



GLORIA CALVO DÍAZ, SECRETARY OF BANKINTER'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

- a) The Bank's individual and consolidated annual financial statements for 2025 have been translated into English.
- b) The Spanish version will prevail in the event of any discrepancy.
- c) That the Declaration of Responsibility of the Annual Financial Report has not been translated.

In witness whereof, I issue this certificate for the Spanish National Securities Market Commission in Madrid, March 6, 2026.

Signed: Gloria Calvo Díaz
Secretary of the board

bankinter.

2025
Consolidated
Annual Accounts

Together



Donato García Alegre, CRM Department Manager

**Bankinter, S.A.
and its subsidiaries**

Audit report

Consolidated annual accounts as at 31 December 2025

Consolidated management report



This version of our report is a free translation of the original, which was prepared in Spanish. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation.

Independent auditor's report on the consolidated annual accounts

To the shareholders of Bankinter, S.A.

Report on the consolidated annual accounts

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual accounts of Bankinter, S.A. (the Parent company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the income statement, statement of recognised income and expense, statement of total changes in equity, statement of cash flows and related notes, all consolidated, for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, as well as its financial performance and cash flows, all consolidated, for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable in Spain.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated annual accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated annual accounts in Spain, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice. In this regard, we have not rendered services other than those relating to the audit of the accounts, and situations or circumstances have not arisen that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, have affected our necessary independence such that it has been compromised.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated annual accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Key audit matters

How our audit addressed the key audit matters

Valuation adjustments for impairment of loans and advances to customers at amortized cost

The Group applies the International Financial Reporting Standard 9 Financial instruments (IFRS 9) when it comes to provisions for credit risk under an expected loss model.

The calculation of the impairment provisions for loans and advances to customers at amortized cost is one of the most significant estimates in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, reason why it has been considered as a key audit matter.

In relation to the calculation of impairment provisions collectively estimated, the Group applies internal models which take into account items such as:

- The classification of the various credit portfolios and debtors based on their credit risk profile.
- The identification and classification of assets under special supervision or that are impaired ("Stage 2" or "Stage 3").
- The estimation of the parameters of probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD) for each of the models.
- The use of prospective information in the different scenarios considered in the models, as well as the probability of their occurrence. To define these scenarios, the macroeconomic forecasts of the main national and international organizations are taken as a basis.
- The reasonableness of applying expert judgements to models, when applicable.
- The realisable value of the collateral associated with credit transactions.

In addition, the Group carries out an individual estimation in the impairment calculations for those assets considered as significant, based on an analysis of the expected future cash flows.

Our work has focused primarily on the analysis, evaluation and verification of the internal control framework and the most relevant control activities, as well as the performance of detailed tests on impairment provisions that are collectively and individually estimated.

With respect to internal control system, we have obtained an understanding of the internal control framework and main procedures and controls implemented by the Group, including the validation of key controls.

Our procedures, in collaboration with our internal specialists in credit risk models have focused on the following aspects:

- Analysis the methodologies developed by the Group for the impairment provisions including an understanding and verification of the updates made during the period.
- Evaluation of the regulatory compliance and the reasonability of the assumptions of the internal models approved.
- The reasonableness of macroeconomic scenarios used.
- The periodic evaluation of risks and monitoring for the classification of assets by credit risk phases.

We have also performed detailed tests consisting of:

- Checks, on a selective basis, of the calculation methods, the portfolio segmentation, the classification of loans, the criteria for determining a significant increase in credit risk and the information of certain relevant data inputs included in the databases.
- Replication of parameters and calculation engine for a selection of internal models used in calculating the collectively estimated impairment adjustments, as well as the effect of forward-looking information on the scenarios used by the Group.

See note 5.i) "Impairment of financial assets", note 10 "Financial assets at amortised cost" and note 44 "Risk policies and management" to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts.

- Obtaining a selection of credit files whose coverage is estimated individually to assess their appropriate classification and impairment provisions.

As result of the procedures described above, no differences have arisen outside of a reasonable range, with respect to the amount of impairment provisions of loans and advances in the context of the financial reporting framework under which the accompanying consolidated annual accounts are prepared.

Provisions for litigation and claims

The Group is involved in some administrative, judicial or other proceedings, relating primarily to legal matters deriving from the normal course of its business.

The Group's directors and management have designed a policy in this respect, under which they decide when to recognize a provision for these items, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Specifically, for certain legal processes, the Group estimates the provision amount, applying consistent calculation procedures with the experience of success, legal analysis and uncertainty inherent conditions of in the obligations they cover.

Both the determination of the expected result of those proceedings and the evaluation of their financial effect are generally particularly complex given the existing uncertainty in terms of their possible outcome, the period end and/or, where appropriate the amount of potential disbursements.

As a result, the determination of provisions for litigation and claims is one of the largest components of judgment and estimated items in relation to their possible impact on the accompanying consolidated annual accounts reason why it has been considered as a key audit matter.

See note 5.t) "Provisions and contingencies" and note 20 "Provisions" to the accompanying consolidated annual accounts.

We have obtained our understanding and analysis of the process of identifying and evaluating open litigation and proceedings and the process of recording provisions, as well as its internal control, focusing our procedures on aspects such as:

- Understanding the internal control framework and the policy for classifying claims and litigation approved by the Group, as well as, the assignment of provisions, including tests on the most relevant controls associated with the calculation and analysis of provisions.
- Evaluation of the methodology used by the Group in the estimation of the main open legal processes, along with the most relevant assumptions applied.

In addition, we have made the following tests of details:

- Together with our legal experts, analyzing the main types of claims and litigation relating to legal matters, in progress on 31 December 2025.
- Testing of the information related with the lawsuits evolution and the sentences evolution in the main open legal processes
- Analysis of a selection of lawsuits, verifying the proper grouping of cases by type, in order to calculate provisions.
- Testing of the historical data used to determine the provisions to be maintained, regarding the results of the main judicial process, and the reasonableness of the calculations made to determine those provisions.

- Assessment of the impacts arising from changes in case law for the main litigation contingencies, including issues relating to the transparency of certain financial products and the effect of the statute of limitations for legal actions on certain types of claims.

As a result of the procedures performed regarding the provisions for litigation and claims, no differences were shown outside of a reasonable range, regarding to the amounts recognized on the accompanying consolidated annual accounts.

Financial report systems

The Group's financial information is highly dependent on information technology (IT) systems, so adequate control over them is vital to guarantee the correct processing of the information.

In this regard, the Group's management monitors internal control over IT systems.

In this context, it is critical to evaluate aspects such as the organization of the Group's Technology and Operations Area, controls over the maintenance and development of applications, physical and logical security, including access controls, and the exploitation of the systems, which is why it has been considered as one of the key audit issues.

Additionally, it should be noted that, in the context of the merger by absorption of EVO Banco, S.A. by Bankinter, S.A., legally formalized on 1 April 2025, a migration has taken place between the information systems used by EVO Banco, S.A. and those used by Bankinter, S.A. This migration, which had as its last milestone the technological integration that occurred in July 2025, has been considered in our audit approach in the part relating to the evaluation of the information systems.

With the collaboration of our IT systems specialists, our work has consisted of evaluating and verifying internal control in relation to the applications, operating systems and databases that support the Group's financial information.

To this end, procedures have been carried out on the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls and substantive tests related to:

- Operation of the IT governance framework.
- Access control and logical security over the applications, operating systems and databases that support relevant financial information.
- Change management and application developments.
- Maintenance of IT operations.
- Understanding management's response to cybersecurity risks.
- Evaluation of management and control tools for automatic processes and potential incidents.
- Analysis of the process of generating manual entries and selective tests of extraction and filtering of unusual entries in financial information systems.
- Assessment of the operating effectiveness of the automatic controls that support the main key business processes that affect the financial information.

Additionally, in relation to the migration of the systems supporting financial information from the EVO Banco, S.A. environment to the Bankinter, S.A. environment, the following audit procedures were performed:

- Understanding and evaluation of the control environment associated with the migration of financial information systems from the EVO Banco, S.A. environment to the Bankinter, S.A. environment, including the controls established by the Group in the different phases of the project, including those prior to the migration, those implemented during the migration itself, and those developed after the migration, encompassing the monitoring of the results obtained.
- Verification of the correct migration of balances and accounting entries from the EVO Banco, S.A. financial information systems environment to those of Bankinter, S.A., through various sampling procedures.

As a result of the procedures described above, no relevant aspects have been identified that could materially affect the accompanying consolidated annual accounts.

Other information: Consolidated management report

Other information comprises only the consolidated management report for the 2025 financial year, the formulation of which is the responsibility of the Parent company's directors and does not form an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated annual accounts does not cover the consolidated management report. Our responsibility regarding the consolidated management report, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice, is to:

- a) Verify only that the consolidated statement of non-financial information, certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration, as referred to in the Auditing Act, have been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and, if not, we are obliged to disclose that fact.
- b) Evaluate and report on the consistency between the rest of the information included in the consolidated management report and the consolidated annual accounts as a result of our knowledge of the Group obtained during the audit of the aforementioned financial statements, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the consolidated management report is in accordance with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that material misstatements exist, we are required to report that fact.

On the basis of the work performed, as described above, we have verified that the information mentioned in section a) above has been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and that the rest of the information contained in the consolidated management report is consistent with that contained in the consolidated annual accounts for the 2025 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with applicable regulations.

Responsibility of the directors and the audit commission for the consolidated annual accounts

The Parent company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, such that they fairly present the consolidated equity, financial position and financial performance of the Group, in accordance with IFRS-EU and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as the aforementioned directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated annual accounts, the Parent company's directors are responsible for assessing the 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 the aforementioned directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Parent company's audit commission is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and presentation of the consolidated annual accounts.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain 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 annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated annual accounts, 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent company's directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Parent company's directors' 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 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 annual accounts 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated annual accounts 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 consolidated annual accounts. 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.

We communicate with the Parent company's audit commission regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Parent company's audit commission with a statement that we have complied with ethical requirements relating to independence and we communicate with the aforementioned those matters that may reasonably be considered to threaten our independence and, where applicable, the safeguards adopted to eliminate or reduce such threat.

From the matters communicated with the Parent company's audit commission, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated annual accounts 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

European single electronic format

We have examined the digital files of the European single electronic format (ESEF) of Bankinter, S.A. and its subsidiaries for the 2025 financial year that comprise an XHTML file which includes the consolidated annual accounts for the financial year and XBRL files with tagging performed by the entity, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of Bankinter, S.A. are responsible for presenting the annual financial report for the 2025 financial year in accordance with the formatting and markup requirements established in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 of the European Commission (hereinafter the ESEF Regulation).

Our responsibility is to examine the digital files prepared by the Parent company's directors, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. This legislation requires that we plan and execute our audit procedures in order to verify whether the content of the consolidated annual accounts included in the aforementioned digital files completely agrees with that of the consolidated annual accounts that we have audited, and whether the format and markup of these accounts and of the aforementioned files has been effected, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital files examined completely agree with the audited consolidated annual accounts, and these are presented and have been marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

Additional report to the audit commission of the Parent company

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with the content of our additional report to the audit commission of the Parent company dated 19 February 2026.

Appointment period

The General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on 27 March 2025 appointed us as auditors of the Group for a period of one year, for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Previously, we were appointed by resolution of the General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting for a period of three years and we have audited the accounts continuously since the year ended 31 December 2016.

Services provided

Services provided to the Group for services other than the audit of the accounts are disclosed in note 41 to the consolidated annual accounts.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (S0242)

Original in Spanish signed by

Ana Isabel Peláez Morón (20499)

19 February 2026

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

ASSETS	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024 (*)
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other current accounts	6	15,000,351	15,417,808
Financial assets held for trading	7	4,440,246	3,372,005
Derivatives		579,664	966,855
Equity instruments		307,465	185,542
Debt securities		2,199,984	1,316,576
Loans and advances		1,353,133	903,032
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		1,135,745	902,956
Customers		217,388	76
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		10,269	149,999
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8	324,996	281,391
Equity instruments		323,616	281,048
Debt securities		168	173
Loans and advances		1,212	170
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	—
Customers		1,212	170
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		—	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		—	—
Debt securities		—	—
Loans and advances		—	—
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	—
Customers		—	—
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	886,648	918,429
Equity instruments		211,918	205,473
Debt securities		674,730	712,956
Loans and advances		—	—
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	—
Customers		—	—
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		276,551	3,642
Financial assets at amortised cost	10	107,804,401	99,383,287
Debt securities		15,101,561	14,226,418
Loans and advances		92,702,840	85,156,869
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		12,026,966	8,096,540
Customers		80,675,874	77,060,329
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		22,309,922	18,572,586
Derivatives – hedge accounting	11	1,227,222	733,207
Fair value changes of hedged items in interest rate risk hedge book		(742,833)	(208,562)
Investments in joint ventures and associates	13	244,435	244,605
Joint ventures		165,745	168,399
Associates		78,690	76,206
Assets covered by insurance and reinsurance contracts		—	—
Tangible assets	14.15	466,830	446,639
Tangible fixed assets		464,845	442,576
For own use		464,845	442,522
Leased out under an operating lease		—	54
Assigned to welfare projects (savings banks and credit cooperatives)		—	—
Real estate investments		1,985	4,063
Of which: leased out under operating leases		1,985	4,063
Memorandum items: acquired under finance leases		127,004	116,263
Intangible assets	16	370,906	320,446
Goodwill		2,276	2,276
Other intangible assets		368,630	318,170
Tax assets	17	654,553	693,773
Current tax assets		377,990	388,878
Deferred tax assets		276,563	304,895
Other assets	18	207,775	204,272
Insurance contracts linked to pensions		—	—
Inventories		—	—
Other assets		207,775	204,272
Non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale	12	133,362	164,523
TOTAL ASSETS		131,018,892	121,971,823

The accompanying Notes 1 to 52 and Appendices I to VI attached hereto form an integral part of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2025.

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024 (*)
LIABILITIES		124,607,408	116,094,158
Financial liabilities held for trading	7	1,789,191	3,419,667
Derivatives		681,519	1,072,946
Short positions		1,107,672	674,323
Deposits		—	1,672,398
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	290
Customers		—	1,672,108
Debt securities issued		—	—
Other financial liabilities		—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		—	—
Deposits		—	—
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	—
Customers		—	—
Debt securities issued		—	—
Other financial liabilities		—	—
Memorandum items: subordinated liabilities		—	—
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	19	121,552,461	110,942,549
Deposits		107,815,097	99,471,397
Central banks		340,426	—
Credit institutions		11,284,438	13,162,693
Customers		96,190,234	86,308,704
Debt securities issued		10,384,175	8,975,934
Other financial liabilities		3,353,188	2,495,218
Memorandum items: subordinated liabilities		2,469,020	1,654,479
Derivatives – hedge accounting	11	136,191	513,534
Fair value changes of the hedged items in interest rate risk hedge book		—	(32,880)
Liabilities covered by insurance or reinsurance contracts		—	—
Provisions	20	289,355	333,840
Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations		1,684	1,637
Other long-term employee benefits		—	—
Pending legal issues and tax litigation		134,476	149,779
Commitments and guarantees given		28,959	30,163
Other provisions		124,236	152,261
Tax liabilities	17	492,291	537,657
Current tax liabilities		400,314	453,410
Deferred tax liabilities		91,977	84,247
Share capital repayable on demand		—	—
Other liabilities	18	347,919	379,791
Of which: welfare fund (savings banks and credit cooperatives only)		—	—
Liabilities included in disposal Groups classified as held for sale		—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES		124,607,408	116,094,158

The accompanying Notes 1 to 52 and Appendices I to VI attached hereto form an integral part of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2025.

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (continued)	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024 (*)
Shareholders' equity		6,445,711	5,908,327
Capital	21	269,660	269,660
Paid up capital		269,660	269,660
Unpaid capital which has been called up		—	—
Memorandum items: Uncalled up capital		—	—
Share premium		—	—
Equity instruments issued other than capital		—	—
Equity component of compound financial instruments		—	—
Other equity instruments issued		—	—
Other items of equity		24,146	18,193
Retained earnings	21	5,498,881	5,052,498
Revaluation reserves		—	—
Other reserves	21	(28,912)	(18,034)
Reserves or accumulated losses from investments in joint ventures and associates		(28,912)	(18,034)
Others		—	—
(-) Treasury shares		(2,285)	(1,437)
Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent company		1,089,976	952,971
(-) Interim dividends		(405,755)	(365,524)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	22	(34,227)	(30,662)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(29,013)	(36,210)
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans		8,237	7,388
Non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale		—	—
Share of other recognised income and expense of investments in joint ventures and associates		—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(37,250)	(43,598)
Hedge ineffectiveness of fair value hedges for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedged item)		—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedging instrument)		—	—
Fair value changes of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in their credit risk		—	—
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(5,214)	5,548
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)		—	—
Foreign currency translation		—	—
Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges (effective portion)		(2,497)	15,157
Fair value changes of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(5,496)	(11,888)
Hedging instruments (non-designated items)		—	—
Non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale		—	—
Share of other recognised income and expense of investments in joint ventures and associates		2,779	2,279
Minority interests (non-controlling interests)		—	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income		—	—
Other items		—	—
TOTAL EQUITY		6,411,484	5,877,665
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		131,018,892	121,971,823
MEMORANDUM ITEMS: OFF-BALANCE-SHEET EXPOSURES			
Contingent commitments	24	19,973,689	18,017,867
Financial guarantees given	24	1,610,527	1,869,805
Other commitments given	24	7,530,146	6,654,042

The accompanying Notes 1 to 52 and Appendices I to VI attached hereto form an integral part of the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2025.

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

		(Debit)/Credit	(Debit)/Credit
	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024 (*)
Interest income	29	3,865,362	4,399,788
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		8,422	13,917
Financial assets at amortised cost		3,525,439	3,849,800
Other interest income		331,501	536,071
Interest expenses	29	(1,628,270)	(2,121,380)
Expenses on share capital repayable on demand		—	—
A) NET INTEREST INCOME		2,237,092	2,278,408
Dividend income		25,838	15,100
Share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method	21	48,857	34,864
Fee and commission income	28	996,380	917,332
Fee and commission expenses	28	(201,327)	(200,265)
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	30	12,435	20,450
Financial assets at amortised cost		11,751	24,070
Other financial assets and liabilities		684	(3,620)
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	30	250,311	(48,131)
Reclassification of financial assets out of fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—
Reclassification of financial assets from amortised cost		—	—
Other gains or losses		250,311	(48,131)
Gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, net	30	13,807	5,571
Reclassification of financial assets out of fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—
Reclassification of financial assets from amortised cost		—	—
Other gains or losses		13,807	5,571
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net		—	—
Gains or losses resulting from hedge accounting, net	30	(511)	(901)
Exchange differences [gain or loss], net	31	(243,851)	61,709
Other operating income	33	38,008	32,833
Other operating expenses	33	(130,170)	(215,492)
Of which: compulsory transfers to welfare funds (savings banks and credit cooperatives only)		—	—
Income from assets under insurance and reinsurance contracts		—	—
Expenses from liabilities under insurance and reinsurance contracts		—	—
B) GROSS OPERATING INCOME		3,046,869	2,901,478
Administrative expenses		(1,009,125)	(966,269)
Staff expenses	27	(638,226)	(594,814)
Other administrative expenses	32	(370,899)	(371,455)
Depreciation	14/15/16	(90,358)	(87,453)
Provisions or reversal of provisions	20	(74,621)	(88,107)
Impairment or reversal of impairment and gains or losses on modifications of cash flows of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss or modification gains or losses, net		(312,471)	(359,121)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	244	283
Financial assets at amortised cost	10	(312,715)	(359,404)
Impairment or reversal of impairment of investments in joint ventures or associates		—	—
Impairment or reversal of impairment of non-financial assets		(16,222)	(28,937)
Tangible assets		(490)	(22)
Intangible assets	16	(15,732)	(28,915)
Other		—	—
Gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets and investments, net	34	505	(2,461)
Negative goodwill recognised in the statement of profit or loss	13	—	—
Gains or losses from non-current assets and disposal Groups classified as held for sale not eligible as discontinued operations	34	(9,399)	(9,432)
C) PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		1,535,178	1,359,698
Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations	42	(445,202)	(406,727)
D) PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		1,089,976	952,971
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	13	—	—
E) PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		1,089,976	952,971
Attributable to minority interests (non-controlling interests)		—	—
Attributable to the owners of the parent		1,089,976	952,971
EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
Basic	21	1.21	1.06
Diluted	21	1.17	1.03

The accompanying Notes 1 to 52 and Appendices I to VI attached hereto form an integral part of the consolidated statement of profit or loss at 31 December 2025.

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024 (*)
PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		1,089,976	952,971
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		(3,564)	91,702
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		7,198	45,013
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans		1,203	2,142
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		—	—
Share of other recognised income and expense of investments in joint ventures and associates		—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	6,445	44,165
Gains or (-) losses from hedge accounting of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net		—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedged item)		—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedging instrument)		—	—
Fair value changes of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in their credit risk		—	—
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified		(450)	(1,294)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(10,762)	46,688
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)		—	—
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity		—	—
Transferred to profit or loss		—	—
Other reclassifications		—	—
Foreign currency translation		—	—
Translation gains or (-) losses taken to equity		—	—
Transferred to profit or loss		—	—
Other reclassifications		—	—
Cash flow hedges (effective portion)		(25,220)	39,579
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity		(25,220)	39,579
Transferred to profit or loss		—	—
Transferred to initial carrying amount of hedged items		—	—
Other reclassifications		—	—
Hedging instruments (non-designated items)		—	—
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity		—	—
Transferred to profit or loss		—	—
Other reclassifications		—	—
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	9,131	22,048
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity		9,868	20,170
Transferred to profit or loss		(737)	1,878
Other reclassifications	13	—	—
Non-current assets and disposal Groups held for sale		—	—
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity		—	—
Transferred to profit or loss		—	—
Other reclassifications	13	—	—
Share of other recognised income and expense of investments in joint ventures and associates		500	3,549
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or (-) loss		4,827	(18,488)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		1,086,412	1,044,673
Attributable to minority interests (non-controlling interests)		—	—
Attributable to the owners of the parent		1,086,412	1,044,673

The accompanying Notes 1 to 52 and Appendices I to VI attached hereto form an integral part of the consolidated statement of recognised income and expense at 31 December 2025.

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

	Minority Interests													
	Share capital (Note 21)	Share premium (Note 21)	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Other items of equity	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves (Note 21)	Other reserves (Note 21)	(-) Treasury shares (Note 21)	Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent company	(-) Interim dividends (Note 21)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 22)	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	Total
Closing balance at 31/12/2024	269,660	—	—	18,193	5,052,498	—	(18,034)	(1,437)	952,971	(365,524)	(30,662)	—	—	5,877,665
Effects of error correction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opening balance 01/01/2025	269,660	—	—	18,193	5,052,498	—	(18,034)	(1,437)	952,971	(365,524)	(30,662)	—	—	5,877,665
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,089,977	—	(3,565)	—	—	1,086,412
Other changes in equity	—	—	—	5,953	446,383	—	(10,878)	(848)	(952,972)	(40,231)	—	—	—	(552,593)
Issuance of ordinary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of preferred shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of other equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise or expiration of other equity instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of debt to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital reduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends (or remuneration to shareholders)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(516,697)	—	—	—	(516,697)
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	(555)	—	—	(46,176)	—	—	—	—	—	(46,731)
Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,328	—	—	—	—	—	45,328
Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers among components of equity	—	—	—	—	476,506	—	—	—	(952,972)	476,466	—	—	—	—
Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based payments	—	—	—	5,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,953
Other increases or (-) decreases in equity	—	—	—	—	(29,568)	—	(10,878)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(40,446)
Of which: discretionary transfer to welfare funds (only savings banks and credit cooperatives)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing balance at 31/12/2025	269,660	—	—	24,146	5,498,881	—	(28,912)	(2,285)	1,089,976	(405,755)	(34,227)	—	—	6,411,484

The accompanying Notes 1 to 52 and Appendices I to VI attached hereto form an integral part of the consolidated statement of total changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023

(Thousands of euros)

	Share capital (Note 21)	Share premium (Note 21)	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Other items of equity	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves (Note 21)	Other reserves (Note 21)	(-) Treasury shares (Note 21)	Profit or loss attributable to owners of the parent company	(-) Interim dividends (Note 21)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (Note 22)	Minority Interests		Total
												Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	
Closing balance at 31/12/2023	269,660	—	—	19,807	4,650,296	—	(12,312)	(1,365)	844,787	(325,570)	(122,364)	—	—	5,322,940
Effects of error correction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opening balance 01/01/2024	269,660	—	—	19,807	4,650,296	—	(12,312)	(1,365)	844,787	(325,570)	(122,364)	—	—	5,322,940
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	952,971	—	91,701	—	—	1,044,673
Other changes in equity	—	—	—	(1,614)	402,202	—	(5,722)	(72)	(844,787)	(39,954)	—	—	—	(489,948)
Issuance of ordinary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of preferred shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of other equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise or expiration of other equity instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of debt to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital reduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends (or remuneration to shareholders)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(462,336)	—	—	—	(462,336)
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	(1,215)	—	—	(78,668)	—	—	—	—	—	(79,883)
Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,596	—	—	—	—	—	78,596
Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers among components of equity	—	—	—	—	422,406	—	—	—	(844,787)	422,382	—	—	—	—
Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based payments	—	—	—	(1,614)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,614)
Other increases or (-) decreases in equity	—	—	—	—	(18,989)	—	(5,722)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(24,711)
Of which: discretionary transfer to welfare funds (only savings banks and credit cooperatives)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing balance at 31/12/2024	269,660	—	—	18,193	5,052,498	—	(18,034)	(1,437)	952,971	(365,524)	(30,662)	—	—	5,877,665

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024 (*)
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(598,882)	1,941,443
Profit or loss for the period		1,089,976	952,971
Adjustments to obtain cash flows from operating activities	14/15/16	968,338	1,063,871
Depreciation		90,358	87,453
Other adjustments		877,980	976,418
Net increase/(decrease) in operating assets		9,748,419	7,694,937
Financial assets held for trading		1,068,241	(1,133,249)
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		42,563	103,392
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(50,226)	(398,644)
Financial assets at amortised cost		8,255,294	9,137,116
Other operating assets		432,546	(13,679)
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		7,511,044	8,059,171
Financial liabilities held for trading		(1,630,476)	(476,124)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		—	—
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		9,682,688	8,621,124
Other operating liabilities		(541,168)	(85,828)
Income tax recovered/(paid)		(419,821)	(439,634)
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(101,011)	(120,795)
Payments		(167,737)	(156,629)
Tangible assets		(34,749)	(50,831)
Intangible assets		(132,988)	(100,270)
Investments in joint ventures and associates		—	—
Subsidiaries and other business units	13	—	—
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale		—	(5,528)
Other payments related to investing activities		—	—
Proceeds		66,726	35,834
Tangible assets		—	5,169
Intangible assets		23,765	11,029
Investments in joint ventures and associates	13	—	—
Subsidiaries and other business units		—	—
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale		42,961	19,636
Other proceeds related to investing activities	13	—	—
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		282,436	(262,435)
Payments		(562,892)	(541,032)
Dividends		(516,717)	(462,348)
Subordinated liabilities	19	—	—
Redemption of own equity instruments		—	—
Acquisition of own equity instruments		(46,176)	(78,684)
Other payments related to financing activities		—	—
Proceeds		845,328	278,596
Subordinated liabilities	19	800,000	200,000
Issuance of own equity instruments		—	—
Disposal of own equity instruments		45,328	78,596
Other proceeds related to financing activities		—	—
D) EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		—	—
E) NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		(417,456)	1,558,213
F) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	6	15,417,808	13,859,595
G) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	6	15,000,351	15,417,808
Of which: Interest received		3,853,455	4,367,547
Of which: Interest paid		1,834,152	2,211,851

The accompanying Notes 1 to 52 and Appendices I to VI attached hereto form an integral part of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025.

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

Bankinter Group

Consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. Activities and composition of the Group, and the most significant events during the year

Bankinter, S.A. was incorporated in Spain by notarial deed issued in Madrid on 4 June 1965, under the name Banco Intercontinental Español, S.A. It acquired its current name on 24 July 1990. It is entered in the Official Banks and Bankers Register. Its tax identification number is A-28157360 and it belongs to the Deposit Guarantee Fund with code number 0128. The registered office is located at Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid, Spain. Bankinter, S.A.'s legal entity identification (LEI) code is VWMYAEQSTOPNVOSUGU82.

Bankinter, S.A. engages in banking activities and is subject to the laws and regulations applicable to banks operating in Spain.

In addition to the activities it directly carries out, the Bank is the parent company of a group of subsidiaries that are dedicated to different activities (mainly banking services, investment services, asset management and credit cards). These jointly constitute Bankinter Group (the 'Group' or 'Bankinter Group'). As a result, the Bank is obliged to prepare, in addition to its own separate annual financial statements, the Group's consolidated annual accounts, including investments in joint ventures and associates.

The subsidiaries forming part of Bankinter Group are listed in Note 13 'Business combinations, investments in joint ventures and associates'.

The terms 'Entity', 'Group' or 'Bank' used in these consolidated annual accounts refer to the group comprised of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

The Group's consolidated annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in Note 5 'Accounting principles and measurement bases applied'.

The individual financial statements of Bankinter, S.A. at 31 December 2025 and 2024 (including the balance sheet, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of recognised income and expense, the statement of total changes in equity and the statement of cash flows) are presented in Appendix IV.

Key highlights for Bankinter Group in 2025 include the following:

- On 19 June 2024, the boards of directors of EVO Banco, S.A.U. and Bankinter, S.A. formulated the joint project for the merger by integration of EVO Banco by Bankinter. Bankinter's board of directors approved the project on 26 July 2024, in accordance with Article 53 of Royal Decree-Law 5/2023. The merger was subject to authorisation from the Ministry of Economy, which was granted on 25 November 2024. The deed of merger was signed and filed with the Commercial Registry on 1 April 2025. In line with accounting regulations, the accounting effective date is 1 January 2024, retroactively

applying the merger to that fiscal year. Bankinter's individual financial statements for 2025 reflect this merger retroactively. In the third quarter of the year, the IT integration of EVO Banco took place. This operation only impacts the financial statements of the parent company Bankinter, S.A. It has no direct impact on the consolidated annual accounts since EVO Banco already formed part of the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group.

- On 17 April 2024, the boards of directors of Bankinter, S.A., the parent company of Bankinter Group, and Avantcard DAC, a subsidiary company wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A., agreed to carry out a merger by integration, thus incorporating Avantcard DAC into the structure of Bankinter, S.A. and improving the Group's profitability and efficiency. On 1 April 2025, Bankinter, S.A. and Avantcard DAC were merged and a Bankinter branch was established, to which all assets, liabilities, rights, obligations and other legal relationships acquired by Bankinter, S.A. as a result of the merger were assigned. This branch operates as a permanent establishment in Ireland and has taken over the activities previously carried out by Avantcard DAC in that jurisdiction. This operation only impacts the financial statements of the parent company Bankinter, S.A. It has no direct impact on the consolidated annual accounts since Avantcard DAC already formed part of the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group.
- In the first half of 2025, the subsidiary 'Bankinter Hogar y Auto, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, Unipersonal' was wound up, liquidated and dissolved. This subsidiary was wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A. The liquidation of this company has had no significant impact on the consolidated annual accounts.
- In November 2025, Bankinter's board of directors agreed to give a new boost to the Bank's strategy in the areas of consumer lending and payment methods, integrating the differential capabilities that had previously been conducted by its wholly owned consumer subsidiary, Bankinter Consumer Finance, EFC, S.A. Once the boards of directors of Bankinter and Bankinter Consumer Finance approve the respective merger projects and the pertinent regulatory authorisations have been obtained, the teams and capabilities will be fully integrated. The merger is expected to be completed during 2026.
- In February 2025, Bankinter, S.A. issued Senior Non-Preferred bonds worth a total of 750 million euros, paying an annual coupon of 3.625%. The maturity of the issue is set at 2033, with an early cancellation option exercisable by the issuer one year prior to that date.
- In April 2025, Bankinter, S.A. issued subordinated bonds, eligible as Tier 2 capital, for a total of 300 million euros, maturing in 2035, with the possibility of early redemption by the issuer in 2030. The issue will pay an annual coupon of 4.125% until 2030.

