,140	73,915
Term deposits	1,051,207	1,077,451	1,074,752	1,087,208
Collateral deposits	115,934	97,309	150,930	116,602
Amounts in transit	1,371	15,768	1,363	15,760
Total	**4,039,041**	**3,654,777**	**4,098,978**	**3,702,193**

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Risk concentrations by economic sectors within the deposits from customers portfolio were as follows:

Thousands RON	Bank			
	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Percentage of total deposits(%)	Amount	Percentage of total deposits(%)
Retail customers	2,212,191	53.97	2,095,498	56.60
Corporate customers	1,701,414	41.51	1,421,151	38.39
Financial and real estate activities	195,036	4.76	433,388	11.71
Industry	274,591	6.70	99,660	2.69
Others	337,749	8.24	97,917	2.64
Constructions	130,162	3.18	156,603	4.23
IT, research and development	57,115	1.39	8,133	0.22
Trade	152,657	3.72	92,415	2.50
Transport	149,054	3.64	95,298	2.57
Professional Services	19,926	0.49	29,041	0.78
Services	286,584	6.99	317,176	8.57
Agriculture	85,845	2.09	67,645	1.83
Hotels and restaurants	12,695	0.31	23,875	0.64
Public Administration and Defense	185,373	4.52	185,544	5.01
Total	4,098,978	100.00	3,702,193	100.00

32. LOANS FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financing name				
EFSE - European Fund for Southeast Europe *(i)*	32,834	13,653	-	-
Intesa Sanpaolo Romania S.A.(ii)	13,972	21,459	-	-
Raiffeisen Bank S.A. *(iii)*	15,044	10,616	-	-
Symbiotics Sicav (Lux.) *(iv)*	15,820	28,485	-	-
Casa de Economii si Consemnatiuni *(v)*	29,562	29,576	-	-
Council of Europe Development Bank *(vii)*	51,188	25,068	-	-
Redi Economic Development S.A.*(viii)*	3,823	4,974	-	-
Cardano Impact Financial Inclusion Fund *(ix)*	10,141	14,986	-	-
International Finance Corporation (IFC) *(x)*	50,924	74,344	50,924	74,344
European Investment Bank (EIB) *(xi)*	121,259	62,204	121,259	62,204
Total	344,567	285,365	172,183	136,548

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(i) European Fund for Southeast Europe (EFSE)

The Group has in progress 2 financing contracts with EFSE - European Fund for Southeast Europe concluded in November 2024 and December 2025 in the amount of RON 23,023 thousand and respectively RON 9,811 thousand with the final maturity on October 30, 2028 and January 31, 2031 respectively.
The remaining amount of payment as of December 31st, 2025 is RON 32,834 thousand.

(ii) Intesa Sanpaolo Romania S.A.

The Group has in progress 2 loan facilities from Intesa Sanpaolo Romania S.A. (former First Bank) concluded in August 2021 in the amount of RON 22,800 thousand with a maturity of February 2026 and in March 2023 in the amount of RON 6,400 thousand and with a maturity of June 2027.
The remaining amount of payment as of December 31st, 2025 is RON 13,972 thousand.

(iii) Raiffeisen Bank S.A.

Starting from May 2018, the Group has a loan facility from Raiffeisen Bank S.A. Starting with July 2023, the Group obtained an increase in the credit facility up to the value of 20,000 thousand lei, due on 31.07.2028.
The remaining amount of payment as of December 31st , 2025 is RON 15,044 thousand.

(iv) Symbiotics Sicav (Lux.)

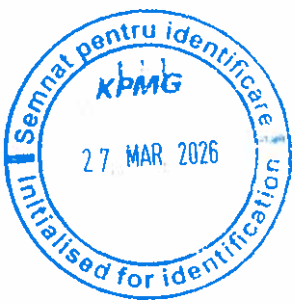
The Group has in progress 4 loan facilities concluded with Symbiotics for a total amount of RON 17,500 thousand with final maturities of March 2026, August 2027, respectively.
The total outstanding loan from Symbiotics at 31 December 2025 is RON 15,820 thousand.

(v) CEC Bank S.A.

The Group has in progress a loan facility from CEC Bank S.A. with a maximum ceiling of RON 29,700 thousand and maturity on October 22, 2027.
The remaining amount of payment on December 31, 2025 is RON 29,562 thousand.

(vi) Council of Europe Development Bank

In May 2025, the Group obtained another loan facility from Council of Europe Development Bank in amount of EUR 5.000 thousand with a grace period of 3 years and final maturity on May 2032. The new loan is added to the one already obtained in 20.12.2023 with the amount of EUR 10.000 thousand with a maturity of January 2031.
The remaining amount of payment as of 31 December 2025 is RON 51,188 thousand.



(vii) Redi Economic Development S.A.

In February 2023, the Group obtained a new loan facility from Redi Economic Development SA in amount EUR 1,000 thousand and final maturity on 28 February 2028.
The total outstanding loan from Redi Economic Development S.A at 31 December 2025 is RON 3,823 thousand.

(viii) Cardano Impact Financial Inclusion Fund (I).

In December 2023, the Group obtained a new loan facility from the Cardano Impact Financial Inclusion Fund (I) worth EUR 3,000 thousand with the final maturity on 21 December 2026.
The remaining amount of payment on December 31, 2025 is RON 10,141 thousand.

(ix) International Finance Corporation

In December 2022, the Bank obtained from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a loan worth EUR 20 million for a period of 5 years with repayment in 8 equal semi-annual installments.
The total outstanding loan from International Finance Corporation at 31 December 2025 is RON 50,924 thousand.

(x) European Investment Bank (EIB)

In July 2024, the Bank signed a loan contract with European Investment Bank (EIB), a loan worth EUR 50,000 thousand for a period of 10 years, with maximum of 4 thranches of disbursement and reimbursement conditions of equal instalments of EUR 600 thousand every 6 months. The Bank executed the 1st Tranche on the December 27th 2024 in the amount of EUR 12,500 thousand and the 2nd Tranche in October 2025 in the amount of EUR 12,500 thousand.
The total outstanding loan from European Investment Bank at 31 December 2025 is RON 121,259 thousand.

The loans from international financial institutions are unsecured credit facilities, arranged under *negative pledge, pari passu* clauses. According to each loan agreement, the Group shall all time comply with a set of financial undertakings (covenants).

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33. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 - Restated	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 - Restated
Financial liabilities to owners of fund units	-	7,377	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	347	-	347	-
Other financial liabilities	50,181	51,091	42,611	48,593
Lease liabilities	25,078	28,625	23,069	26,640
Total	**75,606**	**87,093**	**66,027**	**75,233**

The Group classified the fund units issued by FDI Patria Stock, FDI Patria Global and Patria EURO Obligatiuni as financial liabilities. The "Financial liabilities to owners of fund units" represents the value of the holdings of other investors in the 3 funds. Please also see Note 5.
During 2025, FDI Patria Stock, FDI Patria Global and Patria EURO Obligatiuni met the criteria for reclassification as Financial assets held for sale. See Note 46.

34. PROVISIONS

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees	2,273	2,997	2,209	2,992
Provisions for personnel expenses	4,311	4,669	3,205	3,472
Provisions for litigations	2,273	2,679	2,268	2,672
Other provisions	16	1,702	-	1,700
Total	**8,873**	**12,047**	**7,682**	**10,836**

Provision related to credit commitments represents specific provisions created for losses incurred on financial guarantees and commitments to extend credit to borrowers whose financial conditions deteriorated.