- In June 2025, Bankinter, S.A. issued perpetual securities convertible into newly issued ordinary shares, disapplying pre-emptive subscription rights, worth a total of 500 million euros. These securities are eligible as additional Tier 1 capital in accordance with applicable capital adequacy rules. The issue includes an early cancellation option by the issuer from June 2030. It pays an initial coupon of 6.00%, with the Bank retaining the right to cancel, at its sole discretion, the payment of any accrued coupon at any time. As a contingent condition for the irrevocable and mandatory conversion of the preferred shares into a variable number of ordinary shares, the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio must fall below 5.125%.
- Law 7/2024 of 20 December introduced a new 'tax on the net interest income and fee and commission income earned by certain financial institutions' for the tax periods 2024, 2025 and 2026. In line with the calculation methodology established in the law, the accrued amount for this tax was zero in both 2024 and 2025.

2. Accounting standards applied

a) Basis of preparation of the consolidated annual accounts

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002, all companies that are governed by the law of a member state of the European Union, and whose equity securities are listed on a regulated market of any of the States that constitute it, must prepare their consolidated annual accounts in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') that have been previously adopted by the European Union.

In order to adapt the accounting regime of Spanish credit institutions to the principles and criteria of the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union regulations (IFRS-EU), the Bank of Spain published Circular 4/2017 of 27 November, effective from 1 January 2018.

Bankinter Group's consolidated annual accounts were authorised for issue by the Bank's directors (at the meeting of the board of directors held on 18 February 2026) in accordance with the regulatory framework applicable to the Group, as set out in the Commercial Code and other company law, and the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and taking into account the Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 of 27 November and subsequent amendments, and other regulations. The consolidated annual accounts will be presented for approval at the Annual General Meeting and it is expected that they will be approved without any amendments.

The notes to the consolidated annual accounts contain information in addition to that presented on the consolidated balance sheet and in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement recognised income and expense, the consolidated statement of total changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows. These notes contain narrative descriptions or breakdowns of these statements in a clear, relevant, reliable and comparable manner.

The Group's consolidated annual accounts for 2024 were approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 March 2025.

The accounting policies and methods used in preparing these consolidated annual accounts are the same as those applied in the consolidated annual accounts for the previous year, taking into consideration the standards and interpretations that became effective in the current year.

Appendix II describes the changes in standards and interpretations classified into the following categories:

- Mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations for all annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.
- Standards, amendments and interpretations of existing standards that cannot be adopted early or that have not been endorsed by the European Union.
- Standards, amendments and interpretations that have not yet become effective but may be adopted early in the annual periods beginning after 1 January 2026.

b) Accounting principles and measurement standards

These consolidated annual accounts were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and measurement bases, as described in Note 5 'Accounting principles and measurement bases applied'. All accounting principles and measurement criteria with a significant impact on the annual financial statements were applied when drawing them up.

Unless stated otherwise, these consolidated annual accounts are presented in thousands of euros. The accounting balances have been rounded to present amounts in thousands of euros. Therefore, amounts appearing in certain tables may not be the exact arithmetic sum of the figures preceding them.

c) Judgements and estimates used

The information included in these consolidated annual accounts is the responsibility of the Group's directors. Estimates were used to measure certain assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and obligations, which were made by the Group's senior management and confirmed by the directors. These estimates relate mainly to:

- impairment losses on certain assets, including the value of real estate collaterals and the definition of significant increase in risk (Notes 10 and 44);
- the useful life attributed to tangible and intangible assets, and the recoverability of goodwill on consolidation (Notes 14, 15 and 16);
- the fair value of certain unlisted assets and properties (Notes 43 and 12);
- the actuarial assumptions used to calculate liabilities and post-employment benefit obligations (Note 27);
- the calculation of legal and tax-related provisions (Note 20).

Although these estimates were made using the best information available at the end of the reporting period, future events may make it necessary to change them in future periods. In accordance with IAS 8, changes in accounting estimates are made prospectively, with any effects recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss of the period or periods affected.

d) Consolidation principles

The definition of the Group is based on prevailing accounting legislation. Investees are all subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has the ability to exercise control. The Group controls a company when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. No company in which the Group holds less than 50% is considered a subsidiary.

The financial statements of subsidiaries were fully consolidated. Accordingly, all significant balances and transactions between consolidated companies have been eliminated in the consolidation process.

For companies acquired by the Group in the year, only the profit or loss for the period between the acquisition date and the end of the reporting period is included in the consolidated annual accounts. Similarly, for companies sold by the Group during the year, the profit or loss for the period between the beginning of the period and the date of disposal is consolidated.

Investees that are not subsidiaries but are jointly controlled by the Group and another company or companies unrelated to the Group are joint ventures. A joint venture is also a contractual arrangement whereby two or more entities or venturers carry out transactions or hold assets so that strategic financial and operating decisions affecting the joint venture require the unanimous consent of the venturers, provided that these transactions or assets are not integrated in financial structures other than those of the venturers. In the consolidated annual accounts, the financial information of joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method.

Associates are companies over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence exists generally, but not exclusively, when the Group holds, directly or indirectly through other investees, 20% or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method.

Consequently, investments in associates and joint ventures were measured at the percentage of the Group's interest in their capital, adjusted for the dividends received and other equity eliminations. The Group's share of gains or losses on transactions with associates or joint ventures is eliminated in proportion to the Group's interest. If as a result of losses the equity of an associate or joint venture is negative, the Group presents the investment on the consolidated balance sheet with a value of zero, unless it is required to provide financial support.

In accordance with IAS 36, if there is any evidence of impairment of an investment in a joint venture or an associate, the carrying amount of the investment is compared with its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its value in use and fair value plus costs of disposal.

IFRS 3 defines a business combination as a transaction or other event in which an acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses.

Structured entities are companies designed by the Group so that voting and other rights are not a determining factor in deciding who controls the entity. Where the Group incorporates these companies to allow customers access to certain investments or to transfer risks to other purposes, whether or not it has control over the investee and, therefore, whether or not it should be consolidated is determined in accordance with current regulations. Note 13 provides a breakdown of structured entities.

e) Comparison of information

The information in these annual accounts that refers to the previous financial year is presented exclusively for comparison with the information for the current period.

There are no additional significant matters that may have a material effect on the comparability of the figures presented in relation to this year with those of the previous year.

3. Distribution of profit or loss for the period

The proposed distribution of the profit obtained by Bankinter, S.A. during the year ended 31 December 2025, prepared by the Bank's directors and to be submitted for approval at the Annual General Meeting, is as follows:

Thousands of euros	
Distribution:	
Voluntary reserves	385,081
Legal reserve	-
Dividends (Note 21)	544,988
Profit distributed	930,069
Profit or loss for the period	930,069

Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 21 March 2024 approved the distribution of 2024 profit, which consisted of earmarking 351,354 thousand euros to 'Voluntary reserves' and 476,486 thousand euros to 'Dividends'.

The breakdown of the interim dividends distributed and the relevant liquidity statements are set out in Note 21.

The proposed distribution of individual profit obtained by Bankinter, S.A. subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2025, which will have to be approved by shareholders at their respective Annual General Meetings, is as follows:

Proposed distribution of 2025 profit

	Thousands of euros		
	Profit (loss)	Dividends	Reserves
Bankinter Consultoría, Asesoramiento y Atención Telefónica, S.A.	(35)	—	(35)
Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.G.I.I.C. S.A.	68,039	68,039	—
Hispamarket, S.A.	151	—	151
Intermobiliaria, S.A.	2,004	—	2,004
Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A.	182,084	107	181,977
Bankinter Sociedad de Financiación, S.A.	90	—	90
Bankinter International Notes, S.A.R.L.	265	—	265
Bankinter Investment, S.A.	52,986	—	52,986
Bankinter Investment S.G.E.I.C., S.A.	33,138	16,569	16,569
Bankinter Global Services, S.A	1,262	—	1,262
Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A.	12,915	—	12,915
Naviera Goya, S.L.	(10)	—	(9)
Naviera Sorolla, S.L.	(9)	—	(9)

The distributions of individual profits obtained by Bankinter, S.A. subsidiaries in the year ended 31 December 2024, approved by shareholders at their respective Annual General Meetings, were as follows:

Distribution of 2024 profit

	Thousands of euros		
	Profit (loss)	Dividends	Reserves
Bankinter Consultoría, Asesoramiento y Atención Telefónica, S.A.	269	—	269
Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.G.I.I.C. S.A.	60,950	60,950	—
Hispamarket, S.A.	235	—	235
Intermobiliaria, S.A.	(2,814)	—	(2,814)
Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A.	54,077	—	54,077
Bankinter Sociedad de Financiación, S.A.	109	—	109
Bankinter International Notes, S.A.R.L.	273	—	273
Bankinter Investment, S.A.	34,520	—	34,520
Bankinter Investment S.G.E.I.C., S.A.	23,870	11,935	11,935
Bankinter Global Services, S.A	5,293	5,293	—
Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A.	11,749	—	11,749
Bankinter Hogar y Auto, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	(15)	—	(15)
Naviera Goya, S.L.	(9)	—	(9)
Naviera Sorolla, S.L.	(8)	—	(8)
Evo Banco, S.A	8,130	—	8,130
Avantcard DAC	34,691	—	34,691

4. Deposit Guarantee Fund and Single Resolution Fund

The expense recognised for the Bank's contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund and the Single Resolution Fund was recognised under 'Other operating expenses' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss (Note 33). The Group makes cash contributions to resolution funds and deposit guarantee systems, and does not apply the irrevocable payment obligation option.

5. Accounting principles and measurement bases applied

These consolidated annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles and measurement bases established by current accounting legislation. Below is a summary of the most significant ones:

a) Going concern principle

When preparing these consolidated annual accounts, the consideration was that the entities included in the Group will continue to operate on a going-concern basis. The application of the accounting standards is therefore not intended to determine the value of equity for the purposes of its complete or partial transfer or the resulting amount in the event of liquidation.

b) Accruals principle

Except with respect to the statements of cash flows, these consolidated annual accounts have been prepared based on the actual flow of assets and services, regardless of the date of payment or collection.

Interest accrued on both credit and debit transactions with settlement terms in excess of 12 months is calculated using the financial discounting method (also known as the effective interest rate method). In transactions with shorter terms, interest is accrued indistinctly using the financial discounting or the linear accrual method.

Following general financial practice, transactions are recorded on the date on which they occur, which may differ from their value date. This date is used to calculate financial income and expenses.

c) Foreign currency transactions and balances

The functional and presentation currency for these consolidated annual accounts is the euro. Accordingly, all balances and transactions in currencies other than the euro are considered to be denominated in 'foreign currency'.

Balances and transactions in foreign currency are translated to euros using the following rules:

- Monetary assets and liabilities have been converted to euros using the average spot exchange rates in the currency market at year end.

- Non-monetary items valued at historic cost have been converted to euros using the exchange rates in force on the acquisition date.
- Non-monetary items stated at fair value have been converted to euros using the exchange rates in force on the date on which the fair value was determined.
- Income and expenses have been converted to euros using the exchange rates in force on the transaction date (using the average exchange rates for the year for all transactions carried out during that year). Redemption and amortisation charges have been converted to euros at the exchange rate applied to the related asset.
- Forward currency transactions are converted at the rate of exchange at the reporting date in the forward foreign exchange market, bearing in mind the term of maturity.

Foreign exchange differences have been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, with the exception of non-monetary items measured at fair value whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in equity. The 'Foreign exchange differences (profit or loss), net' section of the consolidated statement of profit or loss recognises foreign exchange differences when converting to the functional currency. Foreign exchange differences for financial instruments measured at fair value with changes in profit and loss are recognised in the same sections as the changes in their fair value.

d) Consolidated statements of cash flows

The indirect method has been used to prepare the consolidated statements of cash flows, which contain the following expressions including the following classification criteria:

- Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents; such equivalents are short-term investments with high liquidity and a low risk of alterations in their value. Cash and cash equivalents include the balances of 'Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits' in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.
- Operating activities: typical activities of credit institutions, as well as other activities that cannot be classified as investment or financing activities.
- Investment activities: the acquisition, disposal or use by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- Financing activities: activities that produce changes in the size and composition of the equity and liabilities that do not form part of the operating activities.

e) Consolidated statement of recognised income and expense

The consolidated statement of recognised income and expense presents the income and expenses generated as a result of business during the period. A distinction is made between items recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period and other income and expenses recognised directly in consolidated equity, in accordance with prevailing regulations.

Therefore, this statement presents:

- a) Consolidated profit or loss for the period.

- b) The net amount of income and expenses temporarily recognised as valuation adjustments in consolidated equity.
- c) The net amount of income and expenses definitively recognised in consolidated equity.
- d) Income tax accrued on b) and c) above, except for the amounts arising from investments in associates or joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, which are shown net.
- e) Total consolidated recognised income and expenses, calculated as the sum of the preceding points, showing the amount attributable to the parent company and amount attributable to minority interests (non-controlling interests) separately.

The amount of income and expenses related to companies accounted for using the equity method and recognised directly in equity are presented in this statement, regardless of their nature, under 'Entities accounted for using the equity method'.

Changes in income and expense recognised in equity as other comprehensive income are broken down into:

- **Valuation gains (losses):** includes the amount of income recognised directly under consolidated equity, net of expenses arising during the year. The amounts recognised during the period in this item remain in this item, even if in the same period they are transferred to the consolidated statement of profit or loss or reclassified to another item.
- **Amounts transferred to profit or loss:** includes the amount of valuation gains or losses previously recognised under consolidated equity, even if in the same year, that are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- **Amount transferred to initial carrying amount of hedged items:** includes the amount of valuation gains or losses previously recognised under consolidated equity, even if in the same year, that are recognised in the initial value of assets or liabilities as a result of cash flow hedges.
- **Other reclassifications:** includes the amount of the transfers made in the period between valuation adjustment items, in accordance with the criteria established in the prevailing legislation.

The amounts of these items are presented gross, showing the relevant tax effect under 'Income tax' in the consolidated statement of income and expense, except for the items relating to valuation adjustments for entities accounted for using the equity method, as indicated above.

f) Consolidated statement of total changes in equity

The consolidated statement of total changes in equity presents all changes in equity, including those arising from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors. This statement therefore shows a reconciliation of the carrying amount at beginning and end of the period relating to all items in equity, grouping together changes based on their nature into the following items:

- **Effect of changes in accounting policies and error corrections:** which includes the changes in equity that arise as a result of the retroactive restatement of the balances in the financial statements originating from changes in accounting policies or error corrections.
- **Total comprehensive income for the year:** includes, in aggregate, the total of the items recorded in the consolidated statement of recognised income and expense indicated above.
- **Other changes in equity:** includes all other items recognised under equity, such as increases or decreases in capital, distribution of earnings, transactions involving treasury shares, payments involving equity instruments, transfers between equity items and any other increase or decrease in equity.

g) Recognition, measurement and classification of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

In general, financial assets are initially measured at their fair value. Unless there is evidence to the contrary, the fair value of a financial instrument and initial recognition is the transaction price. For instruments without an active market, the transaction price is used in the initial recognition unless there is evidence from the specific terms of the instrument in the transaction that its fair value is represented by another value.

Fair value is understood as the price that would be received to sell a financial asset or paid to transfer a financial liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The best evidence of the fair value is the quoted price in an active market, which is an organised, transparent and deep market.

To estimate the fair value of specific financial assets with no market price, valuation techniques are used that must have the following characteristics:

- These will be the most consistent and suitable techniques and will incorporate observable market data, such as: recent transactions of other instruments that are substantially the same; discounted cash flows and market models for valuing options.
- These will be techniques that provide the most realistic estimate on the price of the instrument. Preferably, they will be those which participants generally use in the market when valuing the instrument.
- They will maximise the use of observable market data, limiting the use of unobservable data as much as possible. The measurement method will be applied over time so long as the reasons for choosing it do not change. In any event, the Entity must regularly assess the valuation technique and examine its validity by using observable prices from recent transactions and from current market data.
- Consideration will be made of factors such as the temporary value of money, credit risk, the exchange rate, prices of equity instruments, volatility, liquidity, the risk of early repayment and administration costs, among others.

Financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or the issuance of the financial asset. For financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs will be recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets will be classified, for measurement purposes, into the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss:
 - Financial assets held for trading.
 - Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- Derivatives – hedge accounting.
- Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

This decision will be taken on the basis of:

- the business model for managing the financial assets; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

1.- Business model:

A business model refers to how the financial assets are managed in order to generate cash flows. Its determination takes into account the principles and structures followed by senior management, in addition to how these are reflected in the day-to-day management of individual books. An assessment is performed at book and not individual level, and consideration is given as to how management manages books (collection of cash flows, sale of assets or both).

There are three different business models:

- 'Holding business model' to collect contractual cash flows.
- 'Mixed business model' to both collect and sell contractual cash flows.
- 'Trading business model' to obtain capital gains on the sale.

Under certain relevant circumstances, the Entity may decide to change the definitions of business models. These changes in business models may involve prospective reclassifications between accounting books of the affected assets, with effective date from the first business day of the next financial reporting period. They must also conform to IFRS 9 in terms of: a) infrequency; b) management change approved by the competent governing body; and c) originated by external factors with relevant and observable impact.

2.- Characteristics of contractual cash flows:

The analysis of cash flows collected aims to specify whether the cash flows to be received with the financial asset analysed meet the 'solely collections or payments of principal and interest' (SPPI test) criterion. Accordingly, 'principal' is the fair value of the financial asset at

initial recognition and 'interest' is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a specific period of time, and other financing or administrative costs, plus a profit margin. On initial recognition of a financial instrument, the instrument is assessed to determine whether it passes the SPPI test. Contractual terms with a minimal or unlikely impact on cash flows of a financial instrument do not imply failure to pass the SPPI test.

When assessing criteria for passing the SPPI test, the contractual cash flow analysis process considers all financial assets, so no exceptions have been made in the materiality analysis. When there are contractual conditions that could have an impact on passing the SPPI test, a benchmark analysis is performed to verify that the impact of these conditions on cash flows is not significant, specifically, that it is less than 5%.

This situation has only become apparent in financial assets (loans) where the term of the reference interest rate differs from the repricing term of the benchmark (e.g. a loan at a 12-month Euribor interest rate that reprices every six months). In these situations, the contractual cash flows of the financial asset have been analysed, and they have been compared with those of a similar instrument in which the benchmark term matches its repricing term, to verify that the cumulative difference between the two is no more than 5%. The aggregate amount of the financial assets affected is not significant.

Regarding the financial assets offered by the Group linked to ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria, no specific accounting policies are applied to them, given that their core characteristics (such as interest rates) do not present relevant differences in relation to the other non-ESG products offered by the Group. Accordingly, the Entity considers that the contractual cash flows of these products are solely principal and interest payments and that they can therefore be valued at amortised cost if the purpose of the business model is to hold them to obtain contractual cash flows.

A financial asset will be classified for measurement purposes in the **financial assets at amortised cost book** if both the following two conditions are met:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows ('traditional business' model); and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

The amount at which the financial asset 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 method is used in the calculation of the amortised cost of a financial asset and in the allocation and recognition of the interest revenue or interest expense in the statement of profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, without considering expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts that are an integral part of the return or effective cost of the instrument.

A financial asset must be classified under **financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income** if the following conditions are met:

- a) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets ('mixed' business model); and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

A financial asset must be classified under **financial assets at fair value through profit or loss** provided that, due to the business model chosen for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics, it cannot be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

In this book, regular purchases and sales are recorded using the settlement date.

In addition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss must necessarily include in the **trading book** all assets that meet the following conditions:

- a) they are originated or acquired for the purpose of realising them in the short term;
- b) they are part of a group of identified financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking;
- c) they are derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of financial guarantee contracts and have not been designated as hedging instruments.

Nonetheless, the Entity may make an irrevocable election on initial recognition to include specific investments in equity instruments under financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income that otherwise would be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Entity may also irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if by doing so it eliminates or significantly reduces a recognition inconsistency (also referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising gains and losses on them on different bases.

As previously indicated, after initial recognition, the Entity will measure financial assets at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss, depending on their classification.

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are measured at cost less any cumulative impairment losses estimated.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified for measurement purposes into one of the following categories:

- a) Financial liabilities held for trading.
- b) Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- c) Financial liabilities at amortised cost.

- d) Derivatives – hedge accounting, which includes financial derivatives acquired or issued by the Entity that qualify for hedge accounting.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured in the same way as financial assets at amortised cost. By default, the Entity will classify financial liabilities in the financial liabilities at amortised cost book, except under any of the circumstances for classifying them under another book, as described below:

The financial liabilities held for trading book include all financial liabilities with any of the following characteristics:

- a) They are issued with an intention to repurchase them in the near term.
- b) They are short securities positions.
- c) They are part of a book of identified financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking.
- d) They are derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of financial guarantee contracts and have not been designated as hedging instruments.

The mere fact that a financial liability is used to finance trading activities does not mean that it will be included under this category.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities that meet any of the following conditions:

- a) They have been irrevocably designated as measured at fair value at initial recognition. A financial liability can only be designated irrevocably if:
 - it is a hybrid financial instrument and meets certain conditions;
 - if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases; or
 - when doing so results in more relevant information, because a group of financial liabilities, or financial assets and liabilities, is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about this group is provided to the Entity's key management staff on that basis.
- b) They were designated by the Entity at initial recognition or subsequently as a hedged item to manage credit risk by using a credit derivative that is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, the Entity measures financial liabilities at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss.

Bankinter has issues of preferred shares (eligible as AT1). The principal of these issues is classified as a financial liability component, while the payment of interest generated by these issues is recorded as a component of equity. The reason for this dual classification resides in the rights and obligations associated with these instruments.

First, the principal is considered a financial liability due to the existence of a mandatory and irrevocable conversion into a variable number of ordinary shares if the Bank's common equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio falls beneath a certain level. This conversion trigger reflects a characteristic of debt since, in a crisis scenario, the Bank would be required to issue ordinary shares and would not have control over such issuance, which meets the definition of a financial liability pursuant to accounting legislation (there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash, other financial assets or a variable number of equity instruments, in this case, shares).

The Bank retains the decision-making power over the payment of the coupon, which explains why it has been classified as a component of equity pursuant to accounting legislation. Although the principal is classified as a financial liability, the Bank retains the option of deciding whether or not to pay the coupon. According to the legislation, when an entity has the right to decide on payments without a contractual obligation, these can be classified as a component of equity. This means that the coupon is treated as a 'distribution of profit' and not as a financial expense.

In summary, the structure of these instruments results in a hybrid classification: the principal is considered a financial liability (due to the obligation to convert into a variable number of shares if the regulatory capital falls below a certain limit), while the coupons are treated as a component of equity, given the Bank's discretion regarding their payment.

Equity instruments

A financial instrument is an equity instrument if, and only if, the two conditions a) and b) below are met:

- a) The instrument does not include a contractual obligation:
 - (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the issuing entity.
- b) If the instrument will or may be settled in the issuer's own equity instruments, and is:
 - (i) a non-derivative instrument that carries no contractual obligation for the issuer to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or
 - (ii) a derivative instrument that will only be settled through the exchange by the issuer of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

A contractual obligation, including any that arises from a derivative financial instrument that gives rise or may give rise to future receipt or delivery of the issuer's own equity instruments, will not be considered an equity instrument if it does not meet conditions (a) and (b) above.

h) Recognition of income and expenses

Interest income, interest expenses and similar items are generally recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. The calculation includes all fees, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts that are an integral part of the return or effective cost of the instrument.

Dividends received from other entities are recorded as income when the Entity's right to receive payment is declared.

Fees and commissions paid or received for financial services, however denoted contractually, are classified in the following categories, which will determine their recognition in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

- I. Credit fees and commissions, which are an integral part of the effective cost or yield of a financial transaction and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the expected life of the transaction as an adjustment to its cost or effective yield. These include asset product arrangement and analysis fees and commissions, overdrawn credit fees and overdraft fees and commissions on liability accounts.
- II. Non-credit fees, which are those derived from the provision of financial services other than financing transactions. These can arise in services rendered over a period of time and in services rendered in a single act.

Income and expenses are generally recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in accordance with the following criteria:

- I. Those related to financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recorded upon settlement.
- II. Those related to transactions or services performed over a period of time are recognised over the period of related transactions or services.
- III. Those related to a transaction or service provided in a single act are recognised when the single act is carried out.

Non-financial income and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis. Amounts received and paid that are deferred over periods greater than one year are recognised at the present value of the discounted cash flows at market rates.

Tax charges and obligations are recognised when the event that triggers payment takes place.

i) Impairment of financial assets

Debt instruments and off-balance-sheet exposures

Impairment losses for the period on debt instruments are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on debt instruments at amortised cost are recognised through an allowance account that reduces the carrying amount of the asset, while those on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in 'Accumulated other comprehensive income'.

Subsequent reversals of previously recognised impairment losses are recognised as income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period.

Expected credit losses relate to the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Entity in accordance with the financial asset contract and all the cash flows that the Entity expects to receive discounted at the original effective interest rate, or a reasonable approximation thereof, or the credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.

Future estimated cash flows from a debt instrument consist of all principal and interest amounts that the Entity estimates it will obtain over the life of the instrument. This estimate takes into consideration all relevant information available at the date of preparation of the annual financial statements that provides updated and reliable information regarding the possible future collection of the contractual cash flows. Estimates of the future cash flows of instruments supported by collateral consider the flows that would be obtained from foreclosure on the collateral less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, irrespective of whether enforcement of the collateral is probable (i.e. estimates of future cash flows consider the probability of enforcement and the cash flows that would be obtained from such enforcement).

Credit exposures are classified, in accordance with their credit risk, into one of the following categories:

- 1) Performing loans (Stage 1)
- 2) Underperforming loans (Stage 2)
- 3) Non-performing loans (Stage 3)
- 4) Write-offs

At initial recognition, purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI), such as those purchased at a large discount that reflects credit losses, are classified as non-performing exposures. The expected credit loss on the purchase or origination of these assets will not be included in the loss allowance or the gross carrying amount at initial recognition. Irrespective of how they are subsequently categorised, when the Bank purchases or originates a credit-impaired financial asset, it recognises the cumulative changes in credit losses from initial recognition as a loss allowance and interest income on these assets by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

Expected credit losses are determined and assigned individually to each instrument. Models that provide estimates of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD) are used, depending on the specific situation of each of the exposures and their debtors, which enables a collective estimate of expected losses to be made available on a daily basis. However, in Stages 2 and 3, an individual evaluation of the instruments considered significant is carried out on a systematic basis. Conversely, in the case of Stage 1 and also for non-significant exposures in Stages 2 and 3, the use of expert analysis may exceptionally be triggered when certain results provided by the models are deemed inadequate in the monitoring of the collective estimation.

Further information on this point is provided in Note 44, Risk policies and management.

Joint ventures and associates

The Entity recognises impairment losses on investments in joint ventures and associates whenever there is objective evidence that the carrying amount of the investment is not recoverable. The amount of impairment losses will be the difference between the carrying

amount of the instrument and its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

For these purposes, the Entity will estimate the value in use of an investment as:

- a) the present value of its share of the cash flows expected to be generated by the investee, which will include both those from ordinary activities and from the gains or losses on its sale or disposal, or
- b) the present value of the cash flows expected to be received by the investee in the form of dividends and those relating to the sale or disposal of the investment.

Impairment losses are recognised immediately as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period in which they occur. Subsequent reversals of previously recognised impairment losses are recognised immediately as income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

There is objective evidence that investments in joint ventures and associates are impaired when an event (or the combined effect of several events) occurs after their initial recognition that indicates that their carrying amount is no longer recoverable. The Entity will use all the information available on the performance and operations of its investee in order to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

j) Financial derivatives

The Entity uses financial derivatives traded on organised markets or bilaterally with organised off-market counterparties (OTC), both in its own transactions and in transactions with the wholesale and retail customer segments.

The Entity enters into derivatives to arrange hedges, actively manage other financial assets and liabilities, or benefit from changes in their prices. Financial derivatives which cannot be classified as hedges are classified as trading derivatives.

Derivatives with an active market are measured based on the quoted price in that market. If, for exceptional reasons, their quoted price cannot be established on a given date, similar methods to those used to measure financial derivatives not traded in organised markets are used.

Derivatives without a market, or for which a market with minimal activity exists, are valued following the most consistent and adequate valuation methods, maximising the use of observable data and taking into consideration any factor that a market participant would evaluate, such as: a) recent transactions of other instruments that are substantially the same; b) discounted cash flows; and c) market models for valuing options. The techniques applied are those used by the market participants which provide the most realistic estimate of the price of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial derivatives are recognised at their fair value. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price. If an entity determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, it will account for that instrument at that date as follows:

- a) If that 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 observable market data, the Entity recognises the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- b) In all other cases, the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price is deferred, recognising that deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Bankinter Group does not carry out relevant transactions with derivative instruments whose fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price.

In line with the options permitted within the applicable financial reporting framework, the Entity has chosen to maintain hedge accounting unchanged until the new hedge framework standard, currently in draft form under the name 'Risk Management Accounting' (RMA), is issued and adopted.

A derivative may be designated as a hedging instrument only if it meets the following criteria:

- i. It can be designated in its entirety as a hedging instrument, even if only for a portion of its entire value, except for options, in which case the change in its intrinsic value may be designated as a hedging instrument excluding the change in its time value or the value of forward contracts, which may be designated as such for the difference between the spot prices and forward prices of the underlying asset.
- ii. It is designated as a hedge for the entirety of its remaining term.
- iii. For a hedge of more than one risk, provided the different risks hedged can be clearly identified, and each part of the instrument can be designated as a hedge of specific hedged items and the effectiveness of the different hedges can be demonstrated.

The effectiveness of the hedge of derivatives defined as hedges is duly documented through effectiveness testing, which is the tool that tests that the differences arising from fluctuations in market prices between the hedged item and its hedge remain within reasonable parameters throughout the life of the transactions, thereby fulfilling the predictions established at the time they were entered into. If this is not the case at any time, the related transactions in the hedge group would be considered trading hedges and duly reclassified on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Entity enters into fair value and cash flow hedges:

- Micro hedges or individual hedges (for which there is a specific identification of hedged instruments and hedging instruments) cover the exposure to changes in the fair value or the cash flows relating to the hedged item. In the case of fair value hedges, the gain or loss arising on measurement of both the hedging instruments and the hedged items is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. For cash flow hedges, the (effective) portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument will be recognised temporarily in an item of 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' in equity. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- Interest rate risk hedges (also known as 'macro-hedges') are those in which the interest rate risk exposure of a certain amount of financial assets or financial liabilities that make up a set of financial instruments in the book is hedged; however, specific instruments are not hedged. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk that are highly effective, the gain or loss arising from measuring hedging instruments is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. For the hedged amount, the gain or loss arising on measurement is recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss using as a balancing entry 'Fair value changes of hedged items in interest rate risk hedge book' on the consolidated balance sheet if the hedged amount relates to financial assets or financial liabilities. For cash flow hedges for interest rate risk, the effective portion of the change in value of the hedging instrument is recognised temporarily in equity under 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' until the forecast transactions occur, when it is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The ineffective portion is recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

k) Transfers and derecognition of financial instruments

Transfers of financial instruments are accounted for taking into account the way in which the transfer of the risks and rewards associated with the financial instruments transferred occurs, based on the following criteria:

- If the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to third parties, such as in the case of unconditional sales, sales with a repurchase agreement at fair value at the repurchase date, sales of financial assets with a purchased call option or written put option that is deeply out of the money, securitisations of assets in which the transferor does not retain a subordinated debt or grants any credit enhancement to the new holders, etc., the financial instrument transferred is derecognised on the consolidated balance sheet, and any rights or obligations retained or created as a result of the transfer are simultaneously recognised.
- If the risks and rewards associated with the financial instrument transferred are substantially retained, such as in the case of sales of financial assets with an agreement to repurchase at a fixed price or at the sale price plus interest, a securities lending agreement in which the borrower undertakes to return the same or similar assets, etc., the financial instrument transferred is not removed from the consolidated balance sheet and continues to be measured using the same criteria as before the transfer. However, the related financial liability is recognised for an amount equal to the consideration received, which is subsequently measured at amortised cost. The income from the financial asset transferred but not derecognised and the expenses incurred on the new financial liability are recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial instrument, such as in the case of sales of financial assets with a purchased call option or written put option that is not deeply in or out of the money, securitisations in which the transferor assumes a subordinated debt or another type of credit enhancement for a portion of the transferred asset, etc., a distinction is made between:

- If the Entity does not retain control of the transferred financial instrument, in which case it is derecognised on the consolidated balance sheet and any right or obligation retained or created in the transfer is recognised.
- If the Entity retains control of the transferred financial instrument, it continues to recognise it on the consolidated balance sheet for an amount equal to its exposure to changes in value and recognises a financial liability related to the transferred financial asset.