Personnel expenses provision relates to accruals for untaken holidays, restructuring, performance bonus and the related payroll taxes.

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Provisions for loan commitments and financial guarantees are analysed as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	2,997	1,677	2,992	1,677
Provisioning expenses during the year	7,922	6,381	7,552	6,187
Provision cancellation income	(8,654)	(5,080)	(8,344)	(4,872)
Exchange rate differences	7	18	9	-
Balance at 31 December	2,273	2,997	2,209	2,992

Movements in the personnel expenses provision is as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	4,669	5,577	3,472	4,195
Provisioning expenses during the year	1,572	3,182	1,283	2,766
Provision cancellation income	(1,930)	(4,090)	(1,550)	(3,489)
Balance at 31 December	4,311	4,669	3,205	3,472

The provision for litigations can be further analysed as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	2,679	2,829	2,672	2,822
Provisioning expenses during the year	477	1,176	477	1,170
Provision cancellation income	(890)	(1,326)	(890)	(1,320)
Exchange rate differences	7	-	9	-
Balance at 31 December	2,273	2,679	2,268	2,672



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35. OTHER LIABILITIES

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Other liabilities	64	293	62	247
State budget debts	4,564	4,359	4,076	3,718
Other income to be received	1,046	769	1,047	770
Tax payable	8,107	594	8,152	210
Total	**13,781**	**6,015**	**13,337**	**4,945**

36. SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balance at 1 January	84,487	94,488	59,391	69,385
New subordinated liabilities	40,788	-	40,788	-
Repayments &FX differences	2,585	(10,001)	2,540	(9,994)
Balance at 31 December	**127,860**	**84,487**	**102,719**	**59,391**

The Group has the following outstanding subordinated loans as 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

- EUR 7,000 thousand representing subordinated loan granted by The European Fund for Southeast Europe S.A., SICAV-SIF ("EFSE") with interest rate EURIBOR 3M + 6,15% p.a. and maturity of 7 years (11.11.2029). The loan contract was signed on 4.11.2022 and the disbursement date was 11.11.2022. According to NBR approval letter No VI/3/19274/14.12.2022 this loan is included in Tier 2 capital. On June 4, 2025, an Addendum to the loan agreement was signed, providing for a 3-year extension of the maturity (November 11, 2032) and an interest rate of EURIBOR 6M + 5.25%.
- EUR 5,000 thousand representing subordinated loan granted by The European Investment Fund ("EIF") with interest rate EURIBOR 3M + 3% p.a. and maturity of 10 years (26.05.2033). The loan contract was signed on 27.04.2023 and the disbursement date was 26.05.2023. According to NBR approval letter No VI/3/10260/22.06.2023 this loan is included in Tier 2 capital.
- EUR 8,000 thousand representing subordinated loan granted by The European Fund for Southeast Europe S.A., SICAV-SIF ("EFSE") with interest rate EURIBOR 6M + 5,25% p.a. and maturity of 7 years (16.06.2032). The loan contract was signed on 04.06.2025 and the disbursement date was 16.06.2025. According to NBR approval letter No VI/3/10072/09.07.2025 this loan is included in Tier 2 capital.
- RON 10,000 thousand loan granted to Patria Credit IFN by EIF in 2019 with EURIBOR interest 6M + 3,00% p.a., maturity 13.06.2029;
- RON 15,000 thousand loan granted to Patria Credit IFN by EIF in 2023 with ROBOR interest 3M + 3.25% p.a., maturity 28.06.2033

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37. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debt securities in issue	67,563	65,557	67,563	65,557
Balance at 31 December	**67,563**	**65,557**	**67,563**	**65,557**

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Group has 2 debt securities in issues as follows:

- EUR 5,000 thousand – represent debt securities in issue placed through a private placement on the capital market, with the issue date of September 20, 2019 and an 8-year maturity, fixed interest rate of 6.50% / year.
- EUR 8,187 thousand – represent debt securities in issue placed through a private placement on the capital market, with the issue date of October 05, 2020 and an 8-year maturity, fixed interest rate of 6.50% / year.

The Debt securities in issue are included in Patria Bank's Tier 2 Capital following the National Bank of Romania approval (October 26, 2020 for the debt issued in 2020 and October 10, 2019 for the debt issued in 2019)

38. SHARE CAPITAL AND EQUITY PREMIUMS

Thousand RON	Group		Bank	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Share Capital according to Trade Register	323,839	332,181	323,839	327,881
Other adjustments of the Share Capital	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Share premium	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050
Share capital under IFRS	**328,139**	**332,181**	**328,139**	**332,181**

The main shareholders are presented below:	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Number of shares Patria Bank	Percentage of ownership (%)	Number of shares Patria Bank	Percentage of ownership (%)
Name of the shareholder				
EEAF Financial Services B.V.	2,755,927,215	85.10	2,755,927,215	84.05
Individuals	351,495,959	10.85	460,113,420	14.03
Legal entities	130,967,384	4.05	62,773,741	1.92
Total	**3,238,390,558**	**100.00**	**3,278,814,376**	**100.00**

(*) No individual holds more than 10% of the shares.

39. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	3,278,814,376	3,278,814,376
Reduction of share capital	(40,423,818)	-
Number of shares at the end of the period	3,238,390,558	3,278,814,376

Basic earnings/(loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net result by the weighted average of ordinary shares issued that year, as follows:

Group

31 December 2025	No. of shares in movement	No. days
No. of shares 01.01.2025-03.09.2025	3,278,814,376	365
No. of shares 04.09.2025-31.12.2025	3,238,390,558	27
Average no. of shares	3,518,366,554	365
Result of the period at 31.12.2025	51,481,915	
Profit per share (RON/share)	**0.0146**	

31 December 2024	No. of shares in movement	No. days
No. of shares 01.01.2024-31.12.2024	3,278,814,376	366
Average no. of shares	3,278,814,376	366
Result of the period at 31.12.2024	38,167,763	
Profit per share (RON/share)	**0.0116**	

Bank

31 December 2025	No. of shares in movement	No. days
No. of shares 01.01.2025-03.09.2025	3,278,814,376	365
No. of shares 04.09.2025-31.12.2025	3,238,390,558	27
Average no. of shares	3,518,366,554	365
Result of the period at 31.12.2025	50,211,647	
Profit per share (RON/share)	**0.0143**	

31 December 2024	No. of shares in movement	No. days
No. of shares 01.01.2024-31.12.2024	3,278,814,376	366
Average no. of shares	3,278,814,376	366
Result of the period at 31.12.2024	32,711,894	
Profit per share (RON/share)	**0.0100**	



40. SEGMENT REPORTING

The disclosure of Segment Reporting as required by IFRS 8 is presented only on the elements of the Statement of Financial Position for:

- Loans and advances to customers (Note 21);
- Customer deposits (Note 31) in line with internal reporting for decision makers.

Considering the following criteria the Bank and the Group does not exhaustively report a full disclosure for Segment Reporting:

- No internal reporting for decision makers related the profitability per segments;
- No clients that generates at individual level more 10% from Banks's total banking income ;
- No geographical segments defined (foreign jurisdictions), insignificant exposures granted to foreign customers;
- No transfer pricing allocation defined internally for profitability per segments.

41. RESERVES

At 31 December 2025 and at 31 December 2024 the reserves were as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Reserves from revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	12,675	(12,721)	12,675	(12,721)
Revaluation reserve for property	21,377	23,170	19,668	21,461
Statutory legal reserve	23,212	19,617	21,523	18,301
Other Reserves	12,183	14,678	12,183	14,678
Total	**69,447**	**44,744**	**66,049**	**41,719**



The movements in the revaluation reserve from the financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were the following:

Thousand RON	Group Total gross	Group Deferred tax	Group Total net
Balance at 1 January 2025	(15,144)	2,423	(12,721)
Net profit /(loss) related to debt instruments measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income recycled in the profit or loss account	(3,591)	575	(3,016)
Net profit /(loss) related to debt instruments measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	25,861	(4,138)	21,723
Net profit /(loss) from investments measured at fair value through OCI	7,963	(1,274)	6,689
Balance at 31 December 2025	**15,089**	**(2,414)**	**12,675**
Balance at 1 January 2024	(9,134)	1,461	(7,673)
Net profit /(loss) related to debt instruments measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income recycled in the profit or loss account	(5,784)	925	(4,859)
Net profit /(loss) related to debt instruments measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	(1,558)	249	(1,309)
Net profit /(loss) from investments measured at fair value through OCI	1,332	(213)	1,119
Balance at 31 December 2024	**(15,144)**	**2,422**	**(12,721)**

Thousand RON	Bank Total gross	Bank Deferred tax	Bank Total net
Balance at 1 January 2025	(15,144)	2,423	(12,721)
Net profit /(loss) related to debt instruments measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income recycled in the profit or loss account	(3,591)	575	(3,016)
Net profit /(loss) related to debt instruments measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	25,861	(4,138)	21,723
Net profit /(loss) from investments measured at fair value through OCI	7,963	(1,274)	6,689
Balance at 31 December 2025	**15,090**	**(2,414)**	**12,675**
Balance at 1 January 2024	(9,134)	1,461	(7,673)
Net profit /(loss) related to debt instruments measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income recycled in the profit or loss account	(5,784)	925	(4,859)
Net profit /(loss) related to debt instruments measured at fair value through other items of comprehensive income	(1,558)	249	(1,309)
Net profit /(loss) from investments measured at fair value through OCI	1,332	(213)	1,119
Balance at 31 December 2024	**(15,144)**	**2,423**	**(12,721)**

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The movements in the revaluation reserves for property were the following:

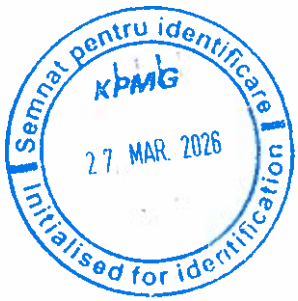
		Group	
Thousand RON	**Total gross**	**Deferred tax**	**Total net**
Balance at 1 January 2025	27,014	(3,845)	23,170
Net result from revaluation	-	-	-
Realized revaluation reserve	(2,135)	342	(1,793)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**24,879**	**(3,503)**	**21,377**
Balance at 1 January 2024	32,589	(4,737)	27,852
Net result from revaluation	-	-	-
Realized revaluation reserve	(5,575)	892	(4,683)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**27,014**	**(3,845)**	**23,170**

		Bank	
Thousand RON	**Total gross**	**Deferred tax**	**Total net**
Balance at 1 January 2025	24,979	(3,518)	21,461
Net result from revaluation	-	-	-
Realized revaluation reserve	(2,135)	342	(1,793)
Balance at 31 December 2025	**22,844**	**(3,176)**	**19,668**
Balance at 1 January 2024	30,554	(4,410)	26,144
Net result from revaluation	-	-	-
Realized revaluation reserve	(5,575)	892	(4,683)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**24,979**	**(3,518)**	**21,461**

Statutory legal reserves

Statutory reserves represent accumulated transfers from retained earnings in accordance with relevant local regulations. These reserves are not distributable. Local legislation requires 5% of the Bank's and its subsidiaries gross statutory profit to be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until such time this reserve represents 20% of the statutory share capital.

Reserves for general banking risks include amounts set aside in accordance with the Banking legislation and are separately disclosed as appropriations of statutory profit. These reserves are not distributable. According to the Romanian legislation in force the reserves for general banking risks were set aside starting with 2004 financial year until the end of the 2006 financial year.



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42. NET DEBT RECONCILIATION

The table below sets out an analysis of the Group and Bank's debt for the period ended at 31 December 2025. The debt items are those that are reported as financing in the statement of cash flows.

	Group			Bank		
Thousand RON	**Long term borrowings from banks and other financial institutions**	**Subordinated liabilities**	**Total**	**Long term borrowings from banks and other financial institutions**	**Subordinated liabilities**	**Total**
Net debt at 1 January 2025	285,365	150,044	435,409	136,548	124,948	261,496
Cash flows	54,526	39,793	94,319	31,088	39,793	70,881
Non-cash movement	478	1,457	1,935	348	1,413	1,761
Foreign exchange adjustments	4,198	4,129	8,327	4,199	4,128	8,327
Net debt at 31 December 2025	**344,567**	**195,423**	**539,990**	**172,183**	**170,282**	**342,465**
Net debt at 1 January 2024	230,488	159,681	390,169	98,918	134,578	233,496
Cash flows	54,165	(10,007)	44,158	37,310	(10,007)	27,303
Non-cash movement	726	382	1,108	334	389	723
Foreign exchange adjustments	(14)	(12)	(26)	(14)	(12)	(26)
Net debt at 31 December 2024	**285,365**	**150,044**	**435,409**	**136,548**	**124,948**	**261,496**

43. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Group under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate or cash deposits and, therefore, carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments, if the unused amounts were to be drawn down. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Group monitors the term to maturity of credit related commitments, because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Outstanding loan commitments have a commitment period that does not extend beyond the normal underwriting and settlement period.

The Group provides also letter of guarantees and letters of credit on behalf of the customers. The contractual amounts of commitments and contingent liabilities are set out in the following table by category. Many of the contingent liabilities and commitments expire without being funded in whole or in part, therefore, the amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

The amounts reflected in the table as commitments assume that amounts are fully advanced.
The amounts reflected in the table as guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognized at the balance sheet date if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted.

For provisions for credit related commitments refer to Note 34.
Provision methodology for computing expected credit loss for credit commitments is the same as for the on balance exposures , the only difference being the credit conversion factor applied for transforming the undrawn. In regards to the CCF component, the Bank decided to use the regulatory CCFs.

Commitments related to loans

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Letters of guarantees	111,086	329,202	111,086	329,202
Commitments of granted credits	414,277	405,837	413,065	405,557
Total	**525,363**	**735,039**	**524,151**	**734,759**

Transfer pricing

Romanian tax legislation includes the arm's length principle according to which transactions between related parties should be carried out at market value. Local taxpayers engaged in related party transactions have to prepare and make available upon the written request of the Romanian Tax Authorities their transfer pricing documentation file.

Failure to present the transfer pricing documentation file, or presenting an incomplete file, may lead to non-compliance penalties; additionally, notwithstanding the contents of the transfer pricing documentation, the tax authorities may interpret the facts and transactions differently from management and impose additional tax liabilities resulting from transfer price adjustments. Despite the fact that the tax authorities might challenge the implementation of the transfer pricing requirements by the Group, management believes that the Group will not suffer losses in case of a fiscal inspection on the subject of transfer prices.
However, the impact of any change of the tax authorities can't be estimated reliably. It may be significant for the financial situation and / or the overall operations of the entity.

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Litigations

At 31 December 2025, the provision for litigation, in which the Group is involved as defendant is in amount of RON 1,488 thousand (31 December 2024: RON 1,449thousand).
The management of the Group considers that these litigations will have no material adverse effect on the results and the financial position.