The net amount of the transferred asset and of the related liability will be the amortised cost of the rights and obligations retained if the transferred asset is measured at amortised cost, or the fair value of the rights and obligations retained if the transferred asset is measured at fair value.

Therefore, financial assets are only removed from the consolidated balance sheet when the cash flows that are generated have been extinguished or when the risks and rewards of ownership have been substantially transferred to a third party. Similarly, financial liabilities are only removed from the consolidated balance sheet when the obligations they generate have been extinguished or when they are acquired for the purpose of cancelling or reselling them.

When the transferred financial asset is completely eliminated from the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit or loss will recognise the difference between its carrying amount and the sum of: a) the payment received, including any new asset obtained less any liability assumed; and b) any accumulated profit or loss recognised directly as 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' within equity attributable to the transferred financial asset.

The accounting regulations establish that modification of a contract may, under certain circumstances, lead to derecognition of the balance of the source account and consideration of the destination account as a 'new' transaction. The general interpretation of this paragraph is that derecognition and addition of the balance is only justified by a substantial change in the conditions of the financial instrument.

Accordingly, the Bank's internal procedures provide that refinancing and restructuring processes may only be considered as new transactions when the following conditions are simultaneously met, with due justification:

- Doubtful transactions are refinanced or, if not, the new refinancing transaction is reclassified as a doubtful risk.
- There is a substantial modification of the terms of the contract. These include:
 - Incorporation of participants that substantially change the risk profile of the transaction.
 - Provision of additional guarantees that substantially improve the prospects of recovery in the event of default.
 - Refinancing is the result of court or bankruptcy proceedings that result in debt settlement and a sustainability agreement relating to part of the debt.

l) Tangible assets

As a general rule, tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated systematically on a straight-line basis or using the sum-of-the-years' digits method, applying the years of estimated useful life of the various items to the cost of the assets less their residual value. The land on which the buildings and other constructions are located is understood as having an indefinite life and, therefore, is not depreciated. The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss calculated based on the estimated useful life of the related asset, which coincides with the legal minimums:

Depreciation method	
Real estate	Straight line over 50 years
Fixtures and fittings and other	Straight line between 6 and 12 years
Computer equipment	Straight line up to 4 years

The Group reviews the depreciation period and method for each of its tangible assets at the end of the reporting period, at least.

The costs of conservation and maintenance of property, plant and equipment that do not improve their use or lengthen the asset's useful life are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when they are incurred.

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any internal or external indication that the net value of its tangible assets exceeds their recoverable amount. If so, the Entity reduces the carrying amount of the asset to its recoverable amount and adjusts the future depreciation charges in proportion to the adjusted carrying amount and the new remaining useful life, where it must be re-estimated. When there are indications of a recovery in the value of an asset, the Entity recognises the reversal of the impairment loss recognised in previous periods and adjusts the future depreciation charges. The reversal of the impairment loss on an asset may not raise its carrying amount above that which it would have if no impairment losses had been recognised in previous years.

'Real estate investments' on the consolidated balance sheet includes the net value of land, buildings and other constructions that are owned or held under lease to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. There are no restrictions on realising real estate investments in the market.

The criteria applied for recognising the cost of acquiring real estate investments, its depreciation, the estimation of useful life and the recognition of potential impairment losses are the same as those described above.

m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets with no physical appearance that arise as a result of a legal business or that have been developed internally. Only those intangible assets whose cost can be estimated in a reasonably objective manner, those that are separable, and those for which it is probable that the expected future benefits will flow to the consolidated entities are recognised.

Intangible assets are recognised initially at cost of acquisition or production and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any subsequent impairment losses.

Goodwill

Differences between the cost of investments in the equity of consolidated entities and companies accounted for using the equity method and other types of business combinations and the acquisition-date fair values of the net assets acquired and liabilities assumed, adjusted by the percentage interest acquired in those net assets and liabilities in the event of a purchase of shareholdings, are recognised as follows:

1. Allocating them to specific assets and liabilities of the companies or businesses acquired, by increasing the value of the assets or reducing the value of the liabilities.
2. Allocating them to specific intangible assets recognised explicitly on the consolidated balance sheet.
3. Recognising any excess of the acquisition price over fair value as goodwill in 'Intangible assets - Goodwill' on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet. In acquisitions of investments in associates or joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, any goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as forming part of the value of the investment and not individually under 'Intangible assets - Goodwill'.
4. Negative differences between the acquisition cost less the aforementioned fair value are recognised once the measurement process has been reviewed as income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under 'Negative goodwill recognised in the statement of profit or loss'.

Positive goodwill (excess between the acquisition price of an investee or business and the fair value of the net assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired from that entity or business) –which is only recognised on the consolidated balance sheet when they have been acquired for consideration—therefore represent prepayments made by the acquirer of the future economic benefits arising from the assets of the entity or business acquired that are not individually and separately identifiable and recognisable.

Impairment losses on goodwill recognised in 'Intangible assets - Goodwill' cannot be subsequently reversed.

In line with the applicable accounting legislation, goodwill should not be amortised and instead the acquirer should test goodwill for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets other than goodwill are recognised on the consolidated balance sheet at acquisition or production cost net of any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

Intangible assets may have an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Entity; or a finite useful life in all other cases.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised, although at each reporting date their respective remaining useful lives are reviewed to ensure that they are still indefinite and, if that is not the case, take appropriate action. At the close of the last two years, there were no intangible assets with an indefinite useful life other than goodwill.

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised on a straight-line basis over their life. The annual amortisation of intangible assets with a finite useful life is recognised under 'Amortisation' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The useful life of software recorded as an intangible asset is estimated based primarily on expected usage, typical product life cycles and obsolescence, industry stability, maintenance costs, historical experience and market peers. Accordingly, the Group's accounting policies classify activated software into three categories: architecture and structural software (with useful lives between 10 and 15 years); software developed in banking applications (with useful lives between 10 and 15 years); and digital software (with useful lives between 3 and 5 years).

For intangible assets with an indefinite or finite useful life, any loss of recognised value due to their impairment is recognised against the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The assessment of impairment is carried out at each reporting date by estimating recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than the net cost recognised, the related impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The criteria for the recognition of impairment losses on these assets and, where applicable, of the recoveries of the impairment losses recorded in prior periods are similar to those applied tangible assets for own use.

n) Leases

Lease contracts are presented on the basis of the economic substance of the transaction regardless of its legal form:

- i. A lease is classified as a finance lease when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset that is the subject of the lease.

When the Group is the lessor, the sum of the present values of the payments receivable from the lessee during the term of the lease plus any guaranteed residual value, normally the exercise price of the purchase option by the lessee on expiry of the lease, is recognised as finance granted to third parties, so it is included under 'Financial assets at amortised cost – Loans and advances' on the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the nature of the lessee.

When the Group is the lessee, it recognises the cost of the leased asset on the consolidated balance sheet based on the nature of the asset that is the subject of the lease and, simultaneously, a liability for the same amount, which is the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the sum of the present value of the lease payments accruing to the lessor plus, where appropriate, the exercise price of the purchase option. These assets are depreciated using the same criteria as those applied to all tangible assets for own use.

- ii. Lease contracts that are not considered finance leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Entity acts as lessee, it recognises the cost for acquiring the leased assets under 'Tangible assets'. These assets are amortised according to the policies adopted for similar tangible assets for own use and the income from the lease contracts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis.

- iii. Leases where the Group is lessee are treated as follows:

No distinction is made between operating and finance leases. All leases (with certain exceptions) must be recognised as right-of-use assets in the lessee's balance sheet with a lease liability measured at the present value of the expected lease payments over the term that it is reasonably certain that the lease will be in force. The discount rate is the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if it cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

The Group calculates this incremental borrowing rate based on the quoted debt instruments issued by the Group. The leased asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the lease, while the lease liability will be treated similarly to a financial liability, i.e. increasing the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made, and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Lessees are not required to apply the standard to leases of intangible assets, short-term leases (i.e. with a lease term of 12 months or less), and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value (less than 5,000 euros) and can recognise them as an expense.

In determining the lease term, management considers all the relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise an option to extend and not an option to terminate the lease. Options to extend (or periods beyond options to terminate) are only included in the lease term if it is reasonably certain that the lease will be extended (or not terminated).

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there are indications of impairment of right-of-use assets using the same criteria as for tangible assets.

o) Non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are assets where the carrying amount is expected to be recovered mainly through sale, provided that they are available for immediate sale and that their disposal is considered to be highly probable.

Foreclosed assets or assets received as debt payments are assets that the Entity receives from its borrowers or other debtors as payment, in full or in part, of financial assets representing receivables from them, and that are classified as 'Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale' on the consolidated balance sheet.

Non-current assets held for sale are recognised at the lower of their fair value less costs to sell and their carrying amount and they are not depreciated.

The estimation of the fair value of real estate assets foreclosed or received as debt payments at the time of the foreclosure or receipt must use, as a reference value, the market value granted by means of a complete individual appraisal. Subsequent to the foreclosure or receipt, the reference value used to estimate the fair value should be updated, at least annually. In certain cases, automated valuation methods may be combined with complete individual appraisals, with the latter carried out at least every three years.

In the process of estimating the fair value of the asset foreclosed or received as debt payments, an assessment is carried out as to whether it is necessary to apply to the reference value a discount derived from the specific conditions of the assets, such as their location or state of repair, or the markets for these assets, such as declines in the volume or level of activity. In this assessment, the Entity will take into account its sales experience and the average time that similar assets remain on balance sheet.

The Entity has its own methods to estimate the discounts applicable to the reference value and the costs to sell of the assets foreclosed or received as debt payments, taking into account its experience of sales of similar assets, in terms of time scales, prices and volumes, and trends in the time the asset has remained on its balance sheet. These methods are developed within the framework of internal models for collective estimation risk allowances. Nonetheless, losses on foreclosed assets are calculated on an individual basis where assets that remain on the balance for longer than period than initially expected for their sale.

Impairment losses on non-current assets held for sale are recognised in 'Gains or losses from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale not eligible as discontinued operations' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Recoveries in value are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss up to an amount equal to the previously recognised impairment losses.

Consideration of an operation as discontinued requires changes in the accounting policies applied to the operation and in its presentation on the consolidated balance sheet and in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

- Assets that comprise the discontinued operation are presented separately on the consolidated balance sheet under 'Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale' and the liabilities are presented under 'Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale'. The amounts of these items recognised in 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' in equity are classified under 'Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale'. The presentation criteria will not be applied retrospectively in the comparative balance sheets included in the annual financial statements.
- The income and expenses, regardless of their nature, arising from the discontinued operation in the reporting period, even if it arises before this classification, are presented, net of tax, in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as a single item in 'Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations', along with the gains or losses on the disposal.

- In the consolidated statement of profit or loss included in the annual financial statements for purposes of comparison, the net amount of all income and expenses of the discontinued operation for the prior period is included in 'Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations'.
- The entity will not depreciate (or amortise) an asset while it is classified in this category.

p) Offsetting

Assets and liabilities, as well as income and expenses, are not offset unless required or permitted by the accounting legislation. Examples of income and expenses whose offset is required or allowed include:

- a. Gains and losses on the sale or disposal of non-current assets, including investments and operating assets, are presented by deducting the carrying amount of the asset and the related costs relevant selling expenses from the amount received from the disposal.
- b. Payments relating to the provisions recognised, contingent assets and contingent liabilities, which have been repaid under a contractual agreement with a third party (e.g. a guarantee from a supplier), may be offset against the relevant repayment.
- c. Gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions are presented net (e.g. exchange gains or losses or those arising from financial instruments held for trading). However, these gains and losses are presented separately if they are material.

q) Securities loaned or pledged

Securities lending involves transactions in which the borrower receives full title to securities without making any payment, except fees and commissions, with the commitment to return other securities of the same class as those received to the lender.

Security lending in which the borrower has the obligation to return the same assets or substantially the same assets or other similar ones having the same fair value are considered transactions in which the risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the asset are substantially retained by the lender.

r) Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument, irrespective of the legal form it may have, such as a guarantee, a letter of credit, an insurance contract or credit derivative.

The Group recognises financial guarantee contracts in 'Other financial liabilities' at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their issue. At inception, and unless there is evidence to the contrary, the fair value of financial guarantee contracts issued to an unrelated third party in a stand-alone arm's length transaction will be the premium received plus, where

appropriate, present value of the cash flows to be received, using an interest rate similar to that of the financial assets granted by the Group with a similar term and risk. Simultaneously, a credit is recognised in assets for the present value of the future cash flows receivable using the aforementioned interest rate.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the contracts are treated as follows:

- a. The value of the fees or premiums receivable for financial guarantees will be discounted, with the differences recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as interest income.
- b. The value of financial guarantee contracts not classified as non-performing will be the amount initially recognised in liabilities less the portion recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, allocated on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the guarantee, or by another method, provided that it more adequately reflects the economic risks and rewards of the guarantee.

Financial guarantees are classified based on the risk of insolvency attributable to the customer or the transaction and, where appropriate, the need to recognise provisions by applying the same criteria as in section (i) of this note for debt instruments measured at amortised cost or fair value with changes in other comprehensive income.

Where a provision must be recognised for the financial guarantee contract, the fees and commissions pending accrual are reclassified to the relevant provision.

s) Staff expenses

Post-employment benefits

The Entity's post-employment obligations with its employees are considered to be 'Defined contribution plans', where the Entity makes pre-determined contributions to a separate entity with no legal or effective obligation to make further contributions if the separate entity cannot pay the employee benefits relating to the services rendered in the current and prior periods. Post-employment obligations that do not meet the above conditions are considered 'Defined benefit plans'. The characteristics of those obligations are described in Note 27.

Defined contribution plans

The contribution accrued in the period for this purpose is recognised under 'Staff expenses' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Any amounts not yet contributed at the end of the reporting period to the external plan covering those obligations are recognised at their present value under 'Provisions - Pensions and similar obligations'. At the end of the last two reporting periods, there was no outstanding amount to be paid into external defined contribution plans.

Defined benefit plans

The Entity recognises the present value of defined benefit post-employment benefits under 'Provisions for pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations', net, and is explained below, of the fair value of assets that meet the requirements for consideration as 'Plan assets'.

'Plan assets' are considered to be those associated with a certain defined-benefit commitment under which the obligations will be directly satisfied and the following conditions are met: they are not owned by the Entity but rather by a separate legal entity that is not a related party; they are only available to pay or finance employee post-employment compensation and cannot return to the consolidated entities unless the assets remaining in that plan are sufficient to comply with all of the obligations falling to the plan or the entities relating to the benefits for current or past employees or to reimburse employee benefits already paid by the Entity.

If the Entity can look to an insurer to pay part or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, and it is practically certain that said insurer will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle that obligation, but the insurance policy does not qualify as a plan asset, the Entity recognises its right to reimbursement which, in all other respects, is treated as a plan asset, in 'Other assets – Insurance contracts linked to pensions' on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet.

Post-employment benefits are recognised as follows:

- The consolidated statement of profit or loss includes the following components of post-employment benefits:
 - The cost of services in the current period (understood to be an increase in the present value of the obligations arising as a result of the services rendered during the year by employees) is recognised under 'Staff expenses'.
 - The cost of past services, which originate from modifications made to already existing post-employment compensation or the introduction of new benefits and including the cost of reductions, is recognised under 'Appropriations to provisions (net)'.
 - Any gain or loss that arises from a settlement of the plan is recognised under 'Appropriations to provisions (net)'.
 - Net interest on the net defined benefit commitment liability (asset) (understood to be the change during the year in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises due to the passage of time) is recognised under 'Interest expense and similar charges' (or 'Interest and similar income' in the case of income) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
- The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) is recognised in 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' and includes:
 - The actuarial gains and losses arising in the period, stemming from the differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what actually occurred and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.
 - The return on plan assets, excluding the amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).
 - Any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Other long-term employee benefits

Early retirements

The Entity guarantees certain obligations with employees taking early retirement—with respect to both salaries and other employee benefits—from the time of early retirement until the date of their effective retirement.

Early retirement obligations up until the date of effective retirement are treated for accounting purposes, where applicable, using the same criteria as explained above for defined-benefit post-employment benefits, except for actuarial gains and/or losses, which are recognised immediately when they arise with a balancing entry in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Death and disability of current employees

The obligations assumed by the Entity regarding death and disability of employees while they are actively employed, covered by a co-insurance policy arranged with Axa and Caser, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss at an amount equal to the premiums accrued on that insurance policy each period.

Share-based payments

The Entity remunerates certain groups of employees with shares, i.e. providing own equity instruments in exchange for services rendered.

In accordance with the accounting regulations, the services rendered under this remuneration scheme are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, with a balancing entry in 'Shareholders' equity'.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as a provision for pension funds or similar obligations and as a staff expense only when the Entity has demonstrably committed to terminate the relationship that unites it with an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date, or to pay termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary termination by employees. Compensation to be paid after the twelve months following the date of the annual financial statements will be valued by its discounted amount, as per the discount rate used for the defined benefit plans. If the Entity has presented an offer to encourage voluntary termination of the contract, the compensation assessment will be based on the expected number of employees who will accept the offer.

t) Provisions and contingencies

The Entity recognises provisions at the amount estimated to settle present obligations arising from past events whose nature at the reporting date is clearly specified but whose amount or settlement date is uncertain and the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. These obligations may arise from:

- A legal or contractual requirement.

- An implicit or tacit obligation arising from valid expectations created by the Entity in third parties regarding the assumption of certain types of responsibilities. These expectations are created when the Entity publicly accepts responsibilities, or when they derive from past practice or from publicly known business policies.
- Virtual certainty as to the future course of regulation in particular respects, especially proposed new legislation that the Entity cannot avoid.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations of the Entity that arise from past events and whose existence is conditional on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events beyond the control of the Entity. They include the present obligations of the Entity when it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle them or when, in extremely rare cases, their amount cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent obligations are considered probable when the event is more likely than not to occur, possible when it is more likely than not that they will not occur, and remote when it is extremely rare that they occur.

The Group's consolidated annual accounts include all the material provisions with respect to which it is considered that it is more likely than not the obligation will have to be settled. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the annual financial statements, but rather are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is considered to be remote.

Provisions are quantified taking into consideration the best information available regarding the consequences of the events giving rise to them and estimated at each reporting date, considering the financial effect when this is significant. They are used to cover the specific obligations for which they were recognised, and are fully or partially reversed when such obligations cease to exist or are reduced.

At the close of the years to which these annual financial statements refer, various court proceedings and claims against the Group were in progress stemming from the ordinary course of business. Both the Group's legal advisers and its directors understand that the conclusion of these proceedings and claims will not have a significant effect on the consolidated annual accounts beyond the amounts included as a provision where applicable.

The accounting legislation defines a contingent asset as a possible asset arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. An example of a contingent asset is a claim that an entity may have undertaken through legal processes whose final outcome is uncertain. The entity must refrain from recognising any contingent assets. However, if the existence of such assets is likely to generate economic benefits, they must be included in the report.

At the close of the years to which these consolidated annual accounts refer, there are no significant contingent assets.

u) Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations

Corporation tax is considered to be an expense and is recognised under 'Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations' in the consolidated statement of profit or

loss, except where it arises from a transaction recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised directly in equity and in the case of a business combination the deferred tax is recognised as an additional equity item.

The expense recognised under 'Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations' is determined by the tax payable on the taxable profit of a period after taking account of any changes in that period due to temporary differences, tax credits for tax deductions and benefits, and tax losses. The tax base for the period may differ from profit or loss for the period presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss since it excludes taxable or deductible income or expenses from other periods (temporary differences) and items that are never taxable or deductible (permanent differences).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities include temporary differences, which are identified as the amounts expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their related tax bases. They are recognised using the liability method on the consolidated balance sheet and are measured by applying to the relevant temporary difference or credit the tax rate at which they are expected to be realised or settled.

A deferred tax asset, such as prepaid tax, a tax credit for tax deductions and benefits and a tax credit for tax losses, is recognised whenever it is probable that the Entity will obtain sufficient future taxable profit against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised. It is considered probable that the Entity will obtain sufficient taxable profit in the future in the following cases:

- i. There are deferred tax liabilities that can be settled in the same period as the deferred tax asset is realised, or in a subsequent period in which the existing tax loss or that resulting from the amount carried forward can be offset.
- ii. The tax losses result from identified causes that are unlikely to recur.

However, a deferred tax asset that arises in accounting for investments in associates or joint ventures is only recognised if it is probable that it will be realised in the foreseeable future and it is expected that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability other than a business combination that at the time of recognition affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities must also be recognised, except when goodwill is recognised or it arises in the accounting of investments in joint ventures or subsidiaries where the Entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and, in addition, it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability other than a business combination that at the time of recognition affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

The Bank only recognises deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences, tax credits for tax deductions or benefits, or tax loss carryforwards, if the following conditions are met:

- deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is considered probable that the Entity will have sufficient future taxable profits against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised; or they are guaranteed in accordance with legislative provisions; and

- in the case of deferred tax assets arising from tax losses, the tax losses result from identifiable causes which are unlikely to recur.

At each reporting date, the deferred tax recognised (assets and liabilities) are reviewed in order to verify that they remain in force and any necessary adjustments are made, in accordance with the results of analyses performed.

The Group operates in Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal. The ultimate parent entity (UPE, as per Globe nomenclature) is Bankinter, S.A., located in Spain. In Spain, following the approval of the national top-up tax, every Spanish company will be required to pay said tax and, unless they are covered by the so-called transitional safe harbours based on the country-by-country report, they will be required to pay the corresponding national top-up tax if their effective tax rate (ETR) in Spain is less than 15% (calculated according to Pillar Two rules).

Pillar Two regulation in these jurisdictions is at the following stage:

Spain: On 25 November 2024, the Spanish Parliament approved the Spanish Pillar Two Act and the Spanish Senate adopted it on 19 December 2024. As a final step, the law was published in the Official Gazette of Spain on 21 December 2024. As a result, the Spanish Pillar Two Act was considered 'enacted' and 'substantially enacted' for accounting purposes in 2024.

Ireland: Pillar Two legislation was 'enacted' and 'substantially enacted' for accounting purposes in Ireland in 2023. The country subsequently made progress in its regulatory development: in October 2024 it published the 2024 Finance Bill, enacted in November, which included amendments to the national Pillar Two rules and established a national top-up tax recognised by the OECD as a safe harbour. On 16 October 2025, Ireland published its 2025 Finance Bill, which incorporates amendments derived from the OECD Administrative Guidance of January 2025, as well as other technical amendments. On 8 January 2026, the Irish Treasury updated its guidance on the application of Pillar Two rules.

Luxembourg: The legislation was 'enacted' and 'substantially enacted' for accounting purposes in 2023. The amended bill was approved by Parliament on 19 December 2024 and published in the Official Gazette on 23 December 2024. On 24 July 2025, the Government of Luxembourg issued a new bill to amend its Minimum Tax Act in accordance with the OECD Administrative Guidance of January 2025 and the GIR filing requirements of DAC 9 of the EU, together with a draft regulation detailing the GIR format.

Portugal: On 8 November 2024, the law to transpose the Minimum Tax Directive of the EU was published in the Official Gazette. The law came into force on 9 November 2024.

The Group has determined that the global minimum top-up tax is an income tax within the scope of Income Tax.

The Group's current income tax expense includes the tax related to the minimum effective taxation of multinational groups (OECD model rules or Pillar Two, hereinafter referred to as the 'national top-up tax'), provided that the Group subsidiary is liable for and pays the tax.

As previously stated, Bankinter S.A., as UPE, will be responsible for the national top-up tax in relation to its own operations and those of all its constituent entities, except in those countries where a national top-up tax has been approved and considered a 'safe harbour' for these purposes (currently, the national top-up taxes of Spain, Ireland, Portugal and Luxembourg).

v) Off-balance sheet customer funds

Customer funds held in custody or marketed by the Entity are not included on the consolidated balance sheet as the equity belongs to third parties outside the Entity. Similarly, assets managed by the Bank are owned by its customers and therefore are also not recognised on the consolidated balance sheet. However, the nature and volume of these activities are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated annual accounts. The fees and commissions generated by this business are included in 'Fee and commission income' and 'Fee and commission expenses' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

w) Assets and liabilities under insurance contracts

At the end of the last two years, there were no assets of this nature.

x) Business combinations

The acquisition method is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether or not equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary includes:

- the fair values of the assets transferred;
- liabilities incurred to former owners of the acquiree;
- equity interests issued by the Group;
- the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement; and
- the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the subsidiary.

The identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination, with limited exceptions, are initially measured at their acquisition-date fair value.

The acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses when incurred.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree prior interest in the acquired company over the fair value of the net identifiable net acquired is recognised as goodwill. If these amounts are less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as a bargain purchase, under the 'Negative goodwill recognised in the statement of profit or loss'.

When the settlement of any portion of the consideration in cash is deferred, the future amounts payable are discounted at the present value on the exchange date. The discount rate used is the Entity's incremental borrowing rate of interest, which is the rate at which the borrower could obtain a similar loan from an independent finance company under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified as equity or a financial liability. The amounts classified as financial liabilities are subsequently remeasured at fair value, recognising the changes in fair value in the statement of profit or loss.

In a business combination achieved in stages, the acquirer remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognise the resulting gain or loss, if any, in the statement of profit or loss.

y) Equity

The equity items on the consolidated balance sheet are grouped into the following categories: 'Shareholders' equity', 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' and, where appropriate, 'Minority interests'.

'Shareholders' equity' includes equity amounts that correspond to contributions made by shareholders or partners; comprehensive income previously recognised through the consolidated statement of profit or loss; comprehensive income reclassified from 'Accumulated other comprehensive income'; and other instruments that are permanent equity. It will also include amounts from expenses issuing or reducing own equity instruments and results from disposals of own equity instruments and the retroactive restatement of the consolidated annual accounts due to errors and changes in accounting criteria.

'Accumulated other comprehensive income' includes the accumulated amounts, net of the tax effect, of the adjustments made to assets and liabilities whose changes in value are recognised in other comprehensive income, as well as other items that are recognised directly in other comprehensive income in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. Items included in this category are broken down, according to their nature, into 'Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss' and 'Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss'.

Treasury shares and other acquired own equity instruments:

The value of equity instruments issued and held by the Bank, or the Group, is recognised by reducing the equity in the corresponding item. These instruments are recognised at their cost of acquisition. The income from their disposal is recognised under 'Other reserves'.

The information on gains per share will be presented at the end of the consolidated statement of profit or loss, distinguishing the basic from the diluted amount. Basic earnings per share will be calculated as the coefficient between the profit or loss for the period attributable to holders of the parent's ordinary equity instruments (numerator) and the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding during the reporting period (denominator). To calculate the diluted earnings per share, the Bank will adjust the numerator and denominator for all diluting effects inherent to the potential ordinary shares.

6. Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

This item includes cash, cash balances at the Bank of Spain and other central banks, and other demand deposits. The breakdown of this item is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash	180,509	201,753
Cash balances at central banks	13,774,877	13,043,723
Bank of Spain	10,980,555	10,426,520
Other central banks	2,794,322	2,617,132
Valuation adjustments	—	71
Other demand deposits	1,044,965	2,172,332
Of which managed as cash	1,044,965	2,172,332
	15,000,351	15,417,808
In euros	14,780,976	15,008,963
In foreign currency	219,375	408,845
	15,000,351	15,417,808

The balance of the item under 'Other central banks' mainly includes balances deposited by Bankinter Group at the central bank of Portugal.

7. Financial assets and liabilities held for trading

The breakdown of 'Financial assets held for trading' on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Assets:		
Loans and advances	1,353,133	903,032
Debt securities	2,199,984	1,316,576
Equity instruments	307,465	185,542
Trading derivatives	579,664	966,855
	4,440,246	3,372,005
In euros	4,340,867	3,247,803
In foreign currency	99,379	124,202
	4,440,246	3,372,005
Memorandum items		
Assets loaned or pledged	10,269	149,999

The amount recorded in 'Loans and advances' relates mainly to assets acquired under reverse repurchase agreements. Almost all of the assets loaned or pledged are for periods of less than a year.

The breakdown of the financial assets held for trading book by type of instrument and counterparty is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	At 31 December 2025			
	Government entities	Credit institutions	Other private sectors	Total
Loans and advances	—	1,135,745	217,388	1,353,133
Debt securities	2,170,534	29,450	—	2,199,984
Equity instruments	—	77,445	230,020	307,465
Derivatives	—	477,553	102,111	579,664
	2,170,534	1,720,193	549,519	4,440,246

	Thousands of euros			
	At 31 December 2024			
	Government entities	Credit institutions	Other private sectors	Total
Loans and advances	—	902,956	76	903,032
Debt securities	1,316,535	41	—	1,316,576
Equity instruments	—	52,445	133,097	185,542
Derivatives	—	830,353	136,502	966,855
	1,316,535	1,785,794	269,675	3,372,005

The breakdown of 'Financial liabilities held for trading' on the consolidated balance sheet, by type of instrument, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Liabilities		
Deposits	—	1,672,398
Trading derivatives	681,519	1,072,946
Short positions in securities	1,107,672	674,323
	1,789,191	3,419,667
In euros	1,692,689	3,274,044
In foreign currency	96,502	145,623
	1,789,191	3,419,667

The amount recognised in 'Deposits' relates mainly to assets sold under repurchase agreements. Short positions in securities relate to the sale of financial assets received as a loan or collateral.

The net gains or losses (Note 30) on the transactions carried out in the financial assets and liabilities held for trading book amounted to gains of 250,311 thousand euros in 2025 (losses of (48,131) thousand euros in 2024).

The financial assets and liabilities held for trading books are managed jointly. Note 44 'Risk policies and management' describes the joint management of these books.

a) Debt securities

The breakdown of this item by nature of security is as follows:

Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Treasury bills	960,094	391,473
Bonds	405,967	125,708
Debentures	559,912	535,078
Strips	274,011	264,317
	2,199,984	1,316,576

All amounts under this item are denominated in euros. The debt securities held for trading book consists of securities traded on organised markets.

b) Equity instruments

The composition of quoted and unquoted equity instruments is as follows:

Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Quoted	307,465	185,542
Unquoted	—	—
	307,465	185,542

Practically all equity instruments are denominated in euros.

c) Derivatives

The composition of this item of financial assets held for trading and financial liabilities held for trading on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

Thousands of euros				
Carrying amount	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Financial assets held for trading	Financial liabilities held for trading	Financial assets held for trading	Financial liabilities held for trading
Interest rate	210,876	238,704	250,722	282,674
Equity instruments	64,396	134,685	67,881	87,927
Currencies and gold	304,392	308,130	648,252	702,345
Credit	—	—	—	—
Commodities	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
DERIVATIVES	579,664	681,519	966,855	1,072,946

d) Short positions

This consolidated balance sheet item at 31 December 2025 includes financial liabilities arising from short sales amounting to 1,107,672 thousand euros (674,323 thousand euros at 31 December 2024). These short positions on sales are due to the outright sale of financial assets acquired under reverse repurchase agreements. The amounts are denominated in euros. The procedure for estimating the fair value of these assets and liabilities is described in Note 43.

8. Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

The breakdown of this item is as follows:

Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Debt securities	168	173
Equity instruments	323,616	281,048
Loans and advances	1,212	170
Total	324,996	281,391
In euros	321,228	271,771
In foreign currency	3,768	9,620
Memorandum items		
Assets loaned or pledged	—	—

The breakdown of this consolidated balance sheet item by instrument and counterparty is as follows:

Thousands of euros			
31/12/2025			
	Credit institutions	Other private sectors	Total
Debt securities	—	168	168
Equity instruments	—	323,616	323,616
Loans and advances	—	1,212	1,212
	—	324,996	324,996

Thousands of euros			
31/12/2024			
	Credit institutions	Other private sectors	Total
Debt securities	—	173	173
Equity instruments	—	281,048	281,048
Loans and advances	—	170	170
	—	281,391	281,391

9. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The breakdown of this item on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Debt securities	674,730	712,956
Equity instruments	211,918	205,473
	886,648	918,429
In euros	886,648	918,429
In foreign currency	—	—
	886,648	918,429
Memorandum items		
Assets loaned or pledged	276,551	3,642
Debt securities		
Stage 1	672,093	712,956
Stage 2	—	—
Stage 3	2,637	—

Almost all of the assets loaned or pledged are for periods of less than a year.