Provisions for litigations are made mainly for disputes that concern the actions of borrower's private individuals, by requesting cancellation of clauses deemed unfair in credit agreements.

Liabilities to minority shareholders for redemption rights

As part of the merger by absorption process between the former Banca Comerciala Carpatica SA (as absorbing bank) and the former Patria Bank SA (as absorbed bank), both banks published procedures for the withdrawal of minority shareholders, as follows:

- On 04 October 2016 "The withdrawal shareholders procedure from Banca Comerciala Carpatica SA in the context of the merger with Patria Bank SA"; and
- On 08 November 2016 "The withdrawal shareholders procedure from Patria Bank S.A. in the context of the merger with Banca Comerciala Carpatica S.A. ".

Under these Withdrawal Procedures any shareholder who:

(a) did not vote in favor of the merger during the General Shareholders Meeting (GSM) held on 5 October 2016 / 8 November 2016, namely:
  (i) voted against the merger,
  (ii) refrained from voting or
  (iii) was not present, personally, by representation or by exercising the vote by correspondence, at the GSM; and

(b) was registered as shareholder of the absorbing bank at the reference date (26 September 2016 for BCC and 1 November 2016 for Patria Bank) and on 30 December 2016 for BCC and 28 April 2017 respectively for Patria Bank, could exercise their right to withdraw from their position as shareholder during the period 5 October 2016 – 7 November 2016 (BCC) / 9 November 2016 - 9 December 2016 (Patria Bank).

The price per share established through the withdrawal procedures was determined by an independent evaluator, appointed by a judge according to the requirements of the Companies Law (Law 31/1990) at the request of the two banks as follows:

(i) for the purchase obligation of BCC 0.0896 LEI / share; and
(ii) for the purchase obligation of Patria Bank 0.2702 LEI / share.

According to the shareholders' withdrawal procedures above mentioned, three of the minority shareholders of Banca Comerciala Carpatica and two minority shareholders of Patria Bank exercised their right of withdrawal for a number of shares representing 18.83% of the pre-merger share capital of Banca Carpatica and 0.0003% of the pre-merger share capital of Patria Bank. Patria Bank resulting from the merger as the legal successor of

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both banks involved in the merger, took on the redemption obligations mentioned above, as specified in the applicable withdrawal procedures applicable for the shareholders of each bank. The total withdrawal rights being 37,239,190.58 LEI.

Given that on 26 October 2017 there was a reduction in the share capital of the merged Patria Bank to cover the accumulated losses, by reducing the number of shares and, having in view that at the time of the capital reduction, the shares for which a right of withdrawal had been expressed weren't redeemed as part of the capital reduction operation, the minority shareholders' rights on the value of the shares for which the right of withdrawal was expressed were preserved. Thus, for 250,882,873 shares of the 2,271,217,313 shares remaining after the capital reduction (that is 11.04% of the bank's share capital resulting from the merger) a right of withdrawal exists at the date of these financial statements.

As this redemption operation of own shares represents in fact a distribution of the capital to the minority shareholders, its realization is conditioned by the prior approval of the National Bank of Romania (NBR) according to art. 151a corroborated with art. 3 letter j) of the NBR Regulation no. 6/2008 and according to art. 77 and 78 of EU Regulation 575/2013 and article 1262 of the Emergency Ordinance 99/2006.
Because the published withdrawal procedures of the two banks involved in the merger provide the possibility of partial redemption of the shares for which the withdrawal rights were expressed, as long as the possibility of redemption exists, even partially, under the law applicable to the Bank, on September 2, 2021, following the procedures provided by articles 77 and 78 of CRR, Patria Bank announced the partial redemption of its own shares amounting to 1,089,572 lei, proportionally from the shareholders who filed withdrawal requests during the merger process, according to those registered in the Withdrawal Procedures.
The partial redemption of the shares and the payment of the price was conditioned by the blocking in the account (unavailability) of the shares, in Section I of the Depozitarul Central S.A. starting with the date of unavailability and until the date of the transfer of ownership. Each shareholder who made a withdrawal request, in accordance with the Withdrawal Procedures, had the obligation to carry out the procedures for making the partially redeemable shares unavailable.
The bank received a single request for unavailability, until September 20, 2021, for a number of 16,190 PBK shares, for which Depozitarul Central SA confirmed that it operated the unavailability and paid the amount of 2,371 lei to the respective shareholder. The shares were transferred by the Central Depository in the ownership of Patria Bank S.A. in accordance with applicable regulations.

On 18.10.2018 Patria Bank S.A. received in the file no. 22659/3/2018 filed at the Bucharest Court, the petition for request for summons brought by the plaintiff, Ilie Carabulea, claiming payment by the Bank of a debt he calculated at the amount of lei 36,437,587.02 lei, corresponding to the counter-value of the shares in respect of which he exercised on 25.10.2016 his right of withdrawal from the former Banca Comerciala Carpatica SA, as well as the payment of the legal interest related to this amount from the date of the application for the appeal to the court and until the date when this amount will be paid, as well as the payment of the legal costs. On 11.07.2019 the Bucharest Court rejected the request for summons as premature (civil sentence no. 2096/2019). On 30.01.2020 the Bucharest Court of Appeal communicated to the Bank the request for appeal made by Ilie Carabulea against the Civil sentence no. 2096/2019 delivered by the Bucharest Court in the file no. 22659/3/2018.

On 23.07.2020 the Bucharest Court of Appeal rejected the appeal made by Ilie Carabulea as unfounded (civil decision no.904/23.07.2020). A recourse was filed against this decision by Mr. Ilie Carabulea. By the decision pronounced on 21.10.2021, the High Court of Cassation and Justice rejected as unfounded the recourse filed in by Mr. Ilie Carabulea.

On June 27,2023 Patria Bank S.A. received in the file no 8937/3/2023, the summons brought by the plaintiff, Ilie Carabulea, claiming the Bank obligation to obtain the NBR approval for carrying out the redemption operation of the shares held by Mr. Carabulea, at the value established within the merger by absorption approved by General Meeting of Shareholders of Banca Comerciala Carpatica S.A. of 05.10.2016.

In this file no. 8937/3/2023 the court of first instance (Bucharest Tribunal), ruled on 20.12.2023 (civil sentence no. 3157), in the sense of rejecting the request for summons as unfounded.Against this decision, Mr. Ilie Carabulea filed an appeal, which was rejected as unfounded by decision no. 1032/27.06.2024 pronounced by the Bucharest Court of Appeal. Mr. Carabulea filed the appeal (recurs in Romanian language) against the decision of the Bucharest Court of Appeal, pending before the High Court of Cassation and Justice. The file is in the filter procedure. The first trial hearing is to be allocated later.

On 16.12.2024 the National Bank of Romania communicated the approval of another partial share redemption procedure from shareholders that voted against the merger between the former Patria Bank and Banca Comerciala Carpatica and have exercised their right of withdrawal according to art. 134 of Companies Law No. 31/1990. The partial redemption of shares approved by the NBR had a value of RON 6,000 thousand and was finalized on 18.02.2025 when the Central Depository notified the transfer of the repurchased shares to Patria Bank's account.
On 9.10.2025 the National Bank of Romania communicated the approval of another partial share redemption procedure from shareholders that voted against the merger between the former Patria Bank and Banca Comerciala Carpatica and have exercised their right of withdrawal according to art. 134 of Companies Law No. 31/1990. The partial redemption of shares approved by the NBR had a value of RON 9,000 thousand and was finalized on 4.12.2025 when the Central Depository notified the transfer of the repurchased shares to Patria Bank's account.

Carpatica Invest SA (undergoing dissolution)

Patria Bank SA owns 95,68% of the shares of Carpatica Invest SA. Carpatica Invest S.A. was a company providing financial investment services and functioned in accordance with the Financial Supervisory Authority (ASF) regulations. The main shareholder at that moment – Banca Comerciala Carpatica SA- has taken the decision to dissolve the company (decision of EGMS from 29.09.2014). The liquidator appointed by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Carpatica Invest S.A. requested the opening of the simplified insolvency procedure, this being opened by decision no. 928/03.11.2016 of the Sibiu Tribunal, in file no. 2127/85/2016.
Considering the dissolving decision and the insignificant impact of consolidating SSIF Carpatica Invest SA, the Group has decided to modify the scope of the consolidation by excluding Carpatica Invest SA.

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The criminal case no. 19883/3/2017 * a1, in which Carpatica Invest S.A. has the quality of defendant together with former employees of the Company, accused of committing offences against the law on the capital market (Law no. 297/2004), has been registered with the Bucharest Court, and measures have been ordered to secure the assets of the defendants, including the assets of Carpatica Invest.
In the criminal case no.19883/3/2017* of the Bucharest Court, the following first-instance decision was pronounced on the merits (Decision no. 79/2022 of 28.01.2022): conviction of the defendants, as well as the maintenance of the security measures instituted by the orders in the course of the criminal prosecution (seizure), which concern the assets of the defendants, including those of Carpatica Invest. Appeals were lodged against the decision by several parties.
The Bucharest Court of Appeal issued the decision no. 670/06.04.2023 stating that the first-instance decision was partly dissolved, and thus the Court of Appeal dismissed the criminal case against SSIF Carpatica Invest regarding the criminal offences (as a consequence of the fulfillment of the time limit prescribed by the criminal law).
All the other provisions contained by the first-instance ruling were maintained: the defendants were jointly obliged to pay certain sums of money to the civil parts, the security measures instituted by the orders in the course of the criminal prosecution (seizure) were maintained.

The insolvency case 2127/85/2016 pending before the Sibiu Tribunal has a hearing due on 07.05.2026 (hearing granted for the continuation of the bankruptcy procedure).

44. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are generally considered to be related if the parties are under common control, or one party has the ability to control the other party or can exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, not merely the legal form.

The Group entered into a number of transactions with its related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions were carried out in the normal course of business on commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

The Group performed related party transactions during year ended 31 December 2025 with EEAF Financial Services B.V. (immediate parent), the members of the Board of Directors, the members of the Executive Management and Bank's employees that hold *key-functions* and during the year ended 31 December 2025.

EEAF Financial Services B.V.(EEAFSBV) is owned and fully controlled by Emerging Europe Accession Fund Cooperatief UA.

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The Group's income and expense items with related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
Thousand RON	Immediate parent company	Other affiliated entities	Key personnel	Other affiliated parties	Immediate parent company	Other affiliated entities	Key personnel	Other affiliated parties
Interest and similar income calculated using the effective interest rate	-	-	31	1,508	-	-	18	1,637
Interest and similar expense	-	-	(127)	(62)	-	-	(996)	(45)
Fee and commission income	-	-	1	246	-	-	2	164
Fee and commission expense	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	(4)	-
Net charge with impairment of financial assets	-	-	(5)	1,422	-	-	(5)	(2,289)
Other operating and administrative expenses	(1,066)	-	(40)	-	-	-	(20)	-
Dividends income	-	1,722	-	-	-	848	-	-

Dividend income of RON 1,722 thousand (2024: RON 848 thousand) represents share of profits paid proportionally to the participation of the Group.

The Group's outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
Thousand RON	Immediate parent company	Other affiliated entities	Key personnel	Other affiliated parties	Immediate parent company	Other affiliated entities	Key personnel	Other affiliated parties
Financial Assets								
Financial asset evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	3,068	-	-	-	2,187	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1,844	14,388	-	-	1,032	12,139
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities								
Deposits from customers	69	-	6,139	7,005	69	-	9,631	5,138
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-
Provisions	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	21
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4
Commitments to customers	-	-	134	16,474	-	-	180	14,994

The Bank's income and expense items with related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2025					31 December 2024				
Thousand RON	Immediate parent company	Other affiliated entities	Key personnel	Subsidiaries	Other affiliated parties	Immediate parent company	Other affiliated entities	Key personnel	Subsidiaries	Other affiliated parties
Interest and similar income calculated using the effective interest rate	-	-	31	2,226	1,508	-	-	18	1,015	1,637
Interest and similar expense	-	-	(127)	(222)	(62)	-	-	(996)	(174)	(45)
Fee and commission income	-	-	1	53	246	-	-	2	37	164
Fee and commission expense	-	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	3,062	-	-	-	-	616	-
Net charge with impairment of financial assets	-	-	(5)	24	1,422	-	-	(5)	68	(2,289)
Other operating and administrative expenses	(1,066)	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	-	-	-	(168)	-	-	-	-	(168)	-
Dividends income	-	1,722	-	7,800	-	-	848	-	4,000	-

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The Bank's outstanding balances with related parties were as follows:

	31 December 2025					31 December 2024				
Thousand RON	Immediate parent company	Other affiliated entities	Key personnel	Subsidiaries	Other affiliated parties	Immediate parent company	Other affiliated entities	Key personnel	Subsidiaries	Other affiliated parties
Financial Assets										
Financial asset evaluated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	3,068	-	-	-	-	2,187	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	20,935	-	-	-	-	17,663	-
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1,844	35,794	14,388	-	-	1,032	20,378	12,139
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	40,522	-	-	-	-	40,296	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	228	-	-	-	-	411	-
Liabilities										
Deposits from customers	69	-	6,139	65,763	7,005	69	-	9,631	48,458	5,138
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	1	1	21
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	4
Commitments to customers	-	-	134	10,403	16,474	-	-	180	4,208	14,994

The key management compensation is presented below:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Short-term benefits:				
-Salaries of which:	11,966	12,086	9,950	10,313
Social insurance contribution	1,101	1,009	219	227
- Short-term bonuses	1,091	1,234	837	916
- Benefits	73	32	53	-
Post-employment benefits:				
-Amounts granted on cancellation of employment contract	-	785	-	734
Total	13,130	14,137	10,840	11,963

45. LEASES

A. Leases as lessee (IFRS 16)

The Group leases a number of branch and office premises. The leases typically run for a period up to 10 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. For some leases, payments are renegotiated every five years to reflect market rentals. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices. The Group has in place some contracts for premises that are running for a period less than one year for which the Group decided not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

The Group also leases IT equipment, ATMs and cars with contract terms up to five years for which the Group recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.
Previously, these leases were classified as operating leases under IAS 17.

Right-of-use assets relate to leased branch and office premises that are presented within property and equipment (see Note 29).