By geographical area, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are mainly concentrated in Spain (Note 47).

The Group's interest in Línea Directa Aseguradora, S.A. is recognised within equity instruments under 'Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income', exercising the irrevocable option in accounting standards to designate equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. In the 'Consolidated statement of recognised income and expense', 'Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss' under 'Other comprehensive income' include the valuation adjustments related to these equity instruments recognised in the period.

The breakdown of this consolidated balance sheet item by instrument and counterparty is as follows:

Thousands of euros				
31/12/2025				
	Credit institutions	Government entities	Other private sectors	Total
Debt securities	307,009	328,211	39,510	674,730
Equity instruments	—	—	211,918	211,918
	307,009	328,211	251,428	886,648

Thousands of euros				
31/12/2024				
	Credit institutions	Government entities	Other private sectors	Total
Debt securities	472,864	161,140	78,952	712,956
Equity instruments	—	—	205,473	205,473
	472,864	161,140	284,425	918,429

The gains or losses in value recognised in equity, as well as those transferred to profit or loss (Note 30), corresponding to the securities representing debt included in this book, are detailed in the consolidated statement of recognised income and expense under 'Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss' in these consolidated annual accounts.

In 2025, the Group recognised a reversal of impairment amounting to 244 thousand euros (283 thousand euros in 2024), mainly in relation to debt securities under 'Impairment or reversal of impairment or gains or losses due to modifications of cash flows of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. These amounts are also reported in the statement of recognised income and expense' in 'Transferred to profit or loss' under 'Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income'. Accumulated impairment amounts to 11,315 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (11,071 thousand euros in 2024).

The composition of the carrying amount of 'Accumulated other comprehensive income', with the breakdown of capital gains and losses, is as follows:

Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Debt securities: Capital gains	451	4,629
Debt securities: Capital losses	(5,947)	(16,517)
Total fixed income	(5,496)	(11,888)
Equity instruments: Capital gains	(37,250)	—
Equity instruments: Capital losses	—	(43,598)
Total equities	(37,250)	(43,598)
Balance at the end of the period	(42,746)	(55,486)

Changes in gains and losses of this book recognised in 'Accumulated other comprehensive income':

Thousands of euros	
	2025
Opening balance at 1 January 2025	(55,486)
Revaluation gains and losses	16,313
Amounts transferred to profit or loss	(737)
Income tax expense	(2,835)
Valuation adjustments at 31 December 2025	(42,746)
Debt securities	(5,496)
Equity instruments	(37,250)

Thousands of euros	
	2024
Opening balance at 1 January 2024	(114,421)
Revaluation gains and losses	64,335
Amounts transferred to profit or loss	1,878
Income tax expense	(7,278)
Valuation adjustments at 31 December 2024	(55,486)
Debt securities	(11,888)
Equity instruments	(43,598)

Below are the amounts corresponding to the gross changes in investments, divestments, reclassifications and transfers affecting debt securities:

Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Opening balance	712,956	1,071,288
Investments	1,033,026	4,509,805
Divestments	1,083,818	4,896,581
Valuation adjustments	12,565	28,444
Closing balance	674,729	712,956
Investments	1,033,026	4,509,805
Government entities	463,375	298,070
Credit institutions	562	141,531
Non-financial corporations	569,089	4,070,204
Divestments	1,083,818	4,896,581
Government entities	297,436	361,749
Credit institutions	176,961	341,871
Non-financial corporations	609,421	4,192,961

10. Financial assets at amortised cost

The breakdown of this item on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Loans and advances to credit institutions:	12,022,631	8,093,501
Valuation adjustments	4,335	3,039
Total loans and advances to credit institutions	12,026,965	8,096,540
Loans and advances to customers:	81,249,481	77,744,643
Valuation adjustments	(573,607)	(684,314)
Total loans and advances to customers	80,675,874	77,060,329
Debt securities	15,471,713	14,272,167
Valuation adjustments	(370,152)	(45,749)
Total debt securities	15,101,561	14,226,418
	107,804,401	99,383,287
In euros	102,392,380	94,439,107
In foreign currency	5,412,021	4,944,180
	107,804,401	99,383,287
Memorandum items		
Assets loaned or pledged	22,309,922	18,572,586
Total loans and advances acquired with impairment	14,987	16,613

Assets lent or pledged stem from more active management of Bankinter Group's liquidity. The Group actively participates in interbank markets, both by raising and lending funds. The assets lent or pledged correspond mainly to temporary transfers of securities.

Valuation adjustments to financial assets at amortised cost:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Impairment on assets	(1,181,150)	(1,244,099)
Discount on the acquisition of financial assets – Portugal	(38,233)	(41,957)
Accrued interest	246,707	256,794
Micro-hedges	(383,339)	(43,860)
Other	416,591	346,098
	(939,424)	(727,024)

Set out below is the breakdown of changes in the balance of financial assets at amortised cost classified as non-performing due to credit risk:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,869,849	1,798,866
Net additions	268,688	262,307
Transfers to write-offs	(337,821)	(191,324)
Balance at the end of the period	1,800,716	1,869,849

Non-performing loans and write-offs were sold in 2025. The exposures sold amount to 376 million euros, with a sale price of 74 million and an impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss of 19 million euros in losses. The exposures sold in 2024 amount to 253 million euros.

The breakdown of this consolidated balance sheet item, by type of instrument and counterparty, irrespective of the fair value of any type of guarantee ensuring compliance, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	31/12/2025			
	Loans and advances to credit institutions	Loans and advances to customers	Debt securities	Total
Credit institutions	12,026,966		813,322	12,840,288
Government entities		1,907,637	13,333,163	15,240,800
Other private sectors		78,768,237	955,076	79,723,313
	12,026,966	80,675,874	15,101,561	107,804,401

	Thousands of euros			
	31/12/2024			
	Loans and advances to credit institutions	Loans and advances to customers	Debt securities	Total
Credit institutions	8,096,540	–	1,044,018	9,140,558
Government entities	–	1,597,655	12,254,851	13,852,506
Other private sectors	–	75,462,674	927,549	76,390,223
	8,096,540	77,060,329	14,226,418	99,383,287

Interest and income generated by the loans and advances recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the last two years are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 29)	295,830	375,652
Loans and advances to customers (Note 29)	2,818,756	3,144,678
	3,114,586	3,520,330

a) Loans and advances to credit institutions

The composition of this loans and advances item on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Term deposits	3,023,070	2,561,032
Reverse repurchase agreements	8,630,351	4,851,951
Other accounts	369,101	680,431
Non-performing assets	109	87
Total without considering valuation adjustments	12,022,631	8,093,501
Valuation adjustments	4,335	3,039
Accrued interest	4,367	3,040
Other	(32)	(1)
	12,026,966	8,096,539
In euros	9,749,860	5,955,650
In foreign currency	2,277,106	2,140,890
	12,026,966	8,096,540
Memorandum items		
Of which activity with customers	2,568,623	2,228,556

b) Loans and advances to customers

The composition of this item of loans and advances on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Loans and advances to customers		
Government entities	1,907,637	1,597,655
Loans to government entities	1,899,686	1,591,319
Non-performing assets	1,234	2,105
Total without considering valuation adjustments	1,900,920	1,593,424
Valuation adjustments	6,717	4,231
Discount on the acquisition of financial assets	(1,048)	(1,397)
Accrued interest	9,318	8,144
Other	(1,553)	(2,516)
Other private sectors	78,768,237	75,462,674
Commercial credit	3,629,650	3,589,136
Secured loans	44,696,114	42,112,843
Reverse repurchase agreements	—	—
Other term loans	26,379,485	25,190,813
Finance leases	582,528	549,322
Receivable on demand and other	2,264,047	2,841,448
Non-performing assets	1,796,737	1,867,657
Total without considering valuation adjustments	79,348,561	76,151,219
Valuation adjustments	(580,324)	(688,545)
Impairment on assets	(1,177,838)	(1,241,335)
Discount on the acquisition of financial assets	(37,185)	(40,560)
Accrued interest	233,022	245,610
Micro-hedges	(16,499)	(875)
Other	418,176	348,615
	80,675,874	77,060,329
In euros	77,553,826	74,266,619
In foreign currency	3,122,048	2,793,710
	80,675,874	77,060,329

The most significant items under 'Other' valuation adjustments under 'Loans and advances - Customers' refer to the commissions and transaction costs (primarily costs assumed by the Group in connection with mortgage lending), which form part of the effective interest rate used to calculate the amortised cost of these transactions. The item's amount will be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss throughout the expected life of the corresponding instruments. Specifically, in 2025 these commissions amounted to 22,923 thousand euros in net interest income (20,118 thousand euros in 2024), whereas transaction costs amounted to 32,818 thousand euros (21,875 thousand euros in 2024).

Non-performing assets by maturity:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Less than 90 days	296,928	305,355
Over 90 days, but no more than 180 days	178,938	199,111
Over 180 days, but no more than 1 year	311,581	300,008
More than 1 year	1,010,524	1,065,287
	1,797,971	1,869,762

Past due amounts receivable not impaired related to non-performing transactions at 31 December 2025 totalled 89,094 thousand euros (82,153 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

c) Debt securities

The composition of 'Debt securities' at amortised cost on the asset side of the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Government entities	13,699,783	12,298,054
Credit institutions	813,737	1,043,800
Other private sectors	955,556	930,313
Non-performing assets	2,637	—
Total without considering valuation adjustments	15,471,713	14,272,167
Valuation adjustments	(370,152)	(45,749)
Impairment on assets	(3,312)	(2,764)
Discount on the acquisition of financial assets	—	—
Micro-hedges	(366,840)	(42,985)
	15,101,561	14,226,418
Memorandum items		
Of which activity with customers	838,621	809,861

Credit quality of the financial assets at amortised cost book

Information regarding the quality of the financial assets at amortised cost book:

GROSS AMOUNT (*)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Performing loans	105,119,099	96,396,769
Underperforming loans	2,088,236	2,384,193
Non-performing loans	1,778,215	1,846,424
Total gross amount	108,985,551	100,627,386

IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (*)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Performing loans	117,682	127,088
Underperforming loans	71,187	82,985
Non-performing loans	992,281	1,034,026
Total impairment losses on assets	1,181,150	1,244,099
Collectively measured allowances	907,802	949,582
Individually measured allowances	273,348	294,517

CARRYING AMOUNT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Total carrying amount	107,804,401	99,383,287

GUARANTEES RECEIVED	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Value of collateral	45,838,364	43,537,851
Of which: guarantees underperforming loans	996,422	1,048,725
Of which: non-performing exposures	292,148	365,623
Value of other guarantees	12,586,147	11,625,177
Of which: guarantees underperforming loans	551,418	744,839
Of which: non-performing exposures	592,308	507,593
Total value of guarantees received	58,424,511	55,163,028

FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Contingent commitments	19,973,689	18,017,867
Of which: classified as underperforming	240,063	263,130
Of which: classified as non-performing	—	—
Amount recognised under liabilities on the balance sheet	17,088	18,150
Financial guarantees given	1,610,527	1,869,805
Of which: classified as underperforming	31,890	77,161
Of which: classified as non-performing	5,048	6,289
Amount recognised under liabilities on the balance sheet	5,216	4,564
Other commitments given	7,530,146	6,654,042
Of which: classified as underperforming	107,349	140,358
Of which: classified as non-performing	4,669	6,413
Amount recognised under liabilities on the balance sheet	6,655	7,449

(*) The gross amount in the table includes the discount obtained on the purchase of the Portuguese loan book from Barclays Plc for 38 million euros at 31 December 2025 (all in 'Loans and advances') and 42 million euros at 31 December 2024. These amounts therefore do not appear among the 'impairment losses' in the table above, but constitute a hedge of customer receivables that must be considered when assessing the risk to which the Entity is exposed.

11. Derivatives – asset and liability hedge accounting

The breakdown of the outstanding hedging instruments at the end of the last two reporting periods is as follows:

Thousands of euros					
		Nominal		Fair value of hedging instrument	
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Fair value hedges					
Interest rate					
Fixed Income	EUR	2,444,000	2,221,900	342,835	76,784
Loans	EUR	693,524	602,172	12,758	(1,412)
Loans	USD*	5,597	18,590	172	825
Loans	MXN**	—	—	—	—
Mortgage macro hedges	EUR	8,433,762	6,588,943	757,785	222,205
Total financial assets		11,576,882	9,431,605	1,113,550	298,402
Senior debt	EUR	4,000,000	3,250,000	(17,981)	(34,598)
Subordinated debt	EUR	989,823	989,823	(18,046)	(32,243)
Covered bonds	EUR	750,000	1,750,000	17,075	13,483
Demand account macro-hedges	EUR	—	2,000,000	—	(47,063)
Total financial liabilities		5,739,823	7,989,823	(18,953)	(100,421)
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate					
Mortgage macro hedges	EUR	9,000,000	3,600,000	11,287	22,560
Other					
Forward sales	EUR	350,000	260,000	(3,916)	2,183
Forward purchases	EUR	1,250,000	145,000	(10,938)	(3,090)
Total assets		22,176,882	13,436,605	1,109,983	320,055
Total liabilities		5,739,823	7,989,823	(18,953)	(100,421)

* US dollar

** Mexican Pesos

The breakdown of the outstanding hedged elements at the end of the last two reporting periods is as follows:

		Carrying amount		Cumulative adjustment for hedges (*)		Adjustments for hedges recognised in the period	Cash flow hedges		
		31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024		Continuing hedges	Discontinued hedges	
Fair value									
Fixed Income	EUR	2,173,948	2,230,502	(367,805)	(49,649)	(318,156)	—	—	
Loans	EUR	677,499	602,794	(16,025)	622	(16,647)	—	—	
Loans	USD*	5,424	17,753	(173)	(837)	664	—	—	
Loans	MXN**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mortgage macro hedges	EUR	7,690,929	5,574,205	(742,833)	(208,562)	(534,271)	—	—	
Total financial assets		10,547,800	8,425,254	(1,126,835)	(258,426)	(868,409)	—	—	
Senior debt	EUR	3,972,100	3,228,811	27,900	21,189	6,711	—	—	
Subordinated debt	EUR	969,710	956,219	20,113	33,603	(13,491)	—	—	
Covered bonds	EUR	756,432	1,758,883	(6,432)	(8,883)	2,451	—	—	
Demand account macro-hedges	EUR	—	1,967,120	—	32,880	(32,880)	—	—	
Total financial liabilities		5,698,242	7,911,034	41,581	78,789	(37,209)	—	—	
Cash flow									
Mortgage macro hedges	EUR	9,000,000	3,600,000	—	—	—	11,280	—	
Forward sales	EUR	284,832	245,959	—	—	—	(3,916)	—	
Forward purchases	EUR	1,250,000	145,000	—	—	—	(10,938)	—	
Total assets		21,082,631	12,416,213	(1,126,835)	(258,426)	(868,409)	(3,574)	—	
Total liabilities		5,698,242	7,911,034	41,581	78,789	(37,209)	—	—	

* US dollar

** Mexican Pesos

(*) Cumulative hedging adjustments in this table include hedging adjustments for assets classified in the fair value assets book with changes in other comprehensive income of 0 million euros (-5.78 million euros for 2024).

A summary by maturity of the fair value and cash flow hedges at the end of the last two reporting periods is as follows:

(millions of euros)		Maturing in 2025			
	Up to one year	Between one and two years	After two years but not more than five years	More than five years	
Fair Value Hedge					
Interest rate					
Interest Rate Swap					
Nominal	780	1,518	2,172	12,847	
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate					
Interest Rate Swap					
Nominal	3,750	4,050	1,200	–	
Other					
Forward transactions					
Nominal	1,275	325	–	–	
(millions of euros)		Maturing in 2024			
	Up to one year	Between one and two years	After two years but not more than five years	More than five years	
Fair Value Hedge					
Interest rate					
Interest Rate Swap					
Nominal	3,026	836	3,231	10,328	
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate					
Interest Rate Swap					
Nominal	1,050	2,550	–	–	
Other					
Forward transactions					
Nominal	405	–	–	–	

Gains or losses recognised on cash flow hedges at end of the last two reporting periods:

2025		Amounts reclassified from reserves to profit or loss as:			
	Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income for the year	Ineffectiveness recognised in the statement of profit or loss	Hedged cash flows that will not occur	Cash flows affected by profit or loss	
Cash flow					
Interest rate					
Mortgage macro hedges	(11,254)	–	–	(19)	
Other					
Forward sales	(6,099)	–	–	–	
Forward purchases	(7,849)	–	–	–	
2024		Amounts reclassified from reserves to profit or loss as:			
	Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income for the year	Ineffectiveness recognised in the statement of profit or loss	Hedged cash flows that will not occur	Cash flows affected by profit or loss	
Cash flow					
Interest rate					
Mortgage macro hedges	22,725	–	–	25	
Other					
Forward sales	19,919	–	–	–	
Forward purchases	(3,090)	–	–	–	

Changes in the cash flow hedges reserve at the end of the last two reporting periods:

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedge reserve
Balance at 1 January 2025	15,157
Interest rate risk	(7,891)
- Changes in fair value	(11,273)
- Taxes	3,382
Other	(9,763)
- Changes in fair value	(13,948)
- Taxes	4,184
Balance sheet at 31 December 2025	(2,497)

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedge reserve
Balance at 1 January 2024	(12,548)
Interest rate risk	15,925
- Changes in fair value	22,750
- Taxes	(6,825)
Other	11,780
- Changes in fair value	16,829
- Taxes	(5,049)
Balance sheet at 31 December 2024	15,157

The Bank performs and documents the assessments to verify that, at the beginning and during the life of these hedges, it can expect, prospectively, that the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk are almost completely offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument and, retrospectively, that the actual results of the hedge are within a range of 80% to 125% of the results of the hedged item. Bankinter Group's hedges are highly effective. In turn, the planned macroeconomic scenarios have been subject to assessment and it is considered highly likely that the planned hedged transactions will occur. Likewise, in view of the prospective and retrospective analyses performed, an unforeseen withdrawal of deposits would not have a major impact on the macro hedges recognised. No hedging relationship was discontinued during the year.

Regarding the risk that a counterparty write-off would lead to the discontinuation of hedge accounting, it should be noted that IRSs are only bilateral in macro asset hedges. Other hedges are closed with central counterparties and, therefore, are not subject to this risk. In the case of bilateral IRSs, collateral contracts are in place that guarantee the market value of derivative transactions. These collateral exchanges are performed in cash and on a daily basis, meaning that counterparty risk is reduced to a minimum in these cases.

12. Non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale

The breakdown of the balance recognised for this item is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Assets foreclosed or received as debt payments	15,528	20,245
Gross value	43,846	61,178
Valuation adjustments	(28,318)	(40,933)
Other assets	117,834	144,278
Carrying amount	133,362	164,523

'Other assets' includes mainly owner-occupied properties currently being sold. It also includes units acquired solely for subsequent disposal within less than one year in the course of investment banking activity.

The balances and changes relating to assets foreclosed or received as debt payments are as follows:

	Thousands of euros
Balance at 31/12/2023	30,778
Additions	11,276
Valuation adjustments	13,542
Disposals	(35,351)
Balance at 31/12/2024	20,245
Additions	6,156
Valuation adjustments	12,615
Disposals	(23,488)
Balance at 31/12/2025	15,528

Changes in valuation adjustments made to assets foreclosed or received as debt payments classified as non-current assets are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	40,933	54,475
Net allowances taken to profit or loss	1,279	5,370
From loan losses (Note 44)	1,046	4,300
From ageing effect (Note 34)	233	1,070
Amounts used	(13,894)	(18,912)
Closing balance	28,318	40,933

Net gains on the disposal of non-current assets held for sale are explained in Note 34 of these consolidated annual accounts.

The classification of non-current assets held for sale from foreclosed/received properties, by category and average period held in the book, is as follows:

Thousands of euros								
	Residential assets		Industrial assets		Other assets		Total	
	31/12/25	31/12/24	31/12/25	31/12/24	31/12/25	31/12/24	31/12/25	31/12/24
Up to one month	97	319	221	88	—	—	317	407
More than one month and up to three months	670	604	—	715	—	5,99734	670	1,325
More than three months and up to six months	469	61	75	71	—	—	544	132
More than six months and up to one year	815	790	286	187	—	284	1,101	1,261
More than one year	8,634	11,922	794	1,657	3,469	3,541	12,897	17,120
Total	10,685	13,696	1,375	2,718	3,469	3,831	15,528	20,245

The distribution of assets foreclosed or received as debt payments by business segment is as follows:

Segment	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Corporate & SME Banking	16.48%	24%
Wealth Management & Retail Banking	83.52%	76%
Grand total	100%	100%

Between the closing date of the reporting period and the date of preparation of these consolidated annual accounts, no significant amounts were classified in 'Non-current assets and disposable groups of assets classified as held-for-sale' on the consolidated balance sheet.

The following table provides a breakdown of the appraisal companies that have valued assets foreclosed or received as debt payments in the past two years, as well as the total appraised amount for each type of asset.

Thousands of euros								
Appraisal companies	Residential assets		Industrial assets		Other assets		Total	
	31/12/25	31/12/24	31/12/25	31/12/24	31/12/25	31/12/24	31/12/25	31/12/24
TÉCNICOS EN TASACIÓN, S.A	733	136	394	76	—	—	1,127	212
GESVALT SOCIEDAD DE TASACIÓN	4,108	3,868	474	1,184	137	632	4,719	5,684
CIA HISPANIA DE TASACIONES	373	597	239	131	—	—	612	728
EUROVALORACIONES SA	10,603	7,564	1,193	2,829	435	1,062	12,231	11,455
KRATA SA	—	—	123	—	—	2	123	2
GLOVAL VALUATION SAU	441	900	—	91	—	—	441	991
TINSA TASACIONES INMOBILIARIAS	—	228	—	701	—	—	—	929
BENEGE	234	—	—	—	51	—	285	—
SOCIEDAD DE TASACIÓN	7,165	13,788	773	1,222	7,079	8,223	15,017	23,233
INSTITUTO DE VALORACIONES S.A.	—	366	—	86	—	—	—	452
OTHER	—	225	—	—	12	63	12	288
Total	23,657	27,671	3,196	6,319	7,715	9,983	34,568	43,973

Virtually all of these appraisals are performed in accordance with Ministerial Order ECO 805/2003 and applicable legislation. The customarily used technical methods of measurement are: the cost method, the comparison method, the discounted income method and the residual method. The main assumptions of these models are:

- The equalisation ratio of the price per square metre in the case of appraisals carried out using the comparison method.
- The equalisation ratio of annual estimated income and the discount applied for appraisals carried out using the discounted income method.
- The construction term and discount rate for appraisals carried out using the residual method.

Bankinter Group uses its subsidiary Intermobiliaria to manage the assets arising from problematic risks (e.g. foreclosures, transfers in lieu of payment). The company was created on 16 February 1976 and has its registered office at Paseo de la Castellana 29, Madrid. The Group's general policy is for all assets originating from problematic risks to be recognised by this subsidiary. However, occasionally there may be circumstances that make it advisable for the assets to be directly recognised by the parent company.

The acquisition of those assets by Intermobiliaria is financed by the parent company on an arm's length basis. The resources contributed by the parent company to Intermobiliaria are summarised in the following table:

Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Capital contributions	7,319	7,319
Participating loans	680,000	680,000
Credit account	5,000	16,000
	692,319	703,319

The outstanding collateral or guarantees enforced (foreclosures) owned by Bankinter and Intermobiliaria are as follows:

Thousands of euros		
	2025	2024
Bankinter	3,066	6,625
Intermobiliaria	36,947	43,711
	40,013	50,336

The outstanding balances financed for buyers in sales of assets included under this item are as follows:

Thousands of euros		
	2025	2024
Bankinter	335	750
Intermobiliaria	310	1,098
	645	1,848

13. Business combinations, investments in joint ventures and associates

a) Business combinations

No business combinations occurred in Bankinter Group during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

b) Investments in joint ventures and associates

The breakdown of 'Investments in joint ventures and associates' on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Associates	78,689	76,206
Joint ventures	165,745	168,399
	244,435	244,605

Changes in the balance of this item are shown below:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	244,605	235,499
Inclusion of companies	—	—
Exclusion of companies	—	—
Reduction of ownership interest in companies	(3,786)	(2,201)
Share of the profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method (Note 21)	48,857	34,864
Dividends received by the Group	(45,381)	(43,834)
Other movements	139	20,277
Balance at the end of the year	244,435	244,605

The most significant events with an impact on the Group's consolidation perimeter arising during the year were as follows:

- On 19 June 2024, the boards of directors of EVO Banco, S.A.U. and Bankinter, S.A. formulated the joint project for the merger by integration of EVO Banco by Bankinter. Bankinter's board of directors approved the project on 26 July 2024, in accordance with Article 53 of Royal Decree-Law 5/2023. The merger was subject to authorisation from the Ministry of Economy, which was granted on 25 November 2024. The deed of merger was signed and filed with the Commercial Registry on 1 April 2025. In line with accounting regulations, the accounting effective date is 1 January 2024, retroactively applying the merger to that fiscal year. Bankinter's individual financial statements for 2025 reflect this merger retroactively. In the third quarter of the year, the IT integration of EVO Banco took place. This operation only impacts the financial statements of the parent company Bankinter, S.A. It has no direct impact on the

consolidated annual accounts since EVO Banco already formed part of the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group.

- On 17 April 2024, the boards of directors of Bankinter, S.A., the parent company of Bankinter Group, and Avantcard DAC, a subsidiary company wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A., agreed to carry out a merger by integration, thus incorporating Avantcard DAC into the structure of Bankinter, S.A. and improving the Group's profitability and efficiency. On 1 April 2025, Bankinter, S.A. and Avantcard DAC were merged and a Bankinter branch was established, to which all assets, liabilities, rights, obligations and other legal relationships acquired by Bankinter, S.A. as a result of the merger were assigned. This branch operates as a permanent establishment in Ireland and has taken over the activities previously carried out by Avantcard DAC in that jurisdiction. This operation only impacts the financial statements of the parent company Bankinter, S.A. It has no direct impact on the consolidated annual accounts since Avantcard DAC already formed part of the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group.
- In the first half of 2025, Group subsidiary Bankinter Hogar y Auto, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, Unipersonal was wound up, liquidated and dissolved. This subsidiary was wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A. The liquidation of this company has had no significant impact on the consolidated annual accounts.
- In November 2025, Bankinter's board of directors agreed to give a new boost to the Bank's strategy in the areas of consumer lending and payment methods, integrating the differential capabilities that had previously been conducted by its wholly owned consumer subsidiary, Bankinter Consumer Finance, EFC, S.A. Once the boards of directors of Bankinter and Bankinter Consumer Finance approve the respective merger projects and the pertinent regulatory authorisations have been obtained, the teams and capabilities will be fully integrated. The merger is expected to be completed during 2026.

The most significant changes in the consolidation perimeter during the previous year were as follows:

- In February 2024, EVO Banco, S.A.U. carried out a capital increase for a nominal amount of 5 million euros and an issue premium of 75 million euros, which allowed it to increase its shareholder equity by 80 million.
- In 2022, Bankinter and Liberty Seguros reached an agreement to jointly develop the insurance business through the company Bankinter Liberty Home and Auto, S.A. However, the parties withdrew from this agreement in 2024.

c) Other relevant operations related to the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group

Merger by integration between Bankinter, S.A. (as the absorbing company) and EVO Banco, S.A.U. (as the absorbed company).

On 19 June 2024, the boards of directors of Bankinter, S.A., the parent company of Bankinter Group, and EVO Banco, S.A.U., a subsidiary company wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A., agreed to carry out a merger by integration, thus incorporating EVO Banco into the structure of Bankinter, S.A. and improving the Group's profitability and efficiency.

In compliance with Article 86 of Law 27/2014 of 27 November on corporate income tax, the latest summary balance sheet (in thousands of euros) of EVO Banco, S.A.U. at 31 December 2024 is provided below:

EVO Banco, S.A.U.			
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2024			
(Thousands of euros)			
ASSETS	31/12/2024	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	31/12/2024
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	930,978	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	4,613,353
Non-trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	987	Hedge derivatives and adjustments due to macro hedges	32,852
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,916,433	Provisions	3,139
Derivatives – hedge accounting	35,569	Tax liabilities and other liabilities	26,413
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	14,913		
Tangible and intangible assets	5,735	EQUITY	
Tax assets and other assets	44,681	Accumulated other comprehensive income	–
		Shareholders' equity	273,540
TOTAL ASSETS	4,949,296	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	4,949,296

The accounting records did not include any asset recognised at a value other than that which appears in the accounting records of the transferor before the operation.

Merger by integration between Bankinter, S.A. (as the absorbing company) and Avantcard DAC (absorbed entity).

On 17 April 2024, the boards of directors of Bankinter, S.A., the parent company of Bankinter Group, and Avantcard DAC, a subsidiary company wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A., agreed to carry out a merger by integration, thus incorporating Avantcard DAC into the structure of Bankinter, S.A. and improving the Group's profitability and efficiency.

In compliance with Article 86 of Law 27/2014 of 27 November on corporate income tax, the latest summary balance sheet (in thousands of euros) of Avantcard DAC at 31 December 2024 is provided below:

Avantcard DAC			
BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2024			
(Thousands of euros)			
ASSETS	31/12/2024	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	31/12/2024
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	27,570	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,735,507
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,863,560	Provisions	1,242
Tangible and intangible assets	7,479	Tax liabilities and other liabilities	15,994
Tax assets and other assets	3,913	EQUITY	
		Shareholders' equity	149,778
TOTAL ASSETS	3,902,521	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	3,902,521

The accounting records did not include any asset recognised at a value other than that which appears in the accounting records of the transferor before the operation.

d) Details of Group companies, joint ventures and associates

The Group's fully consolidated companies at the end of 2025 and their most significant data:

2025

Name	Tax ID No	Registered address	% ownership			Summarised financial information										
			% direct interest, Bankinter	% indirect interest, Bankinter	% of total stake	Dividends paid	No. of shares	Nominal value (euros)	Capital	Reserves	Profit or loss for the year	Book value (*)	Equity	Cost	Assets	Liabilities
Bankinter Consultoría, Asesoramiento, y Atención Telefónica, S.A.	A-78757143	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	68,446	30	2,060	43,675	(35)	45,700	45,700	38,061	72,937	27,236
Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	A-78368909	Calle Marqués de Riscal 11, 28010 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	40,665	144,599	30	4,345	28,452	68,039	100,876	100,876	6,416	129,837	28,961
Hispamarket, S.A.	A-28232056	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	4,516,452	6	27,144	12,357	151	39,598	39,598	32,962	39,645	48
Intermobiliaria, S.A.	A-28420784	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	243,546	30	7,319	(665,757)	2,004	(656,435)	(656,435)	42,496	31,256	687,691
Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A.	A-82650672	Avda de Bruselas 7, 28108 Alcobendas, Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	1,299,999	30	39,065	370,320	182,084	591,469	591,469	60,002	3,539,586	2,948,117
Bankinter Sociedad de Financiación, S.A.U.	A-84129378	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	100.00	—	100	—	602	100	60	2,738	90	2,888	2,888	60	497,548	494,660
Arroyo Business Consulting Development, S. L.	B-84428945	Calle Marqués de Riscal 13, 28010 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	2,976	1	3	3	—	6	6	12	6	—
Bankinter Global Services, S.A.	A-85982411	Calle Pico de San Pedro 2, 28760 Madrid	100.00	—	100	5,293	37,699,999	1	37,700	112,346	1,262	152,162	152,162	107,854	474,375	322,213
Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A.	LU-001623854	37, Avenue J. F Kennedy, L - 1855 Luxembourg	99.99	0.01	100	—	65,230	870	56,750	41,958	11,237	109,181	109,181	69,598	985,479	876,299
Bankinter International Notes, S.À R.L.	LU-2021249	46A, Avenue J. F Kennedy, L - 1855 Luxembourg	100.00	—	100	—	12,000	251	3,012	(1,527)	265	1,750	1,750	3,612	401,721	399,971
Bankinter Investment, S.A.U.	A-09777020	Paseo Eduardo Dato 18, 28010 Madrid	100.00	—	100	—	60,000	1	60	66,946	53,057	304,658	304,658	184,655	375,983	71,326
Bankinter Investment S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U.	A-72811755	Paseo Eduardo Dato 18, 28010 Madrid	—	100	100	12,771	150,000	1	150	22,291	33,138	50,186	50,186	3,677	68,805	18,619

(*) Does not include valuation adjustments recognised under 'Accumulated other comprehensive income'.