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below:

Thousand RON	Group 31 December 2025				Group 31 December 2024			
	Land and buildings	Equipments	Cars	Total	Land and buildings	Equipments	Cars	Total
Right of use at 1 January	53,400	8,915	5,325	67,640	45,766	8,731	4,338	58,835
New contracts during the period	9,351	-	-	9,351	8,079	829	987	9,895
Contracts closed during the period	(1,052)	(316)	(1,488)	(2,856)	(445)	(645)	-	(1,090)
Balance at 31 December	**61,699**	**8,599**	**3,837**	**74,135**	**53,400**	**8,915**	**5,325**	**67,640**
Depreciation at 1 January	34,363	3,952	1,884	40,199	28,017	2,934	293	31,244
Expenses with depreciation during the period	9,051	1,646	1,279	11,976	6,346	1,663	1,591	9,600
Depreciation for contracts closed during the period	(801)	(268)	(520)	(1,589)	-	(645)	-	(645)
Balance at 31 December	**42,613**	**5,330**	**2,643**	**50,586**	**34,363**	**3,952**	**1,884**	**40,199**
Balance at 1 January	**19,037**	**4,963**	**3,441**	**27,441**	**17,749**	**5,797**	**4,045**	**27,591**
Balance at 31 December	**19,086**	**3,269**	**1,194**	**23,549**	**19,037**	**4,963**	**3,441**	**27,440**

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Information about leases for which the Bank is a lessee is presented below:

Thousand RON	Bank 31 December 2025				Bank 31 December 2024			
	Land and buildings	Furniture and equipment	Cars	Total	Land and buildings	Furniture and equipment	Cars	Total
Right of use at 1 January	51,268	8,599	3,837	63,704	44,352	8,415	3,867	56,634
New contracts during the period	7,580	-	-	7,580	8,079	829	(30)	8,878
Contracts closed during the period	(1,052)	-	-	(1,052)	(1,163)	(645)	-	(1,808)
Balance at 31 December	**57,796**	**8,599**	**3,837**	**70,232**	**51,268**	**8,599**	**3,837**	**63,704**
Depreciation at 1 January	33,521	3,684	1,364	38,569	27,437	2,714	78	30,229
Expenses with depreciation during the period	7,998	1,646	1,279	10,923	7,247	1,615	1,286	10,148
Depreciation for contracts closed during the period	(801)	-	-	(801)	(1,163)	(645)	-	(1,808)
Balance at 31 December	**40,718**	**5,330**	**2,643**	**48,691**	**33,521**	**3,684**	**1,364**	**38,569**
Balance at 1 January	**17,747**	**4,915**	**2,473**	**25,135**	**16,915**	**5,701**	**3,789**	**26,405**
Balance at 31 December	**17,078**	**3,269**	**1,194**	**21,541**	**17,747**	**4,915**	**2,473**	**25,135**

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases were payable as follows:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Not later than 1 year	11,584	11,737	9,575	11,100
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	13,494	17,598	13,494	17,598
More than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	**25,078**	**29,335**	**23,069**	**28,698**

B. Leases as lessor

The Group leases out certain property and equipment under finance leases in its capacity as a lessor. For interest income on the Group's lease receivables, see Note 8.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

Operating lease commitments

The Group concluded rental agreements for commercial premises. The future value of the minimum revenues from operating leasing is presented in the table below:

	Group		Bank	
Thousand RON	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Not later than 1 year	-	-	176	187
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	52	409
More than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**228**	**596**

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46. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THESE ASSETS

Thousand RON	Group					
	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
Subsidiary name	**Gross value**	**Impairment adjustments**	**Net value**	**Gross value**	**Impairment adjustments**	**Net value**
SAI Patria Asset Management S.A.	5,428	-	5,428	-	-	-
Total	**5,428**	-	**5,428**	-	-	-

Thousand RON	Bank					
	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
Subsidiary name	**Gross value**	**Impairment adjustments**	**Net value**	**Gross value**	**Impairment adjustments**	**Net value**
SAI Patria Asset Management S.A.	1,774	-	1,774	-	-	-
Total	**1,774**	-	**1,774**	-	-	-

Financial assets or equity investments held for sale and disposal groups held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if they can be sold in their present condition and the sale is highly probable within 12 months of classification as held for sale. If assets are to be sold as part of a group that may also contain liabilities (e.g. a subsidiary) they are referred to as disposal group held for sale.
The assessment on whether the sale is highly probable takes into account the following aspects:

- the appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sale;
- an active programme to locate a buyer and complete the sale has already begun;
- the asset must be actively marketed at a price that is reasonable compared to its current fair value;
- the sale should be expected to be recorded as completed within one year from the date of classification;
- the actions required to complete the plan should indicate that it is not likely that there will be significant changes made to the plan or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Assets classified as held for sale and assets belonging to disposal groups held for sale are reported under the balance sheet line item "Assets held for sale and disposal group".
Liabilities belonging to the disposal groups held for sale are presented on the balance sheet under the line item "Liabilities associated with assets held for sale and disposal group".
Non-current assets and disposal groups that are classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.
At individual level, assets classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2025 amount to RON 1,774 thousand, representing the investment in subsidiaries reclassified in accordance with IFRS 5.
At Group level, the entity SAI Patria Asset Management SA meets the criteria for classification as a disposal group held for sale, including assets amounting to RON 5,428 thousand and associated liabilities amounting to RON 1,573 thousand, representing the assets and liabilities of entities previously consolidated.

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The differences between the amounts presented at individual and consolidated level are generated by the different accounting treatment, namely that at individual level the investment in subsidiaries is recognized, whereas at consolidated level the assets and liabilities of the entities subject to disposal are presented.
The estimated selling price of RON 28 million is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. Given that this amount significantly exceeds the net carrying amount, selling costs are not considered material and, consequently, no impairment loss has been recognized in accordance with IFRS 5.

47. CORRECTION OF ERRORS

During the 2025 financial year, the Bank identified income related to closed customers' current accounts from the 2024 financial year that had not been appropriately recognized in the prior period's results. The error was corrected in accordance with the provisions of IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, through the retrospective application of the necessary adjustments.
The correction of the error was recognized in the 2025 financial year by adjusting the opening balance of retained earnings, without any impact on the current year result for 2025.
As a result of this correction, the individual and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were restated to properly reflect the effects of the identified error.

i. CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Group			Bank		
	Impact of correction of errors			Impact of correction of errors		
Thousand RON	As previously reported at 31 December 2024	Impact from correction of error	As restated at 31 December 2024	As previously reported at 31 December 2024	Impact from correction of error	As restated at 31 December 2024
Assets						
Total assets	4,619,953	-	4,619,953	4,486,157	-	4,486,157
Liabilities						
Other financial liabilities	84,637	2,456	87,093	72,777	2,456	75,233
Others	3,972,515	-	3,972,515	3,984,375	-	3,984,375
Total liabilities	4,057,152	2,456	4,059,608	4,057,152	2,456	4,059,608
Equity						
Accumulated Profit / (Losses)	113,947	(2,456)	111,491	122,679	(2,456)	120,223
Others	308,216	-	308,216	306,326	-	306,326
Total equity	422,163	(2,456)	419,707	429,005	(2,456)	426,549
Total liabilities and equity	4,619,953	-	4,619,953	4,486,157	-	4,486,157

ii. CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Group			Bank		
		Impact of correction of errors			Impact of correction of errors	
Thousand RON	As previously reported at 31 December 2024	Impact from correction of error	As restated at 31 December 2024	As previously reported at 31 December 2024	Impact from correction of error	As restated at 31 December 2024
Interest and similar income calculated using the effective interest rate	332,219	-	332,219	289,414	-	289,414
Interest and similar expense	(158,388)	-	(158,388)	(144,690)	-	(144,690)
Net interest income	**173,831**	**-**	**173,831**	**144,724**	**-**	**144,724**
Fee and commission income	47,157	-	47,157	43,604	-	43,604
Fee and commission expense	(8,153)	-	(8,153)	(6,778)	-	(6,778)
Net fee and commission income	**39,004**	**-**	**39,004**	**36,826**	**-**	**36,826**
Other operating income	18,990	(2,456)	16,534	22,336	(2,456)	19,880
Other income	224,472	-	224,472	193,559	-	193,559
Net operating income	**243,462**	**(2,456)**	**241,006**	**215,895**	**(2,456)**	**213,439**
Personnel expenses	(85,466)	-	(85,466)	(75,486)	-	(75,486)
Administrative and other operating expenses	(68,803)	-	(68,803)	(64,079)	-	(64,079)
Depreciation and amortization	(23,482)	-	(23,482)	(21,988)	-	(21,988)
Operational result before impairment	**65,711**	**(2,456)**	**63,255**	**54,342**	**(2,456)**	**51,886**
Impairment losses on financial assets	(16,390)	-	(16,390)	(12,084)	-	(12,084)
Operational profit	**49,321**	**(2,456)**	**46,865**	**42,258**	**(2,456)**	**39,802**
Profit before tax	**49,321**	**(2,456)**	**46,865**	**42,258**	**(2,456)**	**39,802**
Income tax expense for the year	(8,697)	-	(8,697)	(7,090)	-	(7,090)
Net profit for the period	**40,624**	**(2,456)**	**38,168**	**35,168**	**(2,456)**	**32,712**
Comprehensive income	**35,576**	**(2,456)**	**33,120**	**30,120**	**(2,456)**	**27,664**



48. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Contract for sale of Patria Bank's stake in SAI Patria Asset Management

On March 9, 2026, Patria Bank signed an agreement with BRD Asset Management SAI for the sale of the 99.9944% stake held by Patria Bank in SAI Patria Asset Management. The base price of the transaction is EUR 5,499,578 and may be adjusted downward in accordance with the contractual mechanisms. The estimated impact of the transaction on the profit and loss account for the year 2026 at individual level, assuming completion at the base price, is approximately RON 26 million (gross gain from the transaction). The completion of the transaction - namely the payment of the final price and the transfer of the stake to BRD Asset Management SAI - is subject to customary conditions precedent for such transactions, such as obtaining the necessary approvals in accordance with applicable legal requirements, including but not limited to the approval of the acquisition project and of BRD Asset Management SAI as a significant shareholder by the Financial Supervision Authority.

Given these customary conditions precedent, the fulfillment of which depends on third parties, there is no certainty that the transaction will be implemented or that it will be completed in 2026.

Middle East conflict

On February 28, 2026, hostilities escalated as the United States of America and Israel launched strikes on Islamic Republic of Iran, with subsequent regional retaliation. Energy infrastructure and shipping have been disrupted, and Brent crude exceeded USD 100/bbl in March (about USD 108–112/bbl during Mar 18–22), heightening inflation risks and dampening economic activity prospects. As the conflict arose after the reporting date, the Group treats it as a non-adjusting event and will continue monitoring potential indirect effects on funding, credit and operations.



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Patria Bank SA

Bucharest, 42 Pipera Road, Globalworth Plaza Building, Floors 8 and 10, District 2
Unique Registration Code: 11447021

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying:
   - consolidated financial statements of Patria Bank SA ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together, "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information and
   - separate financial statements of Patria Bank SA ("the Bank"), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. The consolidated and separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 are identified as follows:

• Total equity of the Group:	Lei 483,986 thousand
• Group's net profit for the year:	Lei 51,482 thousand
• Total equity of the Bank:	Lei 489,557 thousand
• Bank's net profit for the year:	Lei 50,212 thousand

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Trade Registry no. J2000004439400
Share Capital 2,000 RON

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3. In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated and unconsolidated financial position of the Group and, respectively, of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and of their consolidated and unconsolidated financial performance and their consolidated and unconsolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with the Order of the National Bank of Romania no. 27/2010 for approval of the accounting regulations in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and related amendments („NBR Order no. 27/2010").

Basis for Opinion

4. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"), Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and related amendments ("the Regulation") and Law no. 162/2017 and related amendments ("the Law"). Our responsibilities under those standards and regulations are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Bank in accordance with *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"*), as applicable to audits of the consolidated and separate financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the consolidated and separate financial statements of public interest entities in Romania, including the Regulation and the Law. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of loans and advances to customers

As at 31 December 2025, the consolidated financial statements include:

- gross loans and advances to customers of Lei 3,106,298 thousand (31 December 2024: Lei 2,655,324 thousand),
- expected credit losses on loans of Lei 144,374 thousand (31 December 2024: Lei 127,259 thousand),

and, for the year then ended, total net impairment losses for loans and advances to customers recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of Lei 34,487 thousand (2024: Lei 24,510 thousand).

As at 31 December 2025, the separate financial statements include:

- gross loans and advances to customers of Lei 2,914,188 thousand (31 December 2024: Lei 2,480,893 thousand),

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- expected credit losses on loans of Lei 127,101 thousand (31 December 2024: Lei 113,483 thousand),

and, for the year then ended, total net impairment losses for loans and advances to customers recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of Lei 30,787 thousand (2024: Lei 20,024 thousand).

See Notes *3 Material accounting policies, 4 Financial risk management, 5 Use of estimates and judgements, 13 Impairment losses of financial assets* and *21 Loans and advances to customers* to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
➢ Impairment allowances represent management's best estimate of the expected credit losses ("ECLs") within loans and advances to customers (collectively, "loans", "exposures") at amortized cost at the reporting date. ➢ IFRS 9 requires an assessment of whether there is a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition. This assessment is performed using criteria established by the Group, such as the borrower's debt service, deterioration of their financial position, restructuring operation and other significant increase in credit risk indicators. In addition, exposures that meet the Group's definition of default are classified in Stage 3. Based on these assessments, exposures are allocated to one of the three IFRS 9 stages for the purpose of determining impairment allowances. ➢ Impairment allowances for the performing exposures (Stage 1 and Stage 2 in the IFRS 9 hierarchy) as well as non-performing exposures (Stage 3), which do not meet certain criteria related to either size or specific impairment triggers, are determined by modelling techniques relying on key parameters such as the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), adjusted collateral values and/or loss given default (LGD), taking into account historical experience, identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") or in default, forward-looking information and management judgement (together	Our audit procedures, performed, where relevant, with the assistance from our own financial risk management, valuation and information technology (IT) specialists, included, among others: ➢ Inspecting the Bank's and its subsidiaries' ECL impairment methods and models and evaluating, among others, the following: - The models' key elements against the requirements of IFRS 9 and industry practice; and - The adequacy of the methods' and models' sophistication, based on the assessment of both entity-level and loan portfolio-level factors. ➢ Evaluating the design and implementation and, where relevant, testing the operating effectiveness of selected controls within the impairment process, such as those in respect of: • Completeness and accuracy of relevant data inputs (mainly for allocation of loan reimbursements, forbearance flag, collaterals market values and interest rate data); • Approval of loan exposures; • System computation of past-due days; • System computation of collective ECLs; and • System configuration for staging allocation of loan exposures. As part of these procedures, we also tested the IT control environment for Access to programs and Data, Change Management