Companies accounted for using the equity method at 31 December 2025 and their most significant data:

2025

Name	Tax ID No	Registered address	% ownership		% of total stake	Dividends paid	No. of shares	Summarised financial information				
			% direct interest, Bankinter	% indirect interest, Bankinter				Nominal value (euros)	Capital	Reserves	Profit or loss for the year	Cost
Olimpo Real Estate Socimi, S.A. (*)	A-87709655	Calle Goya, 3. 28001 Madrid	—	7.44	7.44	1,770	196,695,211	0.1	19,670	109,690	19,602	9,807
Bankinter Seguros de Vida, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	A-78510138	Avda de Bruselas, 12. 28108 Alcobendas. Madrid	50.00	—	50.00	38,218	1,098,698	30	33,016	85,284	72,955	41,295
Bankinter Seguros Generales, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	A-78801172	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	49.90	—	49.90	—	2,000	5,030	10,060	(1,271)	1,851	5,020
Atom Hoteles Socimi, S.A (*)	A-87998928	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	—	5.35	5.35	1,896	32,288,750	1	32,289	270,919	49,916	15,382
Olimpo Real Estate Portugal, SIGI, S.A (*)	PT-515727504	Lugar doespido-Via Norte. 4470-177 Maja. Portugal	—	12.01	12.01	79	12,550,000	1	12,550	27,341	1,053	4,759
Victoria Hotels & Resorts, S.L (*)	B-99077844	Av Gremi Boters, 24. 7009 Palma/ Baleares	—	7.50	7.50	—	15,340,053	1	15,340	133,676	53,332	12,972
Montepino Logística, Socimi, S.A. (*)	A-05303581	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	—	6.41	6.41	408	85,988,040	1	85,988	693,882	(9,753)	52,587
Atrium Bire SIGI, S.A (*)	PT-517060132	Lugar doespido-Via Norte. 4470-177 Maja. Portugal	—	10.00	10.00	294	37,000,000	1	37,000	73,584	6,950	10,538
Palatino Residencial, S.A. (*)	A-56362098	Paseo Eduardo Dato, 18. 28010 Madrid	—	6.16	6.16	2,715	17,219,000	1	17,219	153,017	(672)	10,060
Universo IME, S.A. (*) (*)	PT-513102248	Lugar doespido-Via Norte. 4470-177 Maja. Portugal	—	50.00	50.00	—	90,000,000	1	90,000	(34,345)	5,804	52,077

(*) Company over which the Group has joint control.

At companies consolidated under the equity method, where the holding is less than 20%, significant influence is exerted due to representation on the board of directors.

The Group's fully consolidated companies at 31 December 2024 and their most significant data:

2024

			% ownership			Summarised financial information										
Name	Tax ID No	Registered address	% direct interest, Bankinter	% indirect interest, Bankinter	% of total stake	Dividends paid	No. of shares	Nominal value (euros)	Capital	Reserves	Profit or loss for the year	Book value (*)	Equity	Cost	Assets	Liabilities
Bankinter Consultoría, Asesoramiento, y Atención Telefónica, S.A.	A-78757143	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	68,446	30	2,060	43,407	269	45,735	45,735	38,061	72,667	26,932
Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	A-78368909	Calle Marqués de Riscal 11, 28010 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	61,683	144,599	30	4,345	28,452	60,950	73,503	73,503	6,416	99,419	25,916
Hispamarket, S.A.	A-28232056	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	4,516,452	6	27,144	12,122	235	39,280	39,280	32,962	39,358	78
Intermobiliaria, S.A.	A-28420784	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	243,546	30	7,319	(662,943)	(2,814)	(658,438)	(658,438)	42,496	39,421	697,859
Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A.	A-82650672	Avda de Bruselas 7, 28108 Alcobendas, Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	1,299,999	30	39,065	316,243	54,077	409,385	409,385	60,002	3,977,675	3,568,290
Bankinter Sociedad de Financiación, S.A.U.	A-84129378	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	100.00	—	100	—	602	100	60	2,630	109	2,799	2,799	60	493,522	490,723
Arroyo Business Consulting Development, S. L.	B-84428945	Calle Marqués de Riscal 13, 28010 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	—	2,976	1	3	3	—	6	6	12	6	—
Evo Banco, S.A.U.	A-70386024	Don Ramon de la Cruz 8, 28006 Madrid	100.00	—	100	—	259,326,665	1	259,327	6,083	8,130	273,540	273,540	277,124	4,949,296	4,675,757
Avantcard DAC	IE-002008000	Dublin Rd. Ck-on-Shannon. Leirim	—	100	100	—	18,125,002	1	18,125	96,963	34,691	149,778	149,778	79,796	3,902,521	3,752,743
Bankinter Global Services, S.A.	A-85982411	Calle Pico de San Pedro 2, 28760 Madrid	99.99	0.01	100	2,510	37,700,000	1	37,700	112,346	5,293	156,193	156,193	107,854	403,792	247,599
Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A.	LU-001623854	37, Avenue J. F Kennedy, L - 1855 Luxembourg	99.99	0.01	100	—	65,230	870	56,750	33,330	8,628	96,763	96,763	69,598	833,204	736,441
Bankinter Hogar y Auto, Sociedad Anónima de Seguros y Reaseguros	A-67777144	Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid	100.00	—	100	—	9,015	1,000	9,015	954	(15)	9,954	9,954	10,015	9,954	—
Bankinter International Notes, S.À R.L.	LU-2021249	46A, Avenue J. F Kennedy, L - 1855 Luxembourg	100.00	—	100	—	12,000	251	3,012	(2,595)	273	689	689	3,612	335,738	335,048
Bankinter Investment, S.A.U.	A-09777020	Paseo Eduardo Dato 18. 28010 Madrid	100.00	—	100	—	60,000	1	60	47,693	34,582	266,929	266,929	184,655	377,890	110,961
Bankinter Investment S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U.	A-72811755	Paseo Eduardo Dato 18, 28010 Madrid	—	100	100	10,433	150,000	1	150	10,356	23,869	29,819	29,819	3,677	45,175	15,356

(*) Does not include valuation adjustments recognised under 'Accumulated other comprehensive income'.

Companies accounted for using the equity method at 31 December 2024 and their most significant data:

2024

% ownership					Summarised financial information							
Name	Tax ID No	Registered address	% direct interest, Bankinter	% indirect interest, Bankinter	% of total stake	Dividends paid	No. of shares	Nominal value (euros)	Capital	Reserves	Profit or loss for the year	Cost
Olimpo Real Estate Socimi, S.A. (*)	A-87709655	Calle Goya, 3. 28001 Madrid	—	7.44	7.44	171	196,695,211	—	19,670	119,429	4,916	10,551
Bankinter Seguros de Vida, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	A-78510138	Avda de Bruselas, 12. 28108 Alcobendas. Madrid	50.00	—	50.00	38,279	1,098,698	30	33,016	77,596	70,169	41,295
Bankinter Seguros Generales, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	A-78801172	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	49.90	—	49.90	—	2,000	5,030	10,060	367	372	5,020
Atom Hoteles Socimi, S.A (*)	A-87998928	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	—	5.35	5.35	4,668	32,288,750	1	32,289	268,691	95,911	15,649
Olimpo Real Estate Portugal, SIGI, S.A (*)	PT-515727504	Lugar doespido-Via Norte. 4470-177 Maja. Portugal	—	12.01	12.01	75	12,550,000	1	12,550	29,482	749	5,019
Victoria Hotels & Resorts, S.L (*)	B-99077844	Av Gremi Boters, 24. 7009 Palma/ Baleares	—	7.50	7.50	—	15,340,053	1	15,340	188,733	2,965	13,572
Montepino Logistica, Socimi, S.A. (*)	A-05303581	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	—	6.41	6.41	—	85,988,040	1	85,988	724,122	13,502	54,286
Atrium Bire SIGI, S.A (*)	PT-517060132	Lugar doespido-Via Norte. 4470-177 Maja. Portugal	—	10.00	10.00	233	37,000,000	1	37,000	71,413	8,586	10,753
Palatino Residencial, S.A. (*)	A-56362098	Paseo Eduardo Dato, 18. 28010 Madrid	—	6.16	6.16	407	17,219,000	1	17,219	152,238	890	10,060
Universo IME, S.A. (*) (*)	PT-513102248	Lugar doespido-Via Norte. 4470-177 Maja. Portugal	—	50.00	50.00	—	90,000,000	1	90,000	(19,659)	(14,686)	52,077

(*) Company over which the Group has joint control.

At companies consolidated under the equity method, where the holding is less than 20%, significant influence is exerted due to representation on the board of directors.

Below is a brief description of the activity carried out by Group companies, joint ventures and associates:

Name	Activity
Group companies:	
Bankinter Consultoría, Asesoramiento, y Atención Telefónica, S.A.	Telephone assistance
Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.G.I.I.C, S.A.	Asset management
Hispamarket, S.A.	Holding and purchasing securities
Intermobiliaria, S.A.	Real estate management
Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A.	Financial credit establishment
Bankinter Sociedad de Financiación, S.A.U.	Issuance of debt securities
Arroyo Business Consulting Development, S. L.	No activity
Bankinter Global Services, S.A.	Consulting
Naviera Sorolla, S.L.	Special purpose vehicle
Naviera Goya, S.L.	Special purpose vehicle
Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A.	Private banking
Bankinter International Notes, S.À R.L.	Issuance of structured securities
Bankinter Investment, S.A.U.	Investment banking
Bankinter Investment S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U.	Management entity for alternative investment vehicles
Joint ventures and associates:	
Olimpo Real Estate Socimi, S.A.	Real estate investment trust
Atom Hoteles Socimi, S.A.	Real estate investment trust
Bankinter Seguros de Vida, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	Insurance company
Bankinter Seguros Generales, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	Insurance company
Olimpo Real Estate Portugal, SIGI, S.A.	Real estate investment trust
Montepino Logística, Socimi, S.A.	Acquisition of logistics assets
Victoria Hotels & Resorts, S.L.	Acquisition of hotel assets
Atrium Bire SIGI S.A.	Real estate investment trust
Palatino Residencial, S.A.	Real estate investment trust
Universo IME S.A.	Electronic money entity

The Group has structured the entities listed below, indicating whether or not they are consolidated.

A) Unconsolidated structured entities

At the end of the last two reporting periods, all existing entities structured by the Group are shown as consolidated in the financial statements.

ii) Consolidated structured entities

2025:

Name	Tax ID No	Registered address	Activity	% total ownership interest	Date of origination	Total securitised exposures at the date of origination	Total securitised exposures as at 31/12/2025
Bankinter 13 Fondo de Titulización de Activos	V-84752872	Calle Lagasca, 120. 28006 Madrid	Financial services	100	20/11/2006	1,570,000	174,630

Bankinter 11 FTA fund was redeemed in 2025 (Note 25).

Other structures. Summarised financial information

Name	Tax ID No	Registered address	% direct interest, Bankinter	No. of shares	Nominal value (euros)	Capital	Reserves	Profit or loss for the period	Book value	Equity	Cost	Assets	Liabilities
NAVIERA SOROLLA, S.L.	B-86728185	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	100	3,000	1	3	(40)	(9)	16	20	69	452,330	452,310
NAVIERA GOYA, S.L.	B-86728193	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	100	3,000	1	3	(48)	(10)	3	4	62	6	1

2024:

Name	Tax ID No	Registered address	Activity	% total ownership interest	Date of origination	Total securitised exposures at the date of origination	Total securitised exposures as at 31/12/2024
Bankinter 11 Fondo de Titulización Hipotecaria	V-84520899	Calle Lagasca, 120. 28006 Madrid	Financial services	100.00	28/11/2005	900,000	90,054
Bankinter 13 Fondo de Titulización de Activos	V-84752872	Calle Lagasca, 120. 28006 Madrid	Financial services	100.00	20/11/2006	1,570,000	205,698

Bankinter 10 FTA fund was redeemed in 2024 (Note 25).

Other structures. Summarised financial information

Name	Tax ID No	Registered address	% direct interest, Bankinter	No. of shares	Nominal value (euros)	Capital	Reserves	Profit or loss for the period	Book value	Equity	Cost	Assets	Liabilities
NAVIERA SOROLLA, S.L.	B-86728185	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	100	3,000	1	3	(32)	(8)	21	23	90	545,254	545,231
NAVIERA GOYA, S.L.	B-86728193	Paseo de la Castellana, 29. 28046 Madrid	100	3,000	1	3	(39)	(9)	9	7	27	63,369	63,362

In 2025 and 2024, there were no contractual arrangements under which the parent company or its subsidiaries have provided or are required to provide financial support or sponsorship to any of these consolidated structured entities.

C) Mutual funds, SICAVs and pension funds managed by the Group

2025:

	TOTAL ASSETS	TOTAL EQUITY
Pension funds	5,011,946	4,999,066
Guaranteed fixed income	68,854	66,480
Guaranteed equity	14,913	13,867
Mixed fixed income	1,399,878	1,398,424
Mixed equity	989,007	986,963
Short-term fixed income	829,898	828,741
Long-term fixed income	154,966	154,317
Equity	1,554,430	1,550,274
Mutual funds	20,076,371	20,018,524
Guaranteed equity	270,285	247,846
Specific non-guaranteed return target	44,662	44,498
Global	148,102	138,886
Short-term fixed income euro fund	3,029,134	3,027,384
Fixed income (euros)	1,486,949	1,486,155
Mixed fixed income (euros)	451,639	451,319
International mixed fixed income	3,457,405	3,452,457
Equity (euros)	374,736	373,666
International equity	1,800,230	1,796,162
Euro mixed equity	123,687	123,593
International mixed equity	4,008,568	3,999,702
Absolute return	17,187	17,170
International fixed income	4,863,787	4,859,685
Open-ended investment companies ('SICAVs')	4,233,759	4,227,091
TOTAL	29,322,076	29,244,681

2024:

	TOTAL ASSETS	TOTAL EQUITY
Pension funds	4,378,400	4,367,858
Guaranteed fixed income	71,444	70,110
Guaranteed equity	14,733	13,973
Mixed fixed income	1,169,475	1,168,079
Mixed equity	874,084	872,516
Short-term fixed income	636,489	634,896
Long-term fixed income	183,014	182,333
Equity	1,429,160	1,425,951
Mutual funds	16,152,008	16,102,837
Guaranteed equity	409,178	388,568
Specific non-guaranteed return target	48,410	48,197
Global	139,948	136,069
Short-term fixed income euro fund	2,273,531	2,272,099
Fixed income (euros)	1,390,835	1,389,866
Mixed fixed income (euros)	327,015	326,796
International mixed fixed income	3,046,399	3,041,340
Equity (euros)	299,816	299,346
International equity	1,598,895	1,595,147
Euro mixed equity	66,100	66,025
International mixed equity	3,455,790	3,446,162
Absolute return	13,840	13,824
International fixed income	3,082,251	3,079,398
Open-ended investment companies ('SICAVs')	3,752,808	3,745,545
TOTAL	24,283,216	24,216,240

Bankinter does not hold investments in Collective Investment Institutions ('CIIs') or pension funds managed by the Group's management companies, which, by virtue of the percentage participation or the financial ratios of the fund itself, have a material impact for the Group. Bankinter Group's participation in these vehicles is completely immaterial, less than 1% on average. As such, the accounting criteria for concluding the existence of control and a consolidation obligation are not met. Based on the foregoing, there is no need to consolidate any CII or pension fund in Bankinter Group's annual financial statements. These holdings are recognised under 'Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through consolidated profit or loss'.

14. Tangible assets

The breakdown of this item on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
For own use	464,845	442,522
Real estate investments	1,985	4,063
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	—	54
	466,830	446,639

Below is a summary of the items of tangible assets and changes in the previous two years:

	Thousands of euros				
2025	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Closing balance
Cost:					
For own use:	891,089	34,749	(4,427)	1,041	922,452
Land and buildings	339,340	1,900	(887)	5,343	345,696
Construction in progress	12,914	19,650	—	(21,761)	10,803
Facilities	334,645	5,108	(2,286)	15,467	352,934
IT equipment	132,690	7,263	(54)	2,308	142,207
Furniture and fittings	71,490	828	(1,200)	(317)	70,801
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Other property, plant and equipment	11	—	—	—	11
Real estate investments	4,338	—	—	(2,180)	2,158
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	55	—	—	(55)	—
Depreciation:	565,106	22,477	(3,504)	85	584,164
For own use:	564,830	22,431	(3,389)	213	584,084
Land and buildings	107,466	4,614	(315)	215	111,980
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Facilities	281,803	10,093	(1,931)	67	290,032
IT equipment	110,694	6,522	—	5	117,220
Furniture and fittings	64,866	1,202	(1,143)	(74)	64,852
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Other property, plant and equipment	1	—	—	—	1
Real estate investments	276	46	(114)	(128)	80
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment:	—	—	—	—	—
For own use:	—	491	—	35	526
Land and buildings	—	—	—	35	35
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Facilities	—	240	—	—	240
IT equipment	—	181	—	—	181
Furniture and fittings	—	70	—	—	70

Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Other property, plant and equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate investments	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate investments	—	128	—	(35)	93
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	—	—	—	—	—
Net:	—	—	—	—	—
For own use:	326,259	11,827	(1,038)	793	337,841
Land and buildings	231,423	(2,714)	(572)	5,545	233,682
Construction in progress	13,093	19,650	—	(21,940)	10,803
Facilities	52,566	(5,225)	(354)	15,675	62,662
IT equipment	22,543	561	(54)	1,756	24,806
Furniture and fittings	6,623	(445)	(57)	(242)	5,879
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Other property, plant and equipment	10	—	—	—	10
Real estate investments	4,062	(174)	114	(2,018)	1,985
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	55	—	—	(55)	—
Total	330,379	11,653	(924)	(1,281)	339,827

2024	Thousands of euros				
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Closing balance
Cost:					
For own use:	847,124	48,941	(4,989)	13	891,089
Land and buildings	332,437	7,129	(1,797)	1,570	339,340
Construction in progress	8,956	19,835	—	(15,878)	12,914
Facilities	322,189	1,794	(2,756)	13,418	334,645
IT equipment	113,959	18,310	(17)	437	132,690
Furniture and fittings	69,571	1,873	(420)	465	71,490
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Other property, plant and equipment	11	—	—	—	11
Real estate investments	2,719	1,890	(271)	—	4,338
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	3,810	—	(3,755)	—	55
Depreciation:	547,772	21,161	(3,828)	—	565,106
For own use:	547,639	21,018	(3,828)	—	564,830
Land and buildings	103,591	4,731	(857)	—	107,466
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Facilities	274,899	9,444	(2,540)	—	281,803
IT equipment	105,370	5,340	(17)	—	110,694
Furniture and fittings	63,777	1,503	(414)	—	64,866
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Other property, plant and equipment	1	—	—	—	1
Real estate investments	133	143	—	—	276
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment:	—	—	—	—	—
For own use:	—	—	—	—	—
Land and buildings	—	—	—	—	—
Construction in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Facilities	—	—	—	—	—
IT equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and fittings	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Other property, plant and equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Real estate investments	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	—	—	—	—	—
Net:	—	—	—	—	—
For own use:	299,484	27,923	(1,161)	13	326,259
Land and buildings	228,394	2,398	(939)	1,571	231,423
Construction in progress	9,136	19,835	—	(15,878)	13,093
Facilities	47,014	(7,650)	(216)	13,418	52,566
IT equipment	9,136	12,970	—	437	22,543
Furniture and fittings	5,794	370	(6)	465	6,623
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Other property, plant and equipment	10	—	—	—	10
Real estate investments	2,586	1,747	(271)	—	4,063
Other assets leased out under an operating lease	3,810	—	(3,755)	—	54

Total	305,881	29,670	(5,187)	13	330,379

No impairment losses on tangible assets were recognised in 2025 and 2024.

The cost of the fully depreciated items for own use still in use at 31 December 2025 amounted to 430,678 thousand euros (410,322 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

The profits and losses recognised in 2025 and 2024 on the disposal of real estate investments and other items by type of asset are presented in Note 34.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had no tangible assets for its own use or under construction with restrictions on ownership or which have been pledged to secure repayment of debts. Additionally, at these dates there were no commitments with third parties for the acquisition of tangible assets. In these periods, no amounts have been received or were expected to be received from third parties as compensation or indemnity for the impairment or loss of value of tangible assets for own use.

Other assets leased out under an operating lease

The amount of minimum lease payments receivable under operating leases in which the Group acts as the lessor at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Operating leases - Minimum payments		
Within one year	-	54
After one year but not more than five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-

There were no contingent payments at 31 December 2025 and 2024 on operating leases currently in force.

All of the Bank's tangible assets for own use are denominated in euros.

15. Leases of right-of-use assets

The Group has rights to use assets under leases, mainly of buildings, premises and offices where it carries out its business and, to a lesser extent, motor vehicles, IT equipment and car parks.

Right-of-use assets under leases and changes in 2025 and 2024:

31-12-2025					
	Initial cost	Additions	Disposals and other	Final cost	Accumulated depreciation
Right-of-use assets:	237,685	39,787	(12,628)	264,844	(137,840)
Land and buildings	230,809	33,930	(8,897)	255,842	(135,038)
IT equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	5,654	5,834	(3,731)	7,757	(2,247)
Other	1,222	23	—	1,245	(555)
31/12/2024					
	Initial cost	Additions	Disposals and other	Final cost	Accumulated depreciation
Right-of-use assets:	218,645	28,685	(9,646)	237,685	(121,422)
Land and buildings	212,583	27,147	(8,922)	230,809	(117,435)
IT equipment	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	4,891	1,486	(724)	5,654	(3,518)
Other	1,171	52	—	1,222	(469)

The breakdown of the lease liabilities related to the right-of-use assets is as follows:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Other liabilities - Lease liabilities	127,870	118,603
Current lease liabilities	24,643	25,625
Non-current lease liabilities	103,227	92,977

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities in 2025 was 0.40% (0.44% at 31 December 2024).

Breakdown of these lease liabilities held by the Group at the close of the last two financial years, maturity:

31/12/2025				
Up to one month	Between one and three months	Between three months and one year	After one year but not more than five years	More than five years
2,144	4,300	18,199	55,714	47,513

31/12/2024				
Up to one month	Between one and three months	Between three months and one year	After one year but not more than five years	More than five years
2,136	4,372	18,238	65,166	28,691

The impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss of right-of-use assets in the Group's leases is as follows:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	24,762	24,591
Land and buildings	22,912	22,993
IT equipment	—	—
Vehicles	1,764	1,513
Other	86	85
Interest expense on lease liabilities	747	844
Cash outflows	26,047	26,038

Lastly, the Group did not apply the general accounting treatment of leases to leases with terms of 12 months or less where the value of the underlying asset is 5,000 euros or less. Although these exclusions have not been significant, their impact on the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss for the years ending 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Expense relating to short-term leases	—	—
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	—	92

16. Intangible assets

The breakdown and changes in this consolidated balance sheet item are as follows:

2025					
Thousands of euros					
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Closing balance
Cost:					
Goodwill	2,444	—	—	—	2,444
Intangible assets	805,901	92,900	(1,653)	10,777	907,925
Software in progress	—	16,500	—	(10,777)	5,723
Amortisation:					
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—
Intangible assets	414,387	43,032	(402)	—	457,016
Software in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment:					
Goodwill	168	—	—	—	168
Intangible assets	73,344	14,658	—	—	88,002
Software in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Net:					
Goodwill	2,276	—	—	—	2,276
Intangible assets	318,170	35,210	(1,251)	10,777	362,907
Software in progress	—	16,500	—	(10,777)	5,723
	320,446	51,710	(1,251)	—	370,906

2024					
Thousands of euros					
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Closing balance
Cost:					
Goodwill	2,444	—	—	—	2,444
Intangible assets	650,003	28,241	(284)	127,941	805,901
Software in progress	66,658	72,028	(10,745)	(127,941)	—
Amortisation:					
Goodwill	—	—	—	—	—
Intangible assets	372,491	41,933	(37)	—	414,387
Software in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Impairment:					
Goodwill	168	—	—	—	168
Intangible assets	44,430	28,914	—	—	73,344
Software in progress	—	—	—	—	—
Net:					
Goodwill	2,276	—	—	—	2,276
Intangible assets	233,082	(42,606)	(247)	127,941	318,170
Software in progress	66,658	72,028	(10,745)	(127,941)	—
	302,016	29,422	(10,992)	—	320,446

The goodwill recorded at the end of 2025 and 2024 stems from the purchase in 2013 of Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A. The mandatory annual impairment analysis established in the accounting regulations has been carried out on the item to determine if it is necessary to impair its book value.

As a result of the integration of Avantcard DAC in the Group in 2019, an intangible asset was recognised in the consolidation balance sheet for 36,100 thousand euros related to the value Asset management (Note 40) of the relationship with Avantcard DAC customers, which was not recognised in this company's annual financial statements because it was generated organically. The amortisation period of this intangible asset was estimated at 10 years. The impact of this amortisation on the statement of profit or loss for the year amounted to 3,610 thousand euros (3,610 thousand euros the previous year). At the end of the reporting period, after the merger by integration of Avantcard DAC by Bankinter, S.A. (Note 1), this intangible asset is recorded in the individual statements of Bankinter, S.A., associated with the branch in Ireland that has contributed the business previously conducted by Avantcard DAC. There were no indications of impairment of these intangible assets at the reporting date.

One of Bankinter Group's objectives for the coming years is to renew its technology platform, redesign its processes and develop digital banking, taking into account the Group's growth and its growing needs for operational and technological transformation. In line with these objectives, capitalisation of IT developments was the Bank's main source of generating new intangible assets in the year.

17. Tax assets and liabilities

The breakdown of these consolidated balance sheet items at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of euros				
	Current		Deferred	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Withholdings and payments on account	13,910	12,174	—	—
Income tax expense	349,157	360,431	276,563	304,896
VAT	14,923	16,273	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Tax assets	377,990	388,878	276,563	304,896
Withholdings and payments on account	6,137	4,984	—	—
Income tax expense	383,062	436,910	91,977	84,247
VAT	11,115	11,516	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Tax liabilities	400,314	453,410	91,977	84,247

The changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities during 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Thousands of euros		
	Deferred taxes	
	Assets	Liabilities
Balance at 31/12/2023	260,765	63,296
Additions	75,583	26,862
Disposals	31,452	5,911
Balance at 31/12/2024	304,896	84,247
Additions	25,616	17,373
Disposals	53,949	9,643
Balance at 31/12/2025	276,563	91,977

The reconciliation of the movement of deferred taxes in 2025 is as follows:

Thousands of euros					
	31/12/2024	Charge/credit to the statement of profit or loss	Charge/credit to equity	Other	31/12/2025
I. Deferred tax assets	304,896	(30,712)	2,379		276,563
- Arising from the branch in Portugal	9,331	(3,008)	(5)		6,318
I. Deferred tax liabilities	84,247	9,955	(2,225)		91,977
- Arising from the branch in Portugal	23,247	(4,047)	—		19,200

Charges/credits for deferred taxes recognised in the statement of profit or loss (40,667 thousand euros) include the deferred tax expense corresponding to 30% of the temporary differences for 2025 from the business in Spain (22,504 thousand euros). The remaining amount corresponds mainly to the charges/credits that are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for 2025 as a result of the definitive accounting for the corporation tax of the prior year (-140 thousand euros), the accounting for the deferred tax expense of Bankinter branches in Portugal and Ireland (-1,098 thousand euros), the application of negative tax bases (20,460 thousand euros), as well as to other deferred tax charges/credits that do not necessarily correspond to temporary differences.

The reconciliation of the movement of deferred taxes in 2024 was as follows:

Thousands of euros					
	31/12/2023	Charge/credit to the statement of profit or loss	Charge/credit to equity	Other	31/12/2024
I. Deferred tax assets	260,765	47,358	(123)	2,426	304,896
- Arising from the branch in Portugal	6,378	2,925	28		9,331
I. Deferred tax liabilities	63,296	2,413	18,538		84,247
- Arising from the branch in Portugal	25,360	(2,113)			23,247

Of the amount of deferred tax liabilities recognised at 31 December 2025, 19,200 thousand euros related to the amount recognised in 2016 for temporary difference of liabilities arising from the negative goodwill recognised the statement of profit or loss in the acquisition of the business of the branch in Portugal of 40,152 thousand euros. The Group recognises this amount as income for the purpose of calculating income tax over a 20-year period, under the framework of prevailing tax legislation in Portugal.

The breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Deferred tax receivables arising in:	276,563	304,896
Expected recovery within 10 years:		
Pension funds	1,424	1,327
Impairment of property assets	15,485	15,352
Other provisions and accruals	220,094	235,328
Loan fees and commissions	—	—
Tax losses	—	20,460
Other	21,739	18,752
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,763	631
Consolidation adjustments	14,058	13,047
Deferred tax payables arising in:	91,977	84,247
Reversible within 10 years		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,588	4,813
Other	8,207	8,207
Consolidation adjustments	22,220	7,473
Reversible in more than 10 years		
Revaluation of properties	39,763	40,508
Negative goodwill	19,199	23,246

At 31 December 2025, the Group applied the tax losses from EVO Banco, S.A., derecognising the deferred tax assets recorded for this item at 31 December 2024 for the amount of 20,460 thousand euros.

Royal Decree-Law 14/2013 of 29 November on urgent measures to adapt Spanish law to European Union regulations regarding the supervision and solvency of financial institutions added the twenty-second additional provision to the consolidated text of the Spanish Corporate Income Tax Act, establishing the conversion of certain deferred tax assets into loans payable to the taxation authorities. The Group estimates that approximately 69,262 thousand euros will be subject to monetisation as deferred tax at the end of 2025 (106,030 thousand euros at the close of 2024).

According to the Group's analysis of the recoverability of the deferred tax assets recorded at 31 December 2025, these are likely to be recovered within a maximum period of ten years, based on the estimation that all deferred tax assets recorded on the consolidated balance sheet are recoverable within that period.

18. Other assets and other liabilities

The breakdown of these consolidated balance sheet items is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Accruals and prepayments	145,183	151,375	255,987	243,825
Transactions in transit	49,525	35,316	39,387	60,314
Other	13,067	17,580	52,544	75,652
	207,775	204,272	347,919	379,791

'Other' includes transitional items pending allocation based on their nature.

19. Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The breakdown of this item on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Deposits from central banks	340,426	—
Deposits from credit institutions	11,284,438	13,162,693
Customer deposits	96,190,234	86,308,705
Debt securities issued:	10,384,175	8,975,934
Payables represented by marketable securities	7,915,155	7,321,455
Subordinated liabilities	2,469,020	1,654,479
Other financial liabilities	3,353,188	2,495,218
	121,552,461	110,942,549
In euros	118,173,801	108,077,323
In foreign currency	3,378,660	2,865,225
	121,552,461	110,942,549

The breakdown includes 'Valuation adjustments', as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Accrued interest-	250,456	396,767
Deposits from central banks	—	—
Deposits from credit institutions	35,206	70,198
Customer deposits	107,323	224,914
Payables represented by marketable securities	89,275	88,200
Subordinated liabilities	18,652	13,455
Micro-hedges	(41,581)	(45,908)
Other	(27,654)	(22,142)
	181,221	328,716

Note 44 'Risk policies and management' provides a breakdown of maturities and interest rate review periods of the items comprising financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Note 43 'Fair value of assets and liabilities' provides fair value by type instrument of financial liabilities at amortised cost and the calculation methodology used.

Appendix V to these consolidated annual accounts itemises information on the main issuances, repurchases or redemptions of debt securities.

a) Deposits from central banks

The composition of this item under 'Financial liabilities at amortised cost' on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Central Banks	340,426	—
Valuation adjustments	—	—
Accrued interest	—	—
Micro-hedges	—	—
	340,426	—

b) Deposits from credit institutions

The composition of this item under 'Financial liabilities at amortised cost' on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Term deposits	658,211	1,331,605
Repurchase agreements	10,073,665	10,033,034
Other accounts	517,356	1,727,856
Valuation adjustments	35,206	70,198
Accrued interest	35,206	70,198
Other	—	—
	11,284,438	13,162,693
In euros	11,030,034	12,936,636
In foreign currency	254,404	226,057
	11,284,438	13,162,693

c) Customer deposits

The composition of this item under 'Financial liabilities at amortised cost' on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Government entities	7,628,694	4,521,368
Deposits received	7,626,861	4,517,534
Valuation adjustments	1,833	3,834
Accrued interest	1,833	3,834
Other private sectors	88,561,539	81,787,336
Demand deposits	68,870,354	56,301,547
Term deposits	15,657,368	24,225,548
Repurchase agreements	3,928,327	1,039,162
Valuation adjustments	105,490	221,080
Accrued interest	105,490	221,080
Micro-hedges	—	—
Other	—	—
	96,190,234	86,308,705
In euros	93,731,404	84,003,881
In foreign currency	2,458,830	2,304,824
	96,190,234	86,308,705

d) Debt securities issued: Payables represented by marketable securities

The composition of this item under 'Financial liabilities at amortised cost' on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Promissory notes and bills	1,131,838	819,505
Mortgage-backed securities	19,986,213	18,501,366
Other securities associated with transferred financial assets	43,873	85,059
Own securities	(18,250,000)	(15,764,989)
Hybrid securities	388,529	379,855
Other non-convertible securities	4,565,728	3,242,233
Valuation adjustments	48,974	58,426
Accrued interest	89,275	88,200
Micro-hedges	(21,468)	(12,306)
Other	(18,833)	(17,468)
	7,915,155	7,321,455
In euros	7,727,046	7,108,656
In foreign currency	188,109	212,799
	7,915,155	7,321,455

At 31 December 2025, 'Own securities' included covered bonds amounting to 18,250,000 thousand euros (15,750,000 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

As a result of the planning required for management of the Bank's liquidity and capital, Bankinter, S.A. maintains various financing programmes and instruments, both in the domestic Spanish market and in the international markets, in order to raise finance or to issue securities of all types, both short-term (promissory notes, Euro Commercial Paper) and long-term (bonds, debentures and notes, covered bonds), in any form of debt (e.g. guaranteed, senior, subordinated).

Promissory notes and bills

The breakdown of outstanding promissory note issues at 31 December 2025 and 2024, by redemption value:

	Thousands of euros	
	Outstanding balance at 31/12/2025	Outstanding balance at 31/12/2024
CNMV registration date		
12/6/2024	—	863,286
12/6/2025	1,172,742	—
Promissory notes	1,172,742	863,286
Outstanding interest at discount	(40,904)	(43,780)
Total	1,131,838	819,505

These issues are denominated in euros.

The interest accrued by these promissory note issues in 2025 totalled 32,426 thousand euros (29,142 thousand euros in 2024). (Note 29)

Covered bonds

Covered bonds include the outstanding balance of covered bond issues made by the Bank (Note 45). Outstanding covered bonds at the end of the last two reporting periods (nominal amounts in thousands of euros):

31/12/2025

Issue	Nominal amount (thousands of euros)	Type of security	Interest %	Quoted price	Final maturity of the issue
Apr-17	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.60%	YES	Apr-27
Nov-17	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.35%	YES	Nov-27
Feb-18	500,000	Covered bonds	Fixed rate 1.25%	YES	Feb-28
Jun-19	50,000	Covered bonds	Fixed rate 1.20%	YES	Jun-35
Sep-19	1,250,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.30%	YES	Sep-29
Dec-19	1,200,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.25%	YES	Nov-26
Dec-19	187,574	Covered bonds	SOFR 3m+0.511%	YES	Dec-27
Apr-20	2,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.40%	YES	Apr-30
Feb-21	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.20%	YES	Feb-28
Oct-22	2,300,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.45%	YES	Oct-32
Nov-22	750,000	Covered bonds	Fixed rate 3.05%	YES	May-28
Mar-23	1,500,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.50%	YES	Mar-33
Apr-23	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.40%	YES	Nov-28
Apr-23	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.50%	YES	Feb-31
Jun-23	250,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.70%	YES	Jun-31
Feb-24	500,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.75%	YES	Feb-34
Nov-24	2,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.55%	YES	Nov-36
Mar-25	1,500,000	Covered bonds	Eur3m+60 bp	YES	Mar-35
May-25	1,000,000	Covered bonds	Eur3m+55 bp	YES	May-34
19,987,574					
Discounted interest and other items	(1,361)				
Total	19,986,213				

31/12/2024

Issue	Nominal amount (thousands of euros)	Type of security	Interest %	Quoted price	Final maturity of the issue
Feb-15	1,000,000	Covered bonds	Fixed rate 1.00%	YES	Feb-25
Apr-17	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.60%	YES	Apr-27
Nov-17	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.35%	YES	Nov-27
Feb-18	500,000	Covered bonds	Fixed rate 1.25%	YES	Feb-28
Jun-19	50,000	Covered bonds	Fixed rate 1.20%	YES	Jun-35
Sep-19	1,250,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.30%	YES	Sep-29
Dec-19	1,200,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.25%	YES	Nov-26
Dec-19	212,147	Covered bonds	SOFR 3m+0.511%	YES	Dec-27
Apr-20	2,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.40%	YES	Apr-30
Feb-21	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.20%	YES	Feb-28
Oct-22	2,300,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.45%	YES	Oct-32
Nov-22	750,000	Covered bonds	Fixed rate 3.05%	YES	May-28
Mar-23	1,500,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.50%	YES	Mar-33
Apr-23	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.40%	YES	Nov-28
Apr-23	1,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.50%	YES	Feb-31
Jun-23	250,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.70%	YES	Jun-31
Feb-24	500,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.75%	YES	Feb-34
Nov-24	2,000,000	Covered bonds	3M EUR+0.55%	YES	Nov-36
18,512,147					
Discounted interest and other items	(10,781)				
Total	18,501,366				

The interest accrued by these covered bond issues in 2025 amounted to 47,519 thousand euros (63,559 thousand euros in 2024). (Note 29)

Hybrid securities

Breakdown of outstanding hybrid liability (structured bond) issues at the end of 2025 and 2024, by original term:

TERM	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Up to one year	65,660	850
Over one year and up to two years	36,634	—
Over two years and up to three years	9,530	30,378
Over three years and up to four years	62,386	38,267
Over four years and up to five years	209,150	245,489
Over five years	5,169	64,871
Total	388,529	379,855

In accounting for hybrid financial liabilities (structured bonds), embedded derivatives have been separated from the main agreement. These embedded derivatives are recorded at their fair value under the 'Derivatives' headings of the 'Assets or liabilities held for trading' books on the consolidated balance sheet. At year-end 2025, the underlying asset positions of these embedded derivatives amounted to 7,029 thousand euros (16,888 thousand euros at year-end 2024).

Hybrid liability issues (structured bonds) basically consist of taking out a bond whose remuneration is linked to the risk performance of equity financial markets (mainly equities and indices). Structured bonds have a maximum duration of seven years, and may have different percentages of initial capital guaranteed to the investor (between 0% and 100%). In the accounting process, the host contract (a debt instrument) is segregated from the embedded derivative reflecting the exposure to the aforementioned risks in financial markets, pursuant to the applicable accounting rules and, in particular, considering that the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract.

The interest expenses accrued by these hybrid liability issues in 2025 amounted to (107) thousand euros (362 thousand euros in 2024). (Note 29)

Other non-convertible securities

Outstanding non-convertible bonds at 31 December 2025 and 2024 (nominal amounts in thousands of euros):

31/12/2025						
Fixed rate	Nominal amount (thousands of euros)	Type of security	Interest %	Quoted price	Final maturity of the issue	
Other non-convertible securities						
Jul-19	750,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 0.875%	YES	Jul-26	
Feb-20	750,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 0.675%	YES	Oct-27	
May-23	500,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 4.375%	YES	May-30	
Sep-23	500,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 4.875%	YES	Sep-31	
Sep-24	750,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 3.5%	YES	Sep-32	
Feb-25	750,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 3.625%	YES	Feb-33	
Apr-25	75,000	Bonds	Eur 1M+0.15%	YES	Apr-27	
Nov-25	500,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 3.25%	YES	Nov-33	
4,575,000						
Discounted interest	(9,272)					
4,565,728						

31/12/2024

Fixed rate	Nominal amount (thousands of euros)	Type of security	Interest %	Quoted price	Final maturity of the issue
Other non-convertible securities					
Jul-19	750,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 0.875%	YES	Jul-26
Feb-20	750,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 0.675%	YES	Oct-27
May-23	500,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 4.375%	YES	May-30
Sep-23	500,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 4.875%	YES	Sep-31
Sep-24	750,000	Bonds	Fixed rate 3.5%	YES	Sep-32
	3,250,000				
Discounted interest	(7,767)				
	3,242,233				

All these outstanding issues are denominated in euros.

The interest accrued by the issues of other non-convertible securities in 2025 amounted to 114,647 thousand euros (68,189 thousand euros in 2024) (Note 29).

In February 2025, Bankinter launched a new issuance of Senior Non-Preferred debt for an amount of 750 million euros at a fixed rate of 3.625% and a maturity of eight years. The issuer has the option of early redemption in the seventh year.

In April 2025, a new issuance of Senior Preferred debt was carried out for an amount of 75 million euros at a variable interest rate of 1-month Euribor plus a spread of 0.15% and a maturity of two years.

On 3 November 2025, a new issuance of Senior Preferred debt was carried out for an amount of 500 million euros at a fixed rate of 3.25% payable annually and with a maturity of eight years. The issuer has the option of early redemption in the seventh year.

In September 2024, new senior preferred debt was issued for an amount of 750 million euros at a fixed rate of 3.50% payable annually and maturing in eight years. The issuer has the option of early redemption in the seventh year.

In March 2024, a Senior debt issuance of 500 million euros matured at a fixed rate of 0.875% and a term of five years.

e) Debt securities issued: Subordinated liabilities

The composition of this item of the financial liabilities at amortised cost book in the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Payables represented by marketable securities	2,479,301	1,679,301
Non-convertible securities (subordinated debentures)	1,329,301	1,029,301
Convertible contingent preferred shares	1,150,000	650,000
Valuation adjustments	(10,282)	(24,823)
Accrued interest	18,652	13,455
Micro-hedges	(20,113)	(33,603)
Other	(8,821)	(4,674)
	2,469,020	1,654,479
In euros	2,469,020	1,654,479
	2,469,020	1,654,479

Subordinated debentures

Subordinated debentures (nominal amounts in thousands of euros):

Balance at 31 December 2025			Thousands of euros	
	Issue	Nominal	Interest %	Issue maturity
III SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES 1998	14/5/1998	81,893	Fixed rate 6.00%	18/12/2028
I SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES June 2021	23/6/2021	750,000	Fixed rate 1.25%	23/12/2032
SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES March 2024	25/3/2024	200,000	Fixed rate 5.00%	25/6/2034
I SUBORDINATED DEB. May 2025	8/5/2025	300,000	Fixed rate 4.125%	8/8/2035
		1,331,893		
Interest and other items		(2,592)		
		1,329,301		

Balance at 31 December 2024			Thousands of euros	
	Issue	Nominal	Interest %	Issue maturity
III SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES 1998	14/5/1998	81,893	Fixed rate 6.00%	18/12/2028
I SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES June 2021	23/6/2021	750,000	Fixed rate 1.25%	23/12/2032
SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES March 2024	25/3/2024	200,000	Fixed rate 5.00%	25/6/2034
		1,031,893		
Interest and other items		(2,592)		
		1,029,301		

The interest accrued by issues of non-convertible subordinated debentures in 2025 amounted to 34,295 thousand euros (23,452 thousand euros in 2024 (Note 29)).

In May 2025, Bankinter issued subordinated obligations for an amount of 300 million euros with a fixed interest rate of 4.125% payable annually and maturing in August 2035. The issue has the possibility of early redemption for the issuer at any time starting in the fifth year. If the issue is not redeemed, it will be repriced to the 5-year mid swap +1.97%.

In March 2024, Bankinter issued subordinated debentures for an amount of 200 million euros with a fixed interest rate payable annually of 5% and a maturity date of June 2034. The issue has the possibility of early redemption for the issuer at any time from year five. If the issue is not redeemed, it will be repriced to the 5-year mid swap +2.35%

Preferred shares

Breakdown of issues of preferred shares on the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

31/12/2025

	Fixed rate	Nominal	Interest %	Issue maturity
Bankinter, S.A.	17/7/2020	350,000	6.250%	PERPETUAL
Bankinter, S.A.	15/2/2023	300,000	7.375%	PERPETUAL
Bankinter, S.A.	30/6/2025	500,000	6.000%	PERPETUAL
		1,150,000		

31/12/2024

	Fixed rate	Nominal	Interest %	Issue maturity
Bankinter, S.A.	17/7/2020	350,000	6.250%	PERPETUAL
Bankinter, S.A.	15/2/2023	300,000	7.375%	PERPETUAL
		650,000		

The issue of 350 million euros, from July 2020, accrues an initial coupon of 6.25%. The Bank reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to cancel the payout of any accrued coupon at any time. As a contingent condition for the irrevocable and mandatory conversion of the preferred shares into a variable number of ordinary shares, the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio must fall below 5.125%.

On 15 February 2023, Bankinter issued perpetual non-cumulative contingent convertible additional Tier 1 preferred shares to the amount of 300 million euros. This issue accrues an initial coupon of 7.375%. The Bank reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to cancel the payout of any accrued coupon at any time. As a contingent condition for the irrevocable and mandatory conversion of the preferred shares into a variable number of ordinary shares, the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) ratio must fall below 5.125%.

In June 2025, Bankinter issued preference debentures convertible into shares for the amount of 500 million euros, eligible as AT1. The issue is perpetual, convertible into newly issued Bankinter shares if the CET1 is below 5.125%, with the possibility of early redemption by the issuer from year five and subsequent years and a remuneration of 6.000% payable quarterly for the first five and a half years. If the issue is not redeemed, it will be repriced to the mid-swap at 5 years + 3.856%.

In accordance with the characteristics of these issues, the conversion into shares of the nominal amount of these instruments would occur if the CET1 ratio of the Bank's consolidated group were to fall below a certain level, in which case the issuer could not avoid delivery of a variable number of shares. Consequently, in accordance with IAS 32, the principal amount of the instruments issued was classified as a financial liability. Moreover, the Group has decision-making power on payment of the coupon, which is why it has been classified as forming part of

equity, pursuant to IAS 32. At the close of the current reporting period, gains of 198,596 thousand euros (net of tax) had accumulated under the coupon accrued by issued preferred shares (157,245 thousand euros at the close of the previous reporting period).

f) Other financial liabilities

'Other financial liabilities' on the liability side of the consolidated balance sheet:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Payment obligations	242,856	269,307
Factoring account payables	55,649	47,703
Others	187,207	221,604
Collateral received	1,515,091	684,633
Clearing houses	408,058	466,465
Tax collection accounts	729,823	640,673
Special accounts	247,469	240,888
Of which: Unsettled transactions on the stock exchange	134,895	126,118
Financial guarantees	17,633	17,912
Other	192,258	175,340
	3,353,188	2,495,218
In euros	3,216,296	2,373,672
In foreign currency	136,892	121,546
	3,353,188	2,495,218

20. Provisions

Balances and changes in provisions in 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros					
	Total	Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations	Commitments and guarantees given	Pending legal issues and tax litigation	Other provisions
Balance at 31/12/2023	346,190	1,408	29,441	133,523	181,817
Net increases in the period	88,107	-	694	78,199	9,214
Amounts used	(95,278)	-	-	(61,055)	(34,223)
Other movements	(5,179)	229	28	(888)	(4,547)
Balance at 31/12/2024	333,840	1,637	30,163	149,779	152,261
Net increases in the period	74,621	-	(2,191)	62,668	14,144
Amounts used	(111,893)	-	(1,242)	(77,532)	(33,119)
Other movements	(7,213)	47	2,229	(439)	(9,050)
Balance at 31/12/2025	289,355	1,684	28,959	134,476	124,236

Of the total amount set aside as a provision at the close of the financial year, 25,615 thousand euros relate to tax contingencies and 233,097 thousand euros to legal contingencies (29,527 thousand and 272,513 thousand euros, respectively, at the close of the previous financial year).

Based on available information, the Group estimated the extent of the obligations relating to each claim and/or lawsuit and recognised, where necessary, appropriate provisions to reasonably cover liabilities that could arise from claims received and/or ongoing lawsuits.

Specifically, estimating provisions related to lawsuits with customers is a particularly complex process given the uncertainty surrounding the timing of the final outcome and/or the final amount of the loss. This estimate is based on a detailed analysis of the nature and amount claimed by the customer. Subsequently, the Group estimates the amount of the provisions, taking into account aspects such as the number and category of claims received, the amount subject to the risk of an outflow of resources and the probability that this outflow will ultimately occur considering, among other factors, past experience in rulings handed down against the Bank in claims already resolved. The assumptions used to establish the provisions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and validated in accordance with the historical outcomes of claims brought against the Group and rulings handed down against the Group.

Regarding the schedule for the outflow of resources, the average weighted maturity was two years for tax contingencies and two years for legal contingencies in 2025 (two years and two years, respectively, in 2024).

The Group considers that there will not be any future reimbursements giving rise to the recognition of assets.

The main tax contingencies are described in Note 42 'Tax situation' of the consolidated annual accounts. Note 27 'Staff expenses' gives further details on the provision for pensions and similar obligations. Furthermore, Note 44 'Risk policies and management' provides additional disclosures on provisions for contingent risk and commitments.

Multicurrency loans

Provisions for legal contingencies include mainly provisions arising from multicurrency loan agreements through which the Entity has claims for which a ruling has yet to be handed down by the courts. These provisions are estimated for all ongoing legal proceedings. The Entity monitors the contingencies and obligations associated with these types of instruments periodically. At each closing date, the Bank's management analyses and determines the best estimate of the legal provisions to be recognised in the consolidated annual accounts, taking into account the number of claims submitted by customers and the outcome of the rulings handed down in judgements of second instance on the various proceedings initiated by customers. Specifically, to calculate the provision associated with these categories of transactions, the average record of adverse rulings handed down by the courts against the Entity and the estimated average loss per case are taken into account. The governance bodies and management consider that the provision recognised at year-end is the best estimate of the probable outflow of resources that the Entity would have to make as a result of the actual contingency arising from multicurrency loans marketed to customers.

The estimated maximum amount of the obligation at year-end arising from pending claims for multicurrency loans marketed to customers, assuming that all claims were settled in favour of the customer, would amount to 105.4million euros (125.9 million euros at the previous year-end).

Mortgage expenses

Following the surge in claims and lawsuits in 2024 as a result of the rulings of the Court of Justice of the EU of 25 January and 25 April 2024, plus Supreme Court ruling 857/2024 of 14 June 2024, this contingency has stabilised in 2025. In particular, the entry into force of Organic Law 1/2025 of 2 January on measures regarding the efficiency of the state justice service has not led to an increase in claims or lawsuits. On the contrary, the number of claims received has dropped dramatically, reflecting the downward trend in the notification of claims that was first observed in the last quarter of 2024 and has been even more pronounced since the second half of 2025.

The provisions related to these claims and litigation are estimated based on the number of claims received, their nature and the amount subject to the risk of outgoings for the Group. Insofar as these contingencies are linked to the evolution of claims and lawsuits themselves, the number and resolution times of which are uncertain, the final amount of resources will depend on the number of court claims filed and the final resolution date (if applicable).

The provisions set aside by Bankinter Group at 31 December 2025 for these contingencies amount to 19,045 thousand euros (21,500 thousand euros at year-end the previous year).

Revolving credit cards and consumer loans

In relation to contingencies for revolving credit cards and consumer loans, at the end of the reporting period, the cumulative provisions relating to lawsuits, the purpose of which is the potential consideration of usurious interest rates for these products, amounts to 69,998 thousand euros (74,163 thousand euros at the end of the previous reporting period).

Revolving credit cards

The most relevant Supreme Court ('TS' in Spanish) rulings issued on these cards are described below. Although they apply to other banks, they have nevertheless impacted the product.

Supreme Court ruling no. 149/2020 of 4 March 2020 on the usurious nature of revolving credit established a benchmark for determining the existence of usury based on the average rates (TEDR) of revolving card contracts published by the Bank of Spain in 2017 (recorded since 2010). However, the Supreme Court ruling did not clarify the spread in relation to these published averages that would lead to the remunerative interest rate in question being considered usurious. It was in the subsequent Supreme Court ruling no. 258/2023 of 15 February 2023 that the High Court specified that any interest rate (APR) set out in a revolving credit card agreement that was 6 percentage points above the market average, whenever this average was above 15%, would be considered usurious. For the purposes of establishing the comparative reference index, the Supreme Court has ruled that it is the TEDR that has been published since June 2010 in the Bank of Spain statistical bulletin that applies specifically to these types of revolving credit cards at the time the contract is drawn up, with the pertinent correction of between 20 and 30 cents to adjust the TEDR to the APR (since the latter does not include fees). For the prosecution of cases involving revolving credit cards arranged in the first decade of this century, the Supreme Court has determined that the specific information closest to the date the contract was signed will apply. They therefore suggest that the 2010 benchmark (19.32%) can be used, with the pertinent correction to adjust it to the APR.

On 30 January 2025, a plenary session of the Supreme Court issued two important rulings on material transparency, Judgements 154 and 155/2025, which declared the interest clauses in two revolving credit contracts from entities other than Bankinter Group to be abusive due to a lack of transparency. These rulings begin by recalling the Supreme Court's doctrine on the so-called double transparency control, based in turn on the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union ('CJEU'). They then highlight its particular analysis of revolving credit, noting that it had already referred to 'the risks presented by this type of credit' in judgement 149/2020 of 4 March (relating solely to usury) and that the Bank of Spain 'has referred to the financial consequences that this peculiarity of revolving credit can have, leading to what the body describes as a snowball effect', motivated by 'the combination of several factors' such as: the indefinite nature of the credit, the fact that the credit limit is constantly being replenished, the high interest rate, the low amount of the instalments, and the compound interest in case of non-payment. Both rulings conclude that 'it is necessary for consumers to receive information about these characteristics and risks, with appropriate details and presentation at the opportune time'. Regarding the timing when this information should be provided, the judgements indicate that it should be done 'sufficiently in advance'. Regarding the details to be provided, they state thus: 'The information that must be supplied to consumers to whom a card with the revolving modality is offered must conform to the requirements established in the national regulations and to those that the CJEU has extracted from Directive 93/13/EEC.'

The Supreme Court attempts to specify the information that must be provided to consumers to consider them duly informed about the risk of the 'snowball effect'. It lists the following aspects:

- The information must be explained in a transparent and visible way so that consumers understand how the principal recomposition mechanism works, how it affects the calculation of interest and repayment, especially when the instalment is low and the interest rate is high and there are defaults that generate higher interest and fees.
- Regarding compound interest, it requires 'clear information for consumers and that the wording of the clause should be easily understandable by the average consumer for it to be considered transparent'.
- The information provided must allow the average consumer to: (i) understand the product offered; (ii) 'compare'.

Regarding the abusiveness, after summarising its doctrine on the matter—again, based on EU jurisprudence—the Supreme Court compares revolving credit cards with the cases of abusiveness declared for 'floor clauses or loans in foreign currency'. It concludes that the cases analysed contain abuse because the lack of transparency prevents the consumer from 'comparing the offer with those of other repayment systems and commits them to a contract that may have serious consequences for them, insofar as they may end up being what has come to be known as a 'captive debtor' and what the Bank of Spain calls a 'snowball effect'.

The issuance of these rulings has brought about a change in the performance of the contingency, namely, an uptick in the previous downward trend in the filing of claims and lawsuits. We still lack clarity on the actual impact on the volume of claims due to the judicial reorganisation resulting from Organic Law 1/2025 on Procedural Efficiency, which could cause a delay in the communication of claims to the entities.

Additionally, there has been an increase in unfavourable rulings against the Entity due to a lack of transparency, especially in contracts belonging to the book prior to 2021. This trend appears to be related to the standards introduced by the 2021 Revolving Order, which established clearer regulatory requirements for revolving credit products.

Although recent Supreme Court rulings establish jurisprudence regarding the lack of transparency in revolving credit contracts, there are still legal arguments under study that could qualify their position. These include the potential value of unilateral novations introduced by financial institutions to improve transparency—especially relevant given the indefinite duration of revolving contracts—and the possible application of statutes of limitations on transparency actions, as has already occurred in cases of usury. In this regard, Bankinter Group has already obtained a favourable ruling (on appeal) that limits the economic effects derived from the lack of transparency until the modification of the law in 2021.

Regarding the limitation period, the First Chamber of the Supreme Court issued Judgement 350/2025 of 5 March establishing doctrine on the statute of limitations for the restitution of compensatory interest derived from the Usury Act on revolving credit.

According to the Supreme Court, the action for restitution of the amount paid in excess of the loan or credit does not arise when the contract is entered into, but when the payment of the amount whose restitution is requested is made. With respect to each monthly payment and from each of those payments onwards, the cardholder can exercise, along with the action for annulment due to usury, the action for restitution of the amount paid in excess of the loan or credit. Article 1969 of the Civil Code establishes the general rule on the start of the limitation period for personal actions. Consequently, it is this precept that is applied when establishing the dies a quo of the action for restitution of amounts after the nullity of the revolving credit. This is reflected in STS 350/2025, which states: 'The general rule on the commencement of the limitation period for actions contained in Article 1969 of the Civil Code must be applied.'

The statute of limitations for the action to recover each of the monthly payments begins at the moment the borrower made those monthly payments. Therefore, the Supreme Court's solution is 'from each of those (monthly) payments, the cardholder could have exercised not only the action for nullity due to usury, but also the action for recovery of the amount paid in excess of the amount stipulated'.

This ruling has positive consequences for the Entity by limiting the effects of radical nullity of the contract to the last five years prior to the extrajudicial claim or lawsuit filed by the consumer, since Bankinter Group may raise the exception of the limitation period for amounts paid by the borrower beyond the five years prior to the claim.

Consumer loans.

Details are provided below of the most relevant Supreme Court rulings on usury matters in loans which, although involving other institutions, have set a precedent regarding this contingency.

Regarding consumer loans, it is worth mentioning Supreme Court Judgement 1378/2023 of 6 October, which analyses the interest rate applicable to a loan derived from a refinancing transaction. The High Court considers that, although the usury threshold set for revolving credit cards is not directly applicable in the case of a personal loan, there is nothing to prevent it being taken into consideration when assessing whether the agreed interest was notably higher than the average market rate for these credit transactions at the time it was agreed. In the case under appeal, the Supreme Court considers that, although the agreed interest rate is more than 6 percentage points above the average market rate (it had an APR of 17.25%), the circumstances leading to the approval of the personal loan justify the agreed rate and it is not usury in nature.

However, Supreme Court ruling 697/2024 follows the line of the Ruling 1378/2024, insofar as it contemplates the possibility, depending on the specific case, of exceeding the average rate for justified reasons. Nevertheless, in the case judged, the Supreme Court adopted the view that, since the rate exceeded the average rate by 12 points, the disproportion was so great that the justification based on the fact that the loan did not have other guarantees or was intended to pay off other debts was insufficient.

At the close of 2025, there had been an uptick with respect to 2024 in the number of consumer loan claims filed, with a moderate impact on the global contingency. It should be noted that, unlike revolving credit, consumer loans are not complex products, so there is no transparency risk. Consequently, the legal issue is simply regarding the hypothetically usurious nature of the interest rate. At this point, it should be noted that for the purposes of the limitation period, the aforementioned ruling 350/2025 of 5 March issued by the First Chamber of the Supreme Court also applies. As we have already indicated, this limits the effects of nullity to the last five years prior to the extrajudicial claim or the filing of the lawsuit.

The calculation of this expected loss at the time of filing the revolving credit card or loan claim is carried out by assessing the negative impact for our interests of a negative ruling on the lawsuit, based on which we make the provision. We also add the amount estimated for payment of legal costs. Given the time that passes between when the lawsuit is brought and the ruling is passed, there is uncertainty in this process regarding specific amounts. The basis for calculation may vary due to settlements, payment of outstanding balances by the customer, a partially favourable ruling, etc. In general, there are minimal variations and the average amounts for each lawsuit are not very high, so the risk of error in the estimation may be considered low.

Below are the details of lawsuits received by the Group at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Number	Maximum loss	Number	Maximum loss
	(Thousands of euros)		(Thousands of euros)	
Lawsuits with no final ruling	8,088	52,300	7,822	50,280
Pending ruling	4,826	31,897	4,074	26,218
Unfavourable	2,672	16,351	2,993	18,917
Favourable	590	4,052	755	5,145
Closed lawsuits with final ruling	18,556	115,356	14,524	90,159
With agreement	824	5,250	796	5,085
Unfavourable	15,708	99,095	12,186	76,807
Favourable	2,024	11,011	1,542	8,267
TOTAL	26,644	167,656	22,346	140,439

Below are details of the claims filed by the customers:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Customers with formal complaints (number)	39,583	30,648
Customers with signed agreements (number)	11,139	8,699
Total agreements signed and settled (thousands of €)	22,192	21,464

The Entity also includes in its provisions for these products the impact of lawsuits and claims that it expects to materialise over the next 12 months, due to both new cases brought and rulings on current cases.

21. Shareholders' equity

The composition of, and changes in, the Group's shareholders' equity in 2025 and 2024 are included in the consolidated statement of total changes in equity.

a) Capital

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, Bankinter, S.A.'s share capital was represented by 898,866,154 fully subscribed and paid shares with a nominal value of 0.30 euros each. These shares confer the same voting and dividend rights. All the shares are represented by book entries, are listed on the Madrid and Barcelona Stock Exchanges and are traded on the Spanish Continuous Market.

There were no changes in share capital in 2025.

	Thousands of euros	
	Number of shares	Nominal value
Balance at 31/12/2023	898,866,154	269,660
Additions	—	—
Balance at 31/12/2024	898,866,154	269,660
Additions	—	—
Balance at 31/12/2025	898,866,154	269,660

Shareholders with an ownership interest equal to or greater than 10% of share capital at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	No. of direct shares		No. of indirect shares		% of share capital	
Shareholder	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cartival, S.A.	208,505,602	208,501,054	—	—	23.20	23.20

b) Share premium

Changes in the share premium in 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros
	Share premium
Balance at 31/12/2023	—
Additions	—
Disposals	—
Balance at 31/12/2024	—
Additions	—
Disposals	—
Balance at 31/12/2025	—

c) Reserves

Reserves comprises the following consolidated balance sheet items: 'Retained earnings', 'Revaluation reserves' and 'Other reserves'. The breakdown of the allocation to these reserves is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Legal reserve	57,467	57,467
Unrestricted reserves	4,548,304	4,643,629
Revaluation reserves	—	—
Treasury share reserve	538,247	75,143
Due to acquisition	2,230	1,216
Due to guarantee	536,017	73,928
Capitalisation reserve	326,500	247,896
Reserves (losses) of entities accounted for using the equity method	(28,912)	(18,034)
Associates	(16,507)	(14,370)
Joint ventures	(12,405)	(3,664)
Canary Islands investment reserve	28,363	28,363
	5,469,969	5,034,464

Breakdown of the balance of reserves at 31 December 2025 and 2024 by Group company from which the reserves come:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Bankinter, S.A.	5,609,608	5,253,083
Hispanamarket, S.A.	6,792	6,621
Intermobiliaria, S.A.	(700,935)	(698,121)
Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	26,421	6,137
Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A.	356,037	297,175
Bankinter Consultoría, Asesoramiento, y Atención Telefónica, S.A.	(2,261)	(2,835)
Bankinter Internacional Notes, S.À R.L.	(5,463)	(4,113)
Bankinter Global Services, S.A.	56,595	56,594
Bankinter Sociedad de Financiación, S.A.U.	2,738	2,630
Arroyo Business Consulting Development, S. L.	(7)	(6)
Naviera Sorolla, S.L.	(44)	(35)
Naviera Goya, S.L.	(44)	(35)
Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A.	31,387	22,757
Evo Banco, S.A.	–	(40,693)
Avantcard DAC	–	77,853
Bankinter Hogar y Auto, Sociedad Anónima de Seguros y Reaseguros	–	(46)
Share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method	(28,912)	(18,034)
Bankinter Investment, S.A.U.	104,684	73,257
Bankinter Investment S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U.	13,371	2,272
	5,469,969	5,034,464

Legal reserve: Companies must earmark 10% of profit for the year to the legal reserve fund until it reaches at least 20% of the share capital. The legal reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders and can only be used to offset losses, provided that other reserves are not available for this purpose. Under certain circumstances, it may also be used to increase the share capital in the portion of this reserve that exceeds 10% of the share capital amount after the increase. At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the legal reserves were fully allocated.

Revaluation reserves: This section includes the revaluation reserves generated in the cases provided for in the regulations.