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"collective impairment allowance"). ➢ The determination of impairment allowances on an individual basis involves measurement of the amounts of any impairment by means of a discounted cash flows analysis. The process relies on a number of complex assumptions, in particular those in respect of the likelihood of customer repayment, the recovery scenarios and the expected proceeds from the sale of the related collateral and the estimated minimum period for collateral disposal. ➢ In the wake of the economic volatility caused by geopolitical uncertainties and weak economic growth in the area in which the Group carries out its activity, measurement of collective impairment allowance was associated with additional complexities and increased estimation uncertainty. Among other things, the application of post-model adjustments was required from management in arriving at the year-end estimate of collective impairment losses. ➢ Complex models using forward-looking assumptions tend to be prone to greater risk of management bias, error and inconsistent application. These conditions necessitate our additional attention in the audit, in particular to address the objectivity of sources used for assumptions, and their consistent application. ➢ In addition, the collective ECL impairment model is highly sensitive to slight changes in the assumptions, which could materially impact the consolidated and separate financial statements, which drives an additional audit effort. ➢ Considering the above factors, we determined: - a significant risk of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements associated with the impairment of loans and advances to customers collectively assessed; - an elevated risk of material	and Computer Operations. ➢ Assessing the consistency of application of the SICR criteria and of the identification of objective evidence of impairment. In addition, for a sample of credit exposures, we have independently determined the loans' classification into the stages of IFRS 9, by referring to supporting documents such as risk analyses, debt service status, credit files. ➢ Considering the outcome of the preceding procedures, assessing, by means of reperformance for certain material loan portfolios, whether the models analyzed, respectively those for the PD, LGD and EAD, are appropriately applied in the collective ECL computation. ➢ For collective impairment allowance: • Challenging key assumptions underlying macroeconomic forecasts considered in the ECL models. As part of the procedure, we challenged the consideration of the current economic uncertainty, by making inquiries of the relevant personnel of the Group and inspection of publicly available information; • Testing, on a sample basis, the relevance and reliability of the data used in the process of calculating the PD, EAD, collateral haircuts and LGD parameters used in the collective ECL model, by reference to the supporting documentation, such as credit risk memoranda, debt service status, restructuring operations and underlying data for collections occurring after default; • Challenging significant post-model adjustments, by evaluating key underlying assumptions and inspecting the calculation method; • Based on the outcome of the preceding procedures, recomputing the ECL for collectively assessed loans and comparing the results with the amounts recognized in the

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misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements associated with the impairment of loans and advances to customers individually assessed. ➢ Therefore, the area required our increased attention in the audit and, as such, was determined to be a key audit matter.	consolidated and separate financial statements. ➢ For impairment allowances calculated individually: • For a sample of loans, challenging the estimates of future cash flows within the ECL measurement, with main focus on the recovery scenarios, recovery period and collateral values (including related haircuts), which we tested, by reference to our assessment of expected recoveries; • Recalculation of the ECL individually assessed, as of the reporting date and comparing the results with the amounts recognized in the consolidated and separate financial statements. ➢ Assessing whether the ECL-related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements appropriately address the requirements of the relevant financial reporting standards.

Other information

6. The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated), which also includes the Sustainability Statement, but does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

   Our opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon as part of our engagement to audit the consolidated and separate financial statements.

   We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the Sustainability Statement that forms part of the other information and provided an unmodified conclusion thereon, included in a separate report.

   In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Other Reporting Responsibilities Related to Other Information – Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated)

With respect to the Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated) we read and, based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements, we report, as required by NBR Order no. 27/2010, that, in our opinion:

- The information given in the Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated) for the financial year for which the consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared is consistent, in all material respects, with the consolidated and separate financial statements;
- The Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated) has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with NBR Order no. 27/2010, articles 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 32 of the accounting regulations in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Bank and their environment obtained in the course of our audit we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated). We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Reporting Responsibilities Related to Other Information – Remuneration Report

With respect to Remuneration Report, we read the Remuneration Report in order to determine whether it presents, in all material respects, the information required by article 107, alin (1) and (2) of the Law no. 24/2017 regarding the issuers of financial instruments and market operations and related amendments. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

7. Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with NBR Order no. 27/2010 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
8. In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank and Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
9. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's and Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

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Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated and separate financial statements.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
    - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
    - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
    - Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate

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financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements - Report on Compliance with the ESEF Regulation

15. In accordance with Law no. 162/2017 on statutory audits of annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements and amendment of certain regulations, we are required to express an opinion on whether the consolidated and separate financial statements, included in the Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated), have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format and related amendments (the "RTS on ESEF").

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance

16. Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in a digital format that complies with the RTS on ESEF. This responsibility includes:
    - the preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in the applicable xHTML format;
    - the selection and application of appropriate iXBRL tags, in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements using judgment where necessary;
    - creating and properly anchoring extension elements where no suitable element exists in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
    - performing block-tagging where required in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
    - ensuring consistency between digitised information in the machine- and human-readable formats and the signed consolidated and separate financial statements; and
    - the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the application of the RTS on ESEF.

    Those charged with governance of the Bank are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process, including compliance of consolidated and separate financial statements with RTS on ESEF.

CF

Auditor's Responsibilities

17. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the consolidated and separate financial statements, included in the Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated), have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the RTS on ESEF, based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

    A reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements, included in the Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated), have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the RTS on ESEF. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements set out in the RTS on ESEF, whether due to fraud or error. Our procedures included, among other things:

    Regarding the consolidated financial statements:

    - obtaining an understanding of the tagging process;
    - evaluating the completeness of the Group's tagging of the consolidated and separate financial statements;
    - evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's use of iXBRL elements selected from the ESEF taxonomy and creation of extension elements where no suitable element in the ESEF taxonomy has been identified;
    - evaluating the appropriate application of core taxonomy elements, the creation and anchoring of extension elements, and the application of block-tagging where required; and

    Regarding the consolidated and separate financial statements:

    - evaluating the appropriateness of the digital format of the consolidated and separate financial statements;
    - assessing consistency between the digitised information in the machine- and human-readable formats and the signed and audited consolidated and separate financial statements, stamped by us for identification purposes.

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

Opinion

18. In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements of the Group, and, respectively, of the Bank, included in the Annual Board of Directors Report (separate and consolidated), as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the RTS on ESEF.

CF

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements - Public Interest Entities

19. In accordance with Article 10(2) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, we provide the following information in our independent auditor's report, which is required in addition to the requirements of International Standards on Auditing:

Appointment of Auditor and Period of Engagement

We were appointed by the General Shareholders' Meeting on 28 April 2025 to audit the consolidated and separate financial statements of Patria Bank SA for the year ended 31 December 2025. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 7 years, covering the periods ended 31 December 2019 to 31 December 2025.

Consistency with Additional Report to Audit Committee

We confirm that our audit opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee of the Bank, which we issued on 25 March 2026.

Services other than Statutory Audit (Non-audit Services)

We declare that no prohibited non-audit services referred to in Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council were provided and that we remained independent of the Group and the Bank in conducting the audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Furtuna Cezar-Gabriel.

For and on behalf of KPMG Audit S.R.L.:

CFurtuna

KPMG Audit SRL

Furtuna Cezar-Gabriel

registered in the electronic public register of financial auditors and audit firms under no AF1526

KPMG Audit SRL

registered in the electronic public register of financial auditors and audit firms under no FA9

Bucharest, 27 March 2026

Autoritatea pentru Supravegherea Publică a Activității de Audit Statutar (ASPAAS)
Auditor financiar: **FURTUNA CEZAR GABRIEL**
Registrul Public Electronic: **AF1526**

Autoritatea Pentru Supravegherea Publică a Activității de Audit Statutar (ASPAAS)
Auditor financiar: **KPMG AUDIT S.R.L.**
Registru Public Electronic: **FA9**