Reserves (losses) of entities accounted for using the equity method: Reserves and losses in companies accounted for using the equity method:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	Reserves	Reserves
Bankinter Seguros Generales, S.A.	(6,492)	(6,658)
Bankinter Seguros de Vida, S.A.	(10,015)	(7,712)
Olimpo Real Estate Socimi, S.A.	(1,667)	(566)
Olimpo Real Estate Portugal, SIGI, S.A.	10	18
Atom Hoteles, S.A.	(40)	(3,057)
Montepino Logística, Socimi, S.A.	(1,946)	(1,497)
Victoria Hotels & Resorts, S.L.	(1,470)	1,440
Atrium Bire SIGI, S.A.	653	2
Palatino residencial, S.A.	432	376
Universo IME, S.A.	(8,376)	(381)
	(28,912)	(18,034)

Capitalisation reserve: This reserve is established to comply with Section 1.b) of Article 25 of Law 27/2014 on Corporate Income Tax, as a result of Bankinter Group's use in 2025 and 2024 of the tax credit for the capitalisation reserve regulated by this article.

Except for the unrestricted reserves, all reserves are restricted.

d) Other items of equity

This item includes share-based payments.

e) Own securities

At 31 December 2025, the Group possessed 169,882 treasury shares with a nominal value of 0.3 euros each (189,086 shares at 31 December 2024).

In 2025, the Bank purchased 4,044,315 shares (11,234,733 in 2024) and sold 4,063,519 shares (11,266,290 in 2024) on the stock market, giving rise to a loss of 555 thousand euros recognised under 'Other reserves' on the consolidated balance sheet (loss of 1,215 thousand euros in 2024).

f) Profit/(loss) attributed to the Group

The breakdown of the pre-tax profits (losses) of each of the companies that made up the Group during 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Bankinter, S.A.	1,275,457	1,175,881
Bankinter Consultoría, Asesoramiento y Atención Telefónica, S.A.	16	424
Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	90,656	81,072
Hispamarket, S.A.	190	310
Intermobiliaria, S.A.	2,864	(4,017)
Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A.	220,256	79,661
Bankinter Sociedad de Financiación, S.A.	90	109
Arroyo Business Development, S.L.	—	—
Bankinter Global Services, S.A.	1,683	7,091
Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A.	15,284	12,694
Naviera Goya, S.L.	(13)	(12)
Naviera Sorolla, S.L.	(13)	(12)
Evo Banco, S.A.	—	(12,054)
Avantcard, D.A.C	—	40,737
Bankinter Internacional Notes, S.À R.L.	297	305
Bankinter Investment, S.A.U.	61,694	41,547
Bankinter Investment S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U.	43,743	31,607
Bankinter Hogar y Auto, Sociedad Anónima de Seguros y Reaseguros	—	(15)
	1,712,203	1,455,329

Share of profit or loss of companies accounted for using the equity method in 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Bankinter Seguros Generales, S.A.	(22)	224
Bankinter Seguros de Vida, S.A.	39,599	35,619
Olimpo Real Estate Socimi, S.A.	1,517	412
Olimpo Real Estate Portugal, SIGI, S.A.	148	100
Atom Hoteles, S.A.	2,153	4,982
Montepino Logística, Socimi, S.A.	(1,276)	4
Victoria Hotels & Resorts, S.L.	3,973	516
Atrium Bire SIGI, S.A.	562	944
Palatino Residencial, S.A.	(47)	57
Universo IME, S.A.	2,249	(7,996)
	48,857	34,862

g) Earnings per share

The earnings per share are calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to the Group, adjusted by the net profit recognised in equity of contingent convertible preferred shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, excluding, where applicable, the treasury shares acquired by the Group. Earnings per share in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Profit for the period (thousands of euros)	1,089,976	952,971
Coupon amount of perpetual non-cumulative contingent convertible instrument	(41,350)	(30,758)
Earnings for the period (thousands of euros)	1,048,626	922,213
Average number of shares (thousands of shares)	898,866	898,866
Average number of treasury shares (thousands of shares)	199	175
Basic earnings per share (euros)	1.21	1.06
Diluted earnings per share (euros)	1.17	1.03
Memorandum items:		
Continuing operations.		
Earnings for the period (thousands of euros)	1,048,626	922,213
Basic earnings per share (euros)	1.21	1.06
Diluted earnings per share (euros)	1.17	1.03
Discontinued operations		
Earnings for the period (thousands of euros)	—	—
Basic earnings per share (euros)	—	—
Diluted earnings per share (euros)	—	—

The convertibility of the Group's perpetual non-cumulative contingent convertible instruments (preferred shares, Note 19) is conditional on compliance with certain terms and conditions other than the Group's earnings or the market price of the Bank's shares. In accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and since these terms and conditions were not met at 31 December 2025 and 2024, these convertible instruments have not been considered to have any effect on the weighted average number of shares outstanding and therefore do not affect the Group's diluted earnings per share at 31 December 2025 or at 31 December 2024.

These perpetual non-cumulative contingent convertible instruments accrue a coupon (Note 19), with the Bank reserving the right to cancel the payout of any accrued coupon at its own discretion. Under applicable financial regulations, this right is considered an equity item, recognised in 'Other increases or (-) decreases in equity' in the consolidated statement of total changes in equity. The coupon accrued during the year by these perpetual non-cumulative contingent convertible instruments, net of tax, is adjusted to the profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations for calculation of diluted earnings per share.

h) Dividends and remuneration

The breakdown of distributed or proposed dividends 2025 and 2024 profits is as follows:

Date	Dividend per share (euros)	Number of shares	Amount (thousands of euros)	Date of board approval	Profit (loss) for the year
Jun-2024	0.11172225	898,866,154	100,401	Jun-2024	2,024
Dec-2024	0.29501838	898,866,154	265,123	Dec-2024	2,024
Apr-2025	0.12347370	898,866,154	110,962	Feb-2025	2,024
	0.53021433		476,486		
Jun-2025	0.15029784	898,866,154	135,068	Jun-2025	2,025
Dec-2025	0.30121021	898,866,154	270,687	Nov-2025	2,025
Apr-2026	0.15493301	898,866,154	139,233	Feb-2026	2,025
	0.60644106		544,988		

The provisional accounting statements of Bankinter, S.A. justifying the existence of sufficient resources for the distribution of interim dividends were as follows:

	June 2025	November 2025
	First	Second
Net profit (thousands of euros)	449,296	992,680
Prior dividends paid (thousands of euros)	—	135,068
Interim dividends for the period (thousands of euros)	135,068	270,687
Accumulated interim dividends (thousands of euros)	135,068	405,755
Gross dividend per share for the period (euros)	0.15029700	0.30121021
Payment date	Jun-2025	Dec-2025

22. Accumulated other comprehensive income

The breakdown of this consolidated balance sheet item at the end of the last two reporting periods is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(34,227)	(30,662)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(29,013)	(36,210)
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans	8,237	7,388
Non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale	—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(37,250)	(43,598)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(5,214)	5,548
Foreign currency translation	—	—
Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges (effective portion)	(2,497)	15,157
Fair value changes of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,496)	(11,888)
Non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale	—	—
Share of other recognised income and expense of investments in joint ventures and associates	2,779	2,279

23. Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities and collateral

The Group is not involved in activities involving the offsetting of assets and liabilities. However, it is involved in activities that require the deposit of reciprocal collateral with counterparties calculated on a net risk basis. Central banks and credit institutions

The products subject to collateralisations are mainly the derivatives under CSAs (Credit Support Annex) signed, and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements under GMRA (Global Master Repurchase Agreement) or GMSLA (Global Master Securities Lending Agreement). The main characteristics and counterparties of these guarantees are as follows:

Counterparty	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Collateral received	Collateral provided
Company 1	15,778	(306,204)	(290,426)	—	290,430
Company 2	7,325	(193,013)	(185,688)	—	185,690
Company 3	24,421	(99,405)	(74,984)	—	75,000
Company 4	1,540	(49,361)	(47,821)	—	47,830
Company 5	1,919	(19,778)	(17,859)	—	17,860
Company 6	17,779	(1,738)	16,041	17,520	—
Company 7	13,588	(26,534)	(12,946)	—	12,950
Company 8	40,436	(27,782)	12,654	12,410	—
Company 9	150,620	(161,155)	(10,535)	—	10,770
Company 10	—	(8,551)	(8,551)	—	8,110
Company 11	30,985	(22,772)	8,213	8,220	—
Company 12	7,867	(1,319)	6,548	6,630	—
Company 13	7,938	(14,211)	(6,273)	—	6,330
Company 14	4,067	(9,762)	(5,695)	—	5,830
Company 15	3,649	(8,942)	(5,293)	—	5,070
Company 16	13,815	(9,672)	4,143	3,818	—
Company 17	8,285	(4,396)	3,889	3,930	—
Company 18	4,612	(8,377)	(3,765)	—	4,000
Company 19	7,887	(4,226)	3,661	3,500	—
Company 20	2,349	(5,379)	(3,030)	—	3,080
Company 21	2,980	—	2,980	2,980	—
Company 22	13,273	(10,568)	2,705	2,510	—
Company 23	24,635	(22,110)	2,525	2,520	—
Company 24	2,989	(5,372)	(2,383)	—	—
Company 25	7,242	(4,860)	2,382	1,300	—
Company 26	6,816	(8,910)	(2,094)	—	2,100
Company 27	222,812	(221,221)	1,591	1,820	—
Company 28	—	1,492	1,492	1,500	—
Company 29	1,485	—	1,485	1,310	—
Company 30	1,461	—	1,461	1,350	—
Company 31	3,521	(2,167)	1,354	—	—
Other entities	46,504	(46,246)	258	7,280	6,171

The differences at 31 December 2025 between the measurement and the collateral are adjusted through contributions of collateral between the counterparties on the next business day, if the transfer minimums are reached.

In addition, guarantees for 184 million euros have been deposited in clearing houses. For repurchase and reverse repurchases, the collateral received (negative) or provided (positive) for the Group is as follows:

Counterparty	Exposure	Collateral
Company 1	(77,122)	(74,116)
Company 2	(55,706)	(55,716)
Company 3	(28,533)	(28,533)
Company 4	(23,284)	(23,281)
Company 5	(16,745)	(16,744)
Company 6	(11,591)	(4,161)
Company 7	11,430	10,753
Company 8	(9,925)	(9,920)
Other	(3,370)	(2,161)

Furthermore, at the end of 2025 the Group had special guarantees for its securitisation transactions, as set out below (thousands of euros):

Counterparty	Special guarantee
FIANZA 13 FTA	4,220

24. Contingent risks and commitments

The composition of this item is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Contingent risks:		
Financial guarantees	1,610,527	1,869,805
Irrevocable documentary credits	378,733	402,401
Other guarantees and sureties provided	6,536,893	6,148,906
	8,526,153	8,421,111
Contingent commitments:		
Drawable by third parties	19,973,689	18,017,867
Regular way financial asset purchase contracts	545,211	22,263
Other contingent commitments	69,309	80,472
	20,588,209	18,120,603

'Contingent commitments drawable by third parties' consists entirely of loan commitments to customers immediately drawable.

25. Transfers of financial assets

This note lists financial assets transferred using securities for this purpose. The breakdown of financial asset transfers outstanding at the end of the last two reporting periods is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Fully maintained on the balance sheet	—	—
Retained fully on the balance sheet	174,630	295,752
	174,630	295,752

In 2025, the Bankinter 11 FTH fund was redeemed for the amount of 85,871 thousand euros. In 2024, the Bankinter 10 FTA fund was redeemed for the amount of 169,476 thousand euros.

The main characteristics of asset transfers completed via loan securitisations are as follows:

Fund	Series	Rating	Original Nominal	Coupon	Maturity
BK 13 FTA	Series A1	Aaa/AAA:	85,000	Eur 3 m. + 0.06%	17/7/2049
	Series A2	Aaa/AAA:	1,397,400	Eur 3 m. + 0.15%	
	Series B	Aa3/A:	22,400	Eur 3 m. + 0.27%	
	Series C	A3/BBB	24,100	Eur 3 m. + 0.48%	
	Series D	Ba1/BB-	20,500	Eur 3 m. + 2,25%	
	Series E	Ca/CCC-	20,600	Eur 3 m. + 3,90%	
Total			1,570,000		

At 31 December 2025, the balance sheet included securitisation bonds issued by securitisation funds acquired or retained by the Bank in the amount of 130,756,762 euros (210,692,968 euros at 31 December 2024). These securities are recognised under 'Debt securities issued' on the consolidated balance sheet with a reduction to the amount of the corresponding issues.

There are no agreements through which the Entity must recognise a financial liability on the consolidated balance sheet as a result of undertaking to provide financial backing to securitised assets.

Securitisations fully maintained on the consolidated balance sheet:

	Thousands of euros				
	Outstanding balance at 31/12/2025	Carrying value associated liabilities (bonds)	Fair value transferred assets	Fair value associated liabilities	Net position
Fully maintained on the balance sheet:					
Bankinter 13 Fondo de Titulización de Activos	174,630	43,873	178,773	44,173	134,600
	174,630	43,873	178,773	44,173	134,600

	Thousands of euros				
	Outstanding balance at 31/12/2024	Carrying amount associated liabilities (bonds)	Fair value transferred assets	Fair value associated liabilities	Net position
Fully maintained on the balance sheet:					
Bankinter 11 Fondo de Titulización Hipotecaria	90,054	32,891	92,320	33,042	59,278
Bankinter 13 Fondo de Titulización de Activos	205,698	52,168	210,872	52,678	158,194
	295,752	85,059	303,192	85,720	217,472

26. Financial derivatives

Notional amounts of financial derivatives held by the Group at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Financial derivatives (Notes 7 and 11):		
Foreign currency risk	44,680,802	49,684,998
Interest rate risk	42,854,366	33,339,484
Equity risk	2,737,209	3,199,650
Risk regarding precious metals	25,163	242
Commodity risk	—	—
Credit risk	—	—
	90,297,540	86,224,374

The breakdown above shows the notional amount of the formalised contracts. It does not represent the actual risk assumed by the Group since the net position in these financial instruments results from their offsetting and/or combination.

27. Staff expenses

Composition of the amounts under this item of the consolidated statement of profit or loss for 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Salaries and bonuses of current employees	444,157	428,226
Social security contributions	107,983	101,560
Contributions to defined benefit plans	1,554	2,172
Contributions to defined contribution plans	7,740	8,011
Termination benefits	27,129	7,996
Other staff expenses	49,663	46,849
	638,226	594,814

The Group remunerates certain groups of employees with shares, i.e. providing shares in exchange for services rendered. In accordance with the accounting standards, the services received are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, with a corresponding increase in 'Shareholders' equity'. The amount recorded in Shareholders' Equity under 'Other equity items' at 31 December 2025 amounts to 24,146 thousand euros (18,193 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

The breakdown of Group staff (number of employees) at 31 December 2025 and 2024 according to pension obligations is as follows:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Employees in Spain with recognised service prior to 8 March 1980	3	5
Employees in Portugal with recognised service prior to March 2009	573	583
Staff beneficiaries of a vested pension	135	134
Former employees with vested rights	157	154
Other current employees	6,102	6,073

Post-employment benefits

In relation to pension obligations, in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement in force, for staff hired prior to 8 March 1980, as well as for certain staff in accordance with individually established agreements, the Bank has assumed an obligation to supplement social security benefits in the event of retirement (under a defined benefit system). This pension scheme is managed and guaranteed outside the Bank through various insurance policies covering all economic (returns and interest rate fluctuation) risks as well as demographic (survival) risk. This ensures not only a high level of immunity from those risks but also their diversification across different insurance companies. Furthermore, it ensures that the plan is managed externally with respect to the Bank's own risks.

The defined benefit obligations in the collective bargaining agreement affect staff who have not yet retired and therefore have yet to receive the benefit (considered current employees or staff in active service and staff who have taken early retirement, or staff in early retirement), and staff who have earned a benefit for retirement, widowhood, orphanage or permanent disability and are receiving a pension (non-active staff).

In order to cover these pension obligations, the Bank has an insurance contract with AXA Seguros y Reaseguros S.A. ('Axa'), with the unconditional guarantee of its parent company, that guarantees the future coverage of all pension supplements for non-active employees vested prior to 2003. Additionally, for non-active employees starting from 2003 and to cover employees in active service, these benefits are guaranteed through a co-insurance policy, in which AXA Seguros y Reaseguros S.A. participates at the rate of 40%, acting as the company leading the co-insurance, and Caser S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros and Allianz, Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A. ('Allianz') participate at the rate of 30% each.

In addition, for a small group of retired staff (non-active), in-kind remuneration is guaranteed (a Christmas basket). This post-employment obligation is not externalised as it is a non-monetary obligation but is provisioned on the consolidated balance sheet.

Lastly, for employees in senior positions, the following contributions will be made:

- For employees in senior positions appointed from 2012, in the year of appointment to that position an initial contribution equal to 656,560 euros to a unit-linked policy taken out with AXA Seguros y Reaseguros S.A. and, from the sixth year from when this initial contribution was made, they will have a regular annual contribution to a savings insurance policy taken out with Generali España S.A. Seguros y Reaseguros ('Generali'), equal to a percentage of their annual gross salary according to their professional category and year of appointment.
- For employees appointed to senior positions between 2000 and 2010, from 2019 they will be entitled to a regular annual contribution to a savings insurance policy taken out with Generali España S.A. Seguros y Reaseguros, equal to a percentage of their annual gross salary according to their professional category and year of appointment.

In the event of retirement, death or disability, the senior employee or their designated beneficiary(ies) will receive the accumulated funds under the unit-linked policy and savings insurance policy at the time of the contingency.

For Bankinter Portugal, all employees in service prior to March 2009 (taking into account their seniority with Barclays Bank) will be entitled to receive at retirement age a pension in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement for the banking sector in Portugal or, if greater, a top-up for the state retirement pension, such that the sum of the two pensions will equal 70% of their fixed salary at the time of retirement.

This pension plan has been externalised through a pension fund managed by BPI Vida e Pensões – Companhia de Seguros de Vida, S.A

In addition, the pension fund indicated above includes SAMS coverage for the post-employment period for all Bankinter Portugal employees.

Lastly, the Bank's collective bargaining agreement in Portugal includes a retirement bonus for all employees, which consists of a 1.5 monthly salary payment upon retirement. This obligation is part of the internal fund.

Other long-term employee benefits

Similarly, in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement in force, the Bank has assumed the obligation to supplement social security payments up to certain amounts, where necessary, for permanent disability, widowhood or orphanage.

In addition, the premium paid for death and disability coverage in Spain amounted to 289 thousand euros in 2025 (2024: 380 thousand euros).

Main assumptions used to determine pension obligations

The following table sets out the basic actuarial assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligations to current employees, non-active employees and early retirees of Bankinter at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Spain		Portugal	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Survival	PERM/F-2020p	PERM/F-2020p	TV88/90	TV88/90
Disability	N/A	N/A	EKV80	EKV80
Discount rate	3.65%	3.25%	3.65%	3.10%
Expected rate of return	3.65%	3.25%	3.65%	3.10%
Marital status	Actual marital status	Actual marital status	70% married, where the spouse is 3 years older/younger than the employee	70% married, where the spouse is 3 years older/younger than the employee
CPI	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Salary increase	3.50%	4.00%	3% for 2026; 1.75% for 2027 and thereafter	3% for 2025; 1.75% for 2026 and thereafter
Pension increase	2%	2%	2% for 2026 and 0.75% for 2027 and thereafter	2% for 2025 and 0.75% for 2026 and thereafter
Bank retirement age	65	65	65	65
State retirement age	65	65	66 years and 9 months in 2026 and 66 years and 11 months in 2027, projecting that age to the future in accordance with the Eurostat forecast for the Portuguese population	66 years and 7 months in 2025, projecting that age to the future in accordance with the Eurostat forecast for the Portuguese population

The PERMF2020p in Spain and the TV88/90 survival table in Portugal were used in the valuation of year-end 2025 pension commitments.

The financial term of all payment obligations assumed or accrued at the end of the year (post-employment and long-term remuneration) is 11.4 years at Bankinter Spain (12 years in 2024) and 17.8 years at Bankinter Portugal (19 years in 2024), distributed as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Spain	Portugal	Spain	Portugal
Within 5 years	37%	0%	26%	0%
Between 5 and 10 years	25%	5%	22%	9%
Between 10 and 15 years	17%	27%	18%	24%
Between 15 and 20 years	11%	24%	14%	22%
Beyond 20 years	10%	44%	20%	45%

The fair value of plan assets was calculated in accordance with the following methodology:

- To value the co-insurance contracts taken out with AXA, Allianz and Caser (in which the pension obligation of employees covered under the Banking Agreement prior to 8 March 1980 is externalised since these are savings insurance policies at a 'matched rate'), the actuarial present value of the insured benefits discounted at the discount rate used for calculating the obligation is used for insured benefits that are 'perfectly matched' with the associated obligations; and the actuarial present value of the insured benefits discounted at the estimated divestment rate used by insurance companies will be used for insured benefits that are not 'perfectly matched' with associated obligations.
- The value of the pension fund at year-end will be used to measure the pension plan in which Bankinter Portugal's pension obligations are externalised.

Set out below is the reconciliation of the value of the obligations and the fair value of the assets assigned to cover them for 2025 and 2024:

	Spain		Portugal	
	Pension obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Pension obligations	Fair value of plan assets
Balance at 31 December 2023 – Total	8,826	9,590	73,840	79,778
Active staff – Banking agreement	2,225	2,908	53,256	56,964
Staff beneficiaries of a vested pension	6,601	6,682	19,208	21,363
Former employees from	–	–	1,376	1,451
Total accounting cost for 2024	368	370	2,691	1,872
Normal cost for the year	28	–	283	–
Employee contributions	–	–	–	–
Risk premium for assets	–	–	–	(1,159)
Interest cost/income (pensions)	340	370	2,643	2,846
Curtailments	–	–	(235)	185
Other variations to accounting expense for 2024	(1,185)	(931)	6,864	9,024
Benefits paid (pensions)	(2,116)	(2,115)	(1,404)	(1,395)
Company contributions (pensions)	–	362	–	602
Losses/(gains) on actuarial assumptions	544	–	7,424	–
Losses/(gains) on actuarial experience	387	–	844	–
(Losses)/gains on the fund	–	822	–	9,817
Balance at 31 December 2024 – Total	8,009	9,029	83,395	90,674
Active staff – Banking agreement	971	1,676	61,962	67,061
Staff beneficiaries of a vested pension	7,038	7,353	19,812	21,844
Former employees from	–	–	1,621	1,769
Total accounting cost for 2025	265	273	2,789	1,541
Normal cost for the year	14	–	220	–
Employee contributions	–	–	–	74
Risk premium for assets	–	–	–	(1,315)
Interest cost/income (pensions)	251	273	2,569	2,782
Curtailments	–	–	–	–
Other variations to accounting expense for 2025	(1,418)	(2,012)	(6,825)	(4,204)
Benefits paid (pensions)	(1,180)	(1,178)	(1,494)	(1,705)
Company contributions (pensions)	–	76	–	1,521
Losses/(gains) on actuarial assumptions	(251)	–	(4,941)	–
Losses/(gains) on actuarial experience	13	–	(390)	–
(Losses)/gains on the fund	–	(907)	–	(4,020)
Balance at 31 December 2025 – Total	6,856	7,293	79,360	88,011
Active staff – Banking agreement	615	1,060	58,463	64,411
Staff beneficiaries of a vested pension	6,242	6,230	19,383	21,883
Former employees from	–	–	1,514	1,717

Key features of the difference between actuarial valuations at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

- Provisions for pension obligations - Spain: these provisions decreased as a result of the retirements that took place in 2025, whereby benefits were received in almost all cases in the form of a single payment.
- Provisions for pension obligations - Portugal: These provisions decreased owing to two factors:
 - First, the provisions increased as a result of the early retirements occurring in 2025, requiring recognition of 100% of the obligation assumed by these early retirees during the year.
 - Second, they decreased due to employee departures in 2025, thereby decreasing the obligations to be assumed since they then became considered former employees.

In Portugal, net provisions were maintained from the year before.

- (Losses) / Actuarial Gain - Spain: A decrease in valuation occurred, both of pension commitments and the value of the fund (plan assets) due to the increase in the slope of the yield curve in 2025, which led to increases in both values (long-term payment commitments). This increase is also due to the homogeneous hedging level of the plan assets when compared with Bankinter's pension obligations.

At the start of the year, the expected income from the plan assets was estimated at 273 thousand euros, whereas the actual income was -634 thousand euros.

- (Losses) / Actuarial Gain - Portugal: A decrease in valuation occurred, both of pension commitments and the value of the fund (plan assets) due to the increase in the slope of the yield curve in 2025, which led to increases in both values (long-term payment commitments).

The expected return on plan assets at the beginning of the year was estimated at 2,782 thousand euros, while the actual return obtained was -1,238 thousand euros due to the variation in market interest rate, which decreased the value of the assets in which the pension fund was invested.

- Accounting cost of the pension obligations: The total amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in 2025 to cover defined-benefit pension obligations was an income of 8 thousand euros in Spain and a cost of 1,248 thousand euros in Portugal (and income of 2 thousand euros in Spain and a cost of 819 thousand euros in Portugal in 2024).

The estimate at the beginning of the year for pension costs in 2026 is 201 thousand euros.

Provisions for pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations and long-term remuneration at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	31/12/2025			31/12/2024		
	RD 1588/1999			RD 1588/1999		
	Externalised	Internal	Other	Externalised	Internal	Other
Present value of committed remuneration	84,693	1,524	—	91,405	1,481	—
Value of related funds	95,304	—	—	99,703	—	—
Pension liability	—	1,524	—	—	1,481	—
Pension asset	10,611	—	—	9,779	—	—
Insurance contracts linked to pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—

'Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations' also includes the provision for the pension obligations of Bankinter Luxembourg, which at 31 December 2025 amounted to 160 thousand euros (160 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

Breakdown of the changes in the present value of defined benefit pension obligations and plan assets covered at the close of each year

	Thousands of euros				
Year	Defined benefit obligations	Plan assets	Other funds	Deficit/surplus	Total actuarial gains and losses
2021	111,883	116,528	1,109	5,755	4,326
2022	86,439	92,688	1,154	7,402	2,671
2023	82,667	89,367	1,253	7,953	(223)
2024	91,405	99,703	1,481	9,779	1,440
2025	86,217	95,304	1,524	10,611	966

Accumulated actuarial gains and losses recognised in reserves

At 31 December 2025, the Group's accumulated actuarial gains recognised under 'Accumulated other comprehensive income' amounted to 8,237 thousand euros (7,338 thousand euros of gains at 31 December 2024).

Sensitivity to the changes of the main evaluation hypothesis:

	Year-end	Interest rate		Salary increase		Pension increase		Mortality table
		-50 bp	+50 pb	-50 bp	+50 pb	-50 pb	+50 bp	-1 year
Present value of committed remuneration	86,216	94,103	79,239	81,151	92,091	84,828	88,004	88,483
Value of related funds	95,304	95,588	95,041	95,304	95,304	95,304	95,304	95,513

Detail of plan assets associated with the coverage of defined-benefit pension obligations

Main categories of plan assets:

	2025	
	Percentage	Amount (in thousands of euros)
Fixed income	18.53%	17,660
Equity	71.77%	68,394
Real estate	0.00%	—
Cash	2.02%	1,924
Unrelated insurance policies	7.68%	7,325

No business contributions to the plan (net of recoveries) are expected during 2026.

Pension costs incurred in 2025 due to defined contribution obligations

The total expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss in 2025 for coverage for defined contribution pension commitments amounts to 7,740 thousand euros (8,011 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

This cost is due almost entirely to the company pension plan implemented in 2014 and managed by Mutuactivos Pensiones, fulfilling the requirements of the 22nd collective bargaining agreement for banking, which establishes the creation of a supplementary defined contribution pension scheme for employees hired from 8 March 1980 onwards who have accumulated at least two years of service at the Bank, with a minimum annual contribution of 550 euros, and to contributions to the unit linked contracts and savings insurance that cover the pension obligations of senior employees.

Number of employees

Average number of Group employees by category and gender in 2025 and 2024:

	2025		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Directors	96	52	103	54
Middle managers	1,149	827	1,087	826
Commercial/Senior Technicians	953	978	947	933
Commercial/Technicians	810	1,145	838	1,136
Staff	311	338	317	356
Grand total	3,319	3,340	3,292	3,305

Breakdown of Group employees by gender and category at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Directors	93	50	105	56
Middle managers	1,164	822	1,129	812
Commercial/Senior Technicians	937	994	959	937
Commercial/Technicians	806	1,144	827	1,187
Staff	324	344	310	339
Grand total	3,324	3,354	3,330	3,331

Average number of persons employed with a disability equal to or greater than 33%:

	2025		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Directors	0	1	1	0
Middle managers	9	26	11	9
Commercial/Senior Technicians	8	7	7	7
Commercial/Technicians	10	10	14	24
Staff	2	2	4	5
Grand total	29	46	37	45

28. Fee and commission income and expense

The breakdown of these items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss account for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Fee and commission income:		
On guarantees and documentary credits	66,784	67,331
On foreign exchange and foreign banknotes	92,389	89,452
On contingent commitments	22,574	22,734
On collection and payment services:	198,347	194,557
Bills of exchange	19,605	19,913
Demand accounts	31,012	30,137
Credit and debit cards	117,346	111,075
Cheques	1,399	1,469
Payment orders	28,986	31,963
On securities services:	186,309	168,549
Underwriting and placement of securities	37,291	34,698
Purchase and sale of securities (Note 40)	47,499	43,772
Securities administration and custody	65,227	56,722
Asset management (Note 40)	36,292	33,357
For marketing of non-banking financial products:	349,824	306,216
Mutual funds	227,285	193,465
SICAVs	9,615	9,137
Pension funds	34,185	31,898
Insurance	66,719	62,175
Alternative investments	9,399	7,107
Other (advisory services)	2,621	2,434
Other fees and commissions	80,153	68,493
Total fee and commission income	996,380	917,332
Fee and commission expenses:		
Fees and commissions ceded to other entities and agencies	69,760	74,106
Fees and commissions ceded to agents	97,359	95,214
Other fees and commissions	34,208	30,945
Total fee and commission expenses	201,327	200,265

29. Interest income/expense

Breakdown of these items of the consolidated statement of profit or loss, by nature of the transactions giving rise to them:

	Thousands of euros	
Interest income	2025	2024
Deposits at Bank of Spain (Notes 6 and 19.a)	209,055	325,485
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 10)	295,830	375,652
Money market transactions through counterparties	5,197	9,459
Customer loans (see Note 10)	2,818,756	3,144,678
Debt securities	462,742	372,288
Impaired assets	14,949	15,328
Correction of income for hedging transactions	38,483	140,188
Returns from insurance contracts related to pensions and similar obligations	3,054	3,225
Other interest	17,295	13,486
	3,865,362	4,399,788

'Customer credit' (see Note 10) in 2025 included 1,262,431 thousand euros corresponding to interest income on secured loans (1,363,597 thousand euros in 2024).

	Thousands of euros	
Interest expenses	2025	2024
From deposits from Bank of Spain	—	10,057
From deposits from credit institutions	288,724	411,896
From money market transactions through counterparties	15,107	2,531
From customer deposits	988,785	1,250,706
From payables represented by marketable securities (Note 19)	196,134	165,559
From subordinated liabilities (see Note 19)	34,295	23,452
Correction of expenses for hedging transactions	81,699	222,213
Interest cost of pension funds	2,819	2,992
Other interest	20,707	31,973
	1,628,270	2,121,380

Correction of income for hedging transactions' and 'Correction of expenses for hedging transactions' on the consolidated statement of profit or loss refer to accounting hedges and include the modification of the interest rates of the hedged instruments when the risk covered is the interest rate of the instruments.

The variations between financial years are mainly due to the significant changes in interest rates during the period (rate reductions).

Bankinter Group's average annual returns by line in 2025 and 2024:

	Average return	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Interest income:		
Deposits at central banks	2.05%	3.46%
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2.10%	3.82%
Loans and advances to customers	3.65%	4.33%
Debt securities	2.53%	2.51%
Equity instruments	2.35%	1.84%
Interest expenses:		
Deposits from central banks	—%	3.22%
Deposits from credit institutions	2.16%	3.78%
Customer funds	1.27%	1.76%
Customer deposits	0.97%	1.42%
Payables represented by marketable securities	2.63%	4.12%
Subordinated liabilities	1.62%	1.48%

30. Gains or losses on derecognition of financial instruments and gains or losses from hedge accounting

The breakdown of these items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net (Note 7):	250,311	(48,131)
Debt securities	7,236	11,545
Equity instruments	47,236	793
Trading derivatives	195,839	(60,469)
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, net (Note 7):	—	—
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	12,434	20,450
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9):	493	(2,161)
Debt securities	493	(2,161)
Equity instruments	—	—
Financial assets at amortised cost	11,751	24,070
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	210	(1,420)
Other	(20)	(39)
Gains or losses resulting from hedge accounting, net	(511)	(901)
Gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, net (Note 8)	13,807	5,571
	276,041	(23,011)

'Foreign exchange differences (profit or loss), net' (Note 31) recognises foreign exchange differences essentially when converting balance sheet positions to the functional currency. The net position in foreign currency is hedged (economically, not for the purposes of accounts) by arranging derivatives including those recorded in the financial assets and liabilities 'held for trading' books (Note 7), the results of which are recognised under 'Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net' (Note 30). The profit/(loss) generated by both items must be analysed in conjunction since the instruments and risk covered in both results sections are managed jointly.

31. Exchange differences (net)

The amount of net foreign exchange differences recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 was a loss of -243,851 thousand euros (a gain of 61,709 thousand euros for the year ended 31 December 2024). These results must be interpreted in conjunction with the results described in note 30 'Gains or losses on derecognition of financial instruments and gains or losses from hedge accounting', as the instruments and risk covered in both results sections are managed jointly.

The high negative results of this item in the statement of profit or loss for 2025 stem from the sharp depreciation of the dollar during the year, which exceeded 10%. These negative results are offset by positive results generated by the trading book, which is used to cover net foreign currency positions (Note 30).

Breakdown by currency of the assets and liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet denominated in foreign currency at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros			
	2025		2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
US dollar	4,560,992	3,031,479	4,200,446	2,600,491
Pound sterling	626,982	282,722	573,838	208,242
Japanese yen	162,035	48,533	308,056	75,245
Swiss franc	109,690	54,906	141,738	77,595
Norwegian krone	17,870	11,179	18,525	11,858
Swedish krona	1,978	14,558	5,479	28,445
Danish kroner	2,294	2,300	1,957	4,677
Others	265,495	53,197	251,661	41,315
	5,747,336	3,498,874	5,501,700	3,047,868

32. Other administrative expenses

Composition of the amounts under this item of the consolidated statement of profit or loss for 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Property, fixtures and material	23,460	23,202
Information technology	134,117	130,840
Communications	33,626	31,985
Advertising and publicity	30,031	40,686
Legal and lawyer expenses	2,570	2,989
Technical reports	11,716	11,337
Surveillance and security carriage services	4,959	4,604
Insurance and self-insurance premiums	4,558	6,395
Governing and control bodies	3,715	3,859
Representation and staff travel expenses	9,596	8,175
Association membership fees	3,361	3,322
Outsourced administrative services	82,183	76,292
Contributions and taxes	13,383	16,011
Other	13,624	11,761
	370,899	371,456

In 2025, the premium was paid for a group civil liability insurance policy for all Bankinter Group directors and senior employees for potential damage caused by wrongful acts committed or allegedly committed in the performance of their duties, for a total amount of 291 thousand euros (329 thousand euros in 2024).

33. Other income and other operating expenses

Breakdown of these items of the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros			
	2025		2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Income from exploitation of real estate investments and other operating leases	1,014	—	1,800	—
Financial fees and commissions offsetting direct costs	22,486	—	22,942	—
Contribution Deposit Guarantee Fund and Single Resolution Fund (Note 4)	—	4,335	—	3,791
Income and expenses from insurance and reinsurances contracts written	—	—	—	—
Temporary tax on credit institutions	—	—	—	95,001
Other	14,508	125,835	8,091	116,700
	38,009	130,170	32,833	215,492

The Single Resolution Board (SRB) has not requested contributions to the Single Resolution Fund in the last two years.

Neither has the management committee of the Deposit Guarantee requested further contributions to the monetary deposit guarantee compartment of the fund in the last two years.

The expenses under 'Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund and Single Resolution Fund' correspond exclusively to the funds contributed to the securities compartment of the Deposit Guarantee Fund.

'Other' mainly reflects the expenses related to customer influencers, incremental card operations and the annual amounts of the tax on deposits paid by credit institutions.

34. Gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets and investments and gains or losses from non-current assets classified as held for sale not eligible as discontinued operations

The breakdown of these items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss account for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Gains (losses) on disposal of non-financial assets and investments:		
Tangible assets (Note 14)	505	(1,140)
Investments	—	—
Real estate investments (Note 14)	—	—
Intangible assets (Note 16)	—	(1,321)
Other	—	—
Total	505	(2,461)
Gains (losses) of non-current assets classified as held for sale:		
Impairment of assets (see Note 12)	(15,338)	(11,052)
Gains on disposals	15,425	19,787
Losses on disposals	(9,486)	(18,167)
Total	(9,399)	(9,432)

Impairment losses on assets in 2025 include an amount of 233 thousand euros (1,070 thousand euros in 2024) related to a charge for ageing of assets foreclosed or received as debt payments classified as held for sale.

35. Related party transactions and balances

The breakdown of transactions and balances with Group companies and other related entities and natural persons at the end of 2025 and 2024 is set out in Appendix I and Note 36 below. Transactions with related parties are carried out on an arm's length basis and the corresponding remuneration in kind has been recognised.

36. Remuneration of and balances with members of the board of directors

Remuneration of the board of directors

The current remuneration policy for Bankinter's directors for the years 2025, 2026 and 2027 was approved by 88.953% of the capital present and represented at the Annual General Meeting held on 21 March 2024 and came into force on that same day (pursuant to Article 529 novodecies of the Consolidated Text of the Spanish Companies Act).

In relation to the remuneration of board members, as a listed company Bankinter prepares an annual report on directors' remuneration, using the template provided in the CNMV Circular, and submits it to consultative vote at the Annual General Meeting. The latest report on the remuneration of directors was approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 March 2025, with an approval rate of 89.7928%. The report included information on the general remuneration policy, its application in 2024 and the remuneration system applicable in 2025. While this practice has only been mandatory for listed companies since 2014, Bankinter has been submitting this report to the Annual General Meeting since 2008, in line with the recommendations of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies. The directors' remuneration report that will be submitted to a consultative vote at the next General Meeting (in which the approval of these annual financial statements is also proposed) provides details about the application of the directors' remuneration policy in 2025. As in previous years, the report is included as a separate section of the management report of these annual financial statements.

The breakdown of remunerations included in this section take into account the following changes in the composition of the board, approved at the Annual General Meeting held in March 2025:

- Increase in the number of board members from 11 to 12.
- Appointments of Juan Antonio Zufiría Zatarain and Alfonso Villanueva Rodríguez as new independent external directors.

Lastly, effective on 27 March 2025, the independent external director Álvaro Álvarez-Alonso Plaza resigned from the board.

i) Remuneration of directors for carrying out their board duties

According to Bankinter's by-laws, directors may be compensated for performing the duties entrusted to them in their capacity as members of the board of directors in the following manner:

- annual fixed allocation;
- allowances for attending meetings of the board of directors and any board committees to which they belong; and
- delivery of shares, share options or any remuneration linked to the value of the shares following a resolution by the general meeting regarding the number and price of the shares, and other items required by law.

In accordance with Articles 217 and 529 septdecies of the Spanish Companies Act, and given the increase in the number of board members, shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of 27 March 2025 approved the amount of 3 million euros as the new maximum amount for the annual remuneration of directors in their capacity as such.

Acting on the recommendation of the remuneration committee, the board of directors determined the specific amount corresponding to each of the directors, in their capacity as such, based on the agreement of the General Meeting. Within the limit set at that meeting and again acting on the recommendation of the remuneration committee, on 19 December 2024 the board of directors approved increasing the amounts established for 2025 by 3%, in line with the general increase applicable to Bankinter Group employees.

In 2025, the total remuneration received by directors individually in that capacity was paid by means of: i) annual fixed allocation for belonging to the board of directors and for the performance of their specific responsibilities and duties as members of the board and its committees; and ii) allowances for attending the meetings of the board and of its committees. Since 1 January 2015, no Bankinter shares have been delivered to directors as compensation for their role as directors. This was also the case in 2025.

In compliance with corporate governance recommendations, the remuneration of external non-executive directors does not include any variable components since it is not subject to the achievement of objectives.

Itemised total individual remuneration of members of Bankinter's board of directors in their capacity as such (supervisory and collective decision-making duties) in 2025 and 2024:

In euros		
Directors	2025	2024
María Dolores Dancausa Treviño (1)	268,617	245,262
Alfonso Botín-Sanz de Sautuola y Naveda	253,268	245,889
Gloria Ortiz Portero (1)	227,041	169,554
Fernando Masaveu Herrero	147,739	143,438
Marcelino Botín-Sanz de Sautuola y Naveda	134,949	126,671
María Teresa Pulido Mendoza	147,739	126,050
Teresa Marín-Retortillo Rubio	179,079	175,728
María Luisa Jordá Castro	195,068	190,632
Cristina García-Peri Álvarez (1)	207,498	189,153
Teresa Paz-Ares Rodríguez (1)	173,208	99,056
Juan Antonio Zufiría Zatarain (2)	120,447	—
Former directors (3)	47,872	291,716
	2,208,263	2,003,149

(1) The Annual General Meeting held on 21 March 2024 appointed, as members of the board of directors, Gloria Ortiz Portero (executive director) and Paz-Ares Rodríguez (independent external director). Likewise, on that same date, the board of directors appointed Ms Ortiz as chief executive officer, replacing María Dolores Dancausa Treviño, who was appointed non-executive chair. The appointment by the board and on the same date of Cristina García-Peri Álvarez, independent external director, as lead director.

(2) The Annual General Meeting held on 27 March 2025 appointed as members of the board of directors Juan Antonio Zufiría Zatarain and Alfonso Villanueva Rodríguez, both as independent external directors.

(3) Until 21 March, 2024, the following were members of Bankinter's board of directors: Pedro Guerrero Guerrero, as non-executive chairman, and Fernando José Francés Pons, as independent external director. Until 27 March 2025 Álvaro Alvarez-Alonso Plaza was a member of the board of directors.

Breakdown of the total amounts shown in preceding table for each director in their capacity as such, distinguishing between fixed remuneration and allowances for attendance at meetings of the board of directors and board committees in 2025 and 2024:

In euros				
Directors	2025		2024	
	Fixed remuneration	Attendance fees	Fixed remuneration	Attendance fees
María Dolores Dancausa Treviño (1)	217,446	51,171	206,139	39,123
Alfonso Botín-Sanz de Sautuola y Naveda	211,050	42,218	204,903	40,986
Gloria Ortiz Portero (1)	191,863	35,178	144,714	24,840
Fernando Masaveu Herrero	108,724	39,015	105,557	37,881
Marcelino Botín-Sanz de Sautuola y Naveda	108,724	26,225	105,557	21,114
María Teresa Pulido Mendoza	108,724	39,015	105,557	20,493
Teresa Marín-Retortillo Rubio	127,911	51,168	124,185	51,543
María Luisa Jordá Castro	127,911	67,157	124,185	66,447
Cristina García-Peri Álvarez (1)	150,571	56,927	141,336	47,817
Teresa Paz-Ares Rodríguez (1)	123,320	49,888	82,289	16,767
Juan Antonio Zufiría Zatarain (2)	82,712	37,735	—	—
Former directors (2)	30,603	17,269	194,840	96,876
Subtotals	1,672,271	535,992	1,539,262	463,887
Total	2,208,263		2,003,149	

(1) The Annual General Meeting held on 21 March 2024 appointed, as members of the board of directors, Gloria Ortiz Portero (executive director) and Paz-Ares Rodríguez (independent external director). Likewise, on that same date, the board of directors appointed Ms Ortiz as chief executive officer, replacing María Dolores Dancausa Treviño, who was appointed non-executive chair. The appointment by the board and on the same date of Cristina García-Peri Álvarez, independent external director, as lead director.

(2) The Annual General Meeting held on 27 March 2025 appointed as members of the board of directors Juan Antonio Zufiría Zatarain and Alfonso Villanueva Rodríguez, both as independent external directors.

(3) Until 21 March, 2024, the following were members of Bankinter's board of directors: Pedro Guerrero Guerrero, as non-executive chairman, and Fernando José Francés Pons, as independent external director. Until 27 March 2025 Álvaro Alvarez-Alonso Plaza was a member of the board of directors.

The increase in the total remuneration of directors (2025 vs. 2024) for the performance of their duties as such, is mainly due to the increase in the number of board members that was approved at the 2025 Annual General Meeting, as stated above.

ii) Fixed remuneration of the non-executive chair of the board of directors

María Dolores Dancausa Treviño was appointed non-executive chair of Bankinter's board of directors on 21 March 2024.

Breakdown of the remuneration components for the chair of the board of directors for the performance of non-executive institutional duties additional¹ to those performed as chair of the collective decision-making body (the latter remunerated in accordance with the scheme set out in the previous point):

- fixed remuneration; and
- corporate benefits and remuneration in kind.

As indicated previously, the non-executive chair of the board of directors does not receive any variable remuneration. Nor is she entitled to any pension benefits.

The service level agreement signed between Bankinter and the board member who serves as the chair does not include any golden parachute clauses, or any clauses that link the accrual of financial rights to situations of change of control over the Bank (standard clauses in these types of contracts in large corporates), as specified in the annual report on directors' remuneration.

Fixed remuneration:

Fixed remuneration received by María Dolores Dancausa Treviño in 2025 amounted to 515 thousand euros. This amount was updated by 3% with respect to 2024, as was the remuneration for directors described in the previous section in line with the general increase applicable to Bankinter Group employees.

Corporate benefits and remuneration in kind:

As a beneficiary of medical insurance policies and other remuneration in kind and corporate benefits, María Dolores Dancausa Treviño received a total amount of 20 thousand euros (17 thousand euros in 2024).

iii) Remuneration of executive directors for their executive duties

a) Components of remuneration of executive directors for their executive duties

Components of remuneration of executive directors in 2025 for their executive duties:

- Basic fixed remuneration, which primarily reflects professional experience and organisational responsibility.
- Variable remuneration, which reflects sustainability of performance and is adapted to risk.

Fixed remuneration

This is made up of the following concepts:

- Basic fixed remuneration, which primarily reflects professional experience and organisational responsibility.

- Corporate benefits and remuneration in kind: Executive directors may be beneficiaries of health insurance policies taken out by the Bank. The Bank pays the related premiums, which are attributed to the directors as remuneration in kind. The Bank also compensates certain of these directors with other remuneration in kind, such as the leasing of vehicles and other corporate benefits that apply to all other staff.
- 'Supplementary pension scheme for executive directors and management committee members', in which currently only the chief executive officer among executive directors takes part.

Bankinter's pension scheme is a defined contribution plan. To implement it, the Bank has taken out a unit-linked group insurance policy and a guaranteed return group insurance policy covering retirement, death and disability.

An annual contribution equivalent to 40% of the base salary will be made for the chief executive officer, based exclusively on the fixed remuneration (i.e. the calculation for the annual contribution does not include any variable components or remuneration elements such as social and other benefits).

This system and contribution is explained in the Directors' Remuneration Policy and also in the reports on the remuneration of directors approved via consultative vote at the Annual General Meetings in recent years.

Variable remuneration

Annual variable remuneration:

The annual variable remuneration system for executive directors was the same as that for other Bankinter Group employees who receive this type of remuneration.

The variable incentive for 2025 has been calculated annually. This annual variable remuneration had the following financial indicators:

- 1) the Group's profit before tax (PBT), for contributing to the efficient management of risks and involvement in medium- and long-term management; and
- 2) the Group's pre-provision profit, as a crucial element in the sustainability of the business in the medium and long term and alignment with the Entity's risk policy.

These indicators (the Group's PBT and gross operating income) represent 40% and 60%, respectively, of annual variable remuneration. The variable component accrues from the achievement of 90% and up to a maximum of 120% of the targets, potentially resulting in between 80% and 120% of the variable amount assigned to each beneficiary, according to the aforementioned achievement percentages.

Pursuant to the foregoing, the final percentage accrual of the annual variable incentive for executive directors in 2025 was 99.01% (the overall accrual index was 105.48% in 2024).

Multi-year variable remuneration

¹ Details of these duties are set out in the annual corporate governance report, which forms an integral part of the management report in the annual accounts.

At its meeting on 17 July 2024 and acting on the recommendation of the remuneration committee, the board of directors approved a new multi-year incentive plan for 2024–2026 (the '2024–2026 IP'). The essential characteristics are described in the report on directors' remuneration, which was approved at the 2025 Annual General Meeting and which is submitted to a consultative vote at the 2026 Annual General Meeting. The beneficiaries of this incentive plan will include executive directors.

The purpose of the 2024–2026 IP is to achieve maximum motivation, loyalty and alignment among the beneficiaries with the Entity's strategic plan for this period, conveying a long-term vision of the Bank to generate a culture of sustainability. The indicators are measured over a period of three years, while the accrual period begins on 1 July 2024.

The reference amount of the 2024–2026 IP is two years of the annual gross fixed salary at 31 December 2023, for the executive vice chairman, and at 21 March 2024 for the chief executive officer, as that was the date on which she was appointed. To calculate this reference amount, both remuneration in kind and corporate benefits and variable remuneration are expressly excluded.

100% of the 2024–2026 incentive plan is subject to the following final conditions:

- The Group's RoE (which measures capacity to generate value for shareholders) must be above average for a peer group of entities at 31 December each year (2024, 2025 and 2026). The comparison group of entities will be determined by the remuneration committee each year and listed in the reports on director remuneration. The peer group for 2025 comprised: Banco Santander, BBVA, CaixaBank, Unicaja, Sabadell, Abanca and Kutxabank. Corporate transactions are excluded from the calculation of RoE (both for the Bank and the peer group).

If the midpoint of the peer group is not exceeded in 2024, 2025 and/or 2026, the reference amount will be reduced proportionally.

At 31 December 2025, the Group's RoE was above the mid-point for the peer group of companies (18.68%).

- Net profit at 31 December 2026 must be at least 1,075 million euros.

Adjustment of annual and multi-year variable to sustainability-linked indicators

Furthermore, to earn variable remuneration, whether annual or multi-year, the following indicators (which may reduce accrued variable remuneration to zero but may never increase the amount) had to be met cumulatively:

- Risk appetite framework ratios (which measure the following risks) that are explained in the director remuneration report: credit risk, solvency risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, reputational risk and environment risk, which must meet the condition of not exceeding the risk level defined in the risk appetite framework. The level of achievement of these ratios in 2025 was 100%. Therefore, the amount of the variable remuneration accrued or receivable for the PBT and gross profit targets before provisions will not be reduced.

- RoE TTC (through the cycle); i.e. return on equity invested factoring in the structure perspective which eliminates the effect of the cycle, thereby providing the ideal measurement of performance, must be above 9% to accrue 100% of the incentive achieved. If this ratio is between 6% and 9%, 50% of the achieved indicators would be paid; if it is below 6%, no amount whatsoever would be paid. The level of achievement of this indicator in 2025 was over 100% (having reached 16.31%), meaning that the amount of variable remuneration receivable in 2025 accrued on the aforementioned indicators was not reduced in any way.

In the case of 2025 annual variable remuneration, the final accrual is therefore 99.01%. In the case of the 2024–2026 IP, the first two annual conditions for 2024 and 2025 have been met, with its accrual pending the achievement of the last annual condition and the final condition, described above.

b) Amounts of remuneration accrued in 2025 by the executive vice chairman

Amount of fixed remuneration:

Alfonso Botín-Sanz de Sautuola y Naveda, executive vice chairman of Bankinter, received a total of 1,003 thousand euros as fixed remuneration. This remuneration was updated by 3% with respect to 2024, as was the remuneration for directors described in the previous section in line with the general increase applicable to Bankinter Group employees and in appreciation of his dedication and performance.

The executive vice chairman also received 4 thousand euros (the same as in 2024) as remuneration in kind and other items in corporate benefits.

As stated above, the executive vice chairman is not a beneficiary of the pension scheme.

Amount of variable remuneration:

At the end of 2025, only annual variable remuneration was accrued; the amount accrued by the executive vice chairman, taking into account the achievement percentage indicated above, came to 347 thousand euros, which will be paid in the manner and terms indicated below. Further details are provided in the directors' remuneration report (40% of the total variable remuneration accrued is deferred for five years, i.e. until 2031):

- In cash (the gross amounts accrued are provided below. These amounts will be paid net of tax):
 - 50% of the non-deferred annual variable remuneration: 104 thousand euros.
 - 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration, pursuant to the following schedule:
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 14 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2027.
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 14 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2028.
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 14 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2029.
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 14 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2030.

- 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 14 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2031.
- ii. In shares (conditional upon approval at the 2026 Annual General Meeting). The maximum number of Bankinter shares to be delivered, calculated over gross amounts accrued, is shown below. The average quoted price of the Bankinter share at the close of business for the trading sessions between 2 January and 20 January 2026, inclusive, will be used to determine the number of shares to be delivered. This share price is 14.1973 euros/per share:
 - 50% of the non-deferred annual variable remuneration will be paid through the delivery of shares, as follows: 7,341 shares, to be delivered within 15 trading days following approval by the board.
 - 50% of the deferred variable remuneration accrued will be paid in shares, as follows:
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 978 shares, which will be paid in January 2027.
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 978 shares, which will be paid in January 2028.
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 978 shares, which will be paid in January 2029.
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 978 shares, which will be paid in January 2030.
 - 1/5 of the 50% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 978 shares, which will be paid in January 2031.

The shares will be delivered net of taxes and in accordance with the schedule provided previously.

c) Amounts of remuneration accrued in 2025 by the chief executive officer

Amount of fixed remuneration:

Gloria Ortiz Portero, chief executive officer of Bankinter, received a total of 1,050 thousand euros as fixed remuneration. This remuneration was updated by 6% with respect to 2024, in appreciation of her dedication and performance.

The chief executive officer also received 14 thousand euros as remuneration in kind and other items in corporate benefits (11 thousand euros in 2024).

The contribution to the social security system made on behalf of Ms Ortiz, as CEO, came to 420 thousand euros in 2025 (40% of the proportional annual fixed remuneration since her appointment on 21 March 2024), compared with 311 thousand euros in 2024). These contributions are not vested, but the accumulated amount is entered in the directors' remuneration report submitted to consultative vote at the 2026 Annual General Meeting.

Amount of variable remuneration:

At the end of 2025, only annual variable remuneration had been accrued. The amount accrued by Gloria Ortiz Portero as chief executive officer, taking into account the percentage of achievement indicated above, was 364 thousand euros, paid in the manner and terms indicated below and described in more detail in the Directors' Remuneration Report (60% of the total variable remuneration accrued is deferred for 5 years, that is, until 2031):

- i. In cash (the gross amounts accrued are provided below. These amounts will be paid net of tax):
 - 50% of the non-deferred annual variable remuneration: 73 thousand euros.
 - 40% of the deferred annual variable remuneration, pursuant to the following schedule:
 - 1/5 of the 40% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 17 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2027.
 - 1/5 of the 40% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 17 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2028.
 - 1/5 of the 40% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 17 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2029.
 - 1/5 of the 40% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 17 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2030.
 - 1/5 of the 40% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 17 thousand euros, which will be paid in January 2031.
- ii. In shares (conditional upon approval at the 2026 Annual General Meeting). The maximum number of Bankinter shares to be delivered, calculated over gross amounts accrued, is shown below. The average quoted price of the Bankinter share at the close of business for the trading sessions between 2 January and 20 January 2026, inclusive, will be used to determine the number of shares to be delivered. This share price is 14.1973 euros/per share:
 - 50% of the non-deferred annual variable remuneration will be paid through the delivery of shares, as follows: 5,125 shares, to be delivered within 15 trading days following approval by the Board.
 - 60% of the deferred variable remuneration accrued will be paid in shares, as follows:
 - 1/5 of the 60% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 1,845 shares, which will be paid in January 2027.
 - 1/5 of the 60% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 1,845 shares, which will be paid in January 2028.
 - 1/5 of the 60% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 1,845 shares, which will be paid in January 2029.
 - 1/5 of the 60% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 1,845 shares, which will be paid in January 2030.

- 1/5 of the 60% of the deferred annual variable remuneration: 1,845 shares, which will be paid in January 2031.

The shares will be delivered net of taxes and in accordance with the schedule provided previously.

In addition, in 2025 board members received the shares corresponding to the deferral of the variable remuneration accrued in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, plus the 2022-2023 multi-year variable remuneration, as well as the shares corresponding to the non-deferred accrued annual variable remuneration in 2024, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Annual General Meetings between 2020 and 2025.

The following deliveries of cash and shares can be traced to deferred variable remuneration for the performance of their duties as executive directors. In the case of María Dolores Dancausa Treviño, they accrued during the periods in which she held the position of chief executive officer. As indicated previously, since 21 March 2024 Ms Dancausa, has served as the non-executive chair of Bankinter and since that date has not received any variable remuneration associated with her remuneration.

CASH PAYMENTS FROM MULTI-YEAR VARIABLE REMUNERATION

	Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2019	Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2020	Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2021	Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2022	Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2023	2022-2023 multi-year variable remuneration accrued in 2023	Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2024
María Dolores Dancausa Treviño (i)	15	4	17	19	19	81	25
Alfonso Botín-Sanz de Sautuola y Naveda (ii)	—	0	—	11	18	78	108
Gloria Ortiz Portero (iii)	0	0	0	0	0	0	58

(i) Deliveries resulting from deferred variable remuneration that Ms Dancausa accrued during the period in which she served as chief executive officer. Since 21 March 2024, Mrs. Dancausa, as explained above, has served as the non-executive chairwoman of Bankinter; from this date onwards, she receives no variable remuneration associated with her remuneration.

(ii) Term started on 23 March 2022.

(iii) Deliveries resulting from variable remuneration that Ms Ortiz accrued since her appointment as chief executive officer (21 March 2024).

DELIVERY OF SHARES FROM ANNUAL VARIABLE REMUNERATION

	Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2019		Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2020		Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2021		Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2022		Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2023		2022-2023 multi-year variable remuneration accrued in 2023		Annual variable remuneration accrued in 2024	
Executive director	Unit price assigned to each share 1	In shares 7	Unit price assigned to each share 2	In shares 7	Unit price assigned to each share 3	In shares 7	Unit price assigned to each share 4	In shares 7	Unit price assigned to each share 5	In shares 7	Unit price assigned to each share 5	In shares 7	Unit price assigned to each share 6	In shares 7
María Dolores Dancausa Treviño (i)	6.45	2,914	4.80	1,122	4.91	3,318	6.59	2,749	6.01	3,118	6.01	13,094	8.01	2,063
Alfonso Botín-Sanz de Sautuola y Naveda (ii)	—	0	—	0	—	0	6.59	1,101	6.01	2,890	6.01	12,621	8.01	8,752
Gloria Ortiz Portero (iii)	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	—	4,683

(i) Deliveries resulting from deferred variable remuneration that Ms Dancausa accrued during the period in which she served as chief executive officer. Since 21 March 2024, Mrs. Dancausa, as explained above, has served as the non-executive chairwoman of Bankinter; from this date onwards, she receives no variable remuneration associated with her remuneration.

(ii) Term started on 23 March 2022.

(iii) Deliveries resulting from variable remuneration that Ms Ortiz accrued since her appointment as chief executive officer.

1 Average quoted price of the Bankinter share at market close for each trading session held between 2 January and 20 January 2020. Price per share at time of delivery: 8.22 euros per share.

2 Average quoted price of the Bankinter share at market close for each trading session held between 2 January and 20 January 2021. Price per share at time of delivery: 8.22 euros per share.

3 Average quoted price of the Bankinter share at market close for each trading session held between 3 January and 20 January 2022. Price per share at time of delivery: 8.22 euros per share.

4 Average quoted price of the Bankinter share at market close for each trading session held between 2 January and 20 January 2023. Price per share at time of delivery: 8.22 euros per share.

5 Average quoted price of the Bankinter share at market close for each trading session held between 2 January and 19 January 2024. Price per share at time of delivery: 8.22 euros per share.

6 Average quoted price of the Bankinter share at market close for each trading session held between 2 January and 20 January 2025. Price per share at time of delivery: 10.54 euros per share.

7 For shares corresponding to variable remuneration from years prior to 2021, the original number of shares to be delivered needs to be adjusted in the manner approved by Bankinter's board of directors in order to mitigate the impact of Línea Directa Aseguradora, S.A., going public on the price of the share. This means the delivery of 1.28379 shares for each share pending delivery.

The recognition of variable remuneration that may be settled in shares with respect to compensation for the board of directors did not have an impact on the statement of profit or loss for 2025 and 2024, as provisions were recognised in the years in which it accrued. Economic value of the shares delivered (amounts in euros):

	2025(*)	2024(*)
Directors	-	-
Executive directors	577,196	1,071,494
Total	577,196	1,071,494

(*) Figures gross of taxes. Gloria Ortiz Portero received shares for the deferred variable remuneration accrued as a senior manager of Bankinter. They do not need to be included in this table as they do not correspond to the performance of her duties as chief executive officer.

The impact of these share deliveries on equity amounted to 577 thousand euros at 31 December 2025.

iv) Other remuneration

No remuneration has accrued to Bankinter directors for services provided other than those inherent to their posts, nor for services at a third-party company.

Bankinter has no pension commitments to its directors, except those who serve in the position of chief executive officer, as mentioned above.

Bankinter has not agreed any golden parachute clauses with any of the executive directors in their services contract, or any clauses that link the accrual of financial rights to situations of change of control over the Bank, which are common clauses in these types of contracts in large corporates, as specified in the directors' remuneration report that will be submitted to a consultative vote at the 2026 General Meeting, as in previous years.

Summary of Director's remuneration, loans and other benefits

Remuneration by type

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Fixed remuneration (1)	2,606	2,608
Variable remuneration (2)	711	732
Attendance fees (3)	536	464
By-law allowances (4)	1,672	1,539
Share options and/or other financial instruments	-	-
Other	-	-
	5,525	5,343

(1) Fixed remuneration accrued in 2025 corresponding exclusively to remuneration accrued by the executive directors and the chair of the board for the performance of their non-executive institutional duties. In 2024, in the case of the non-executive chairman, both the amount received by Pedro Guerrero Guerrero until the end of his term on 21 March 2024 and the amount received by María Dolores Dancausa Treviño since her appointment as non-executive chair on the same date. In the case of chief executive officer, both the amount received by María Dolores Dancausa Treviño until the cessation of her executive duties on 21 March 2024 and the amount received by Gloria Ortiz Portero following her appointment as chief executive officer on the same date. Also included is the remuneration in kind and other items received as corporate benefits by the directors who held the positions of chair and executive directors during the year, and other items received as corporate benefits (which amount to 38 thousand euros in 2025 and the same amount as in 2024).

(2) Annual variable remuneration corresponds only to executive directors during the year. In 2024, in the case of the chief executive officer, both the variable remuneration accrued by María Dolores Dancausa Treviño until the cessation of her executive duties on 21 March 2024 and the amount accrued by Gloria Ortiz Portero since her appointment as chief executive officer on the same date.

(3) Attendance fees for board and committee meetings (directors).

(4) Includes fixed remuneration of the board (for seats on the board).

Remuneration by director category, including all items

	Thousands of euros			
	2025		2024	
Director category (*)	By company1	By group (**)	By company1	By group (**)
Executive	3,262	—	3,202	—
Proprietary external	283	—	270	—
Independent external	1,177	9	1,009	44
Other external	803	—	862	—
	5,525	9	5,343	44

1 Includes the remuneration in kind received by the directors who served as the chair and executive directors during the year and other items of corporate benefits received (amounting to 38 thousand euros in 2025, the same amount as in 2024).

(*) For each category, the remuneration of directors classed in the aforementioned categories during 2025 is included, regardless of the period in which they were classed as such.

(**) Includes amounts received by Teresa Martín-Retortillo Rubio as a member of the board of directors of EVO Banco, a subsidiary of Bankinter, as well as a member of several of its supervisory committees. In 2025, it corresponds to amounts received up to the merger of EVO Banco, S.A.U. with Bankinter, S.A. in April 2025.

Other benefits

	Thousands of euros
Advances	-
Credit facilities granted	-
Pension funds and schemes: Contributions (1)	420
Pension funds and schemes: Obligations undertaken (2)	2,968
Life insurance premiums	5
Guarantees provided by the Entity to directors	-

(1) On 20 December 2017, acting on the recommendation of the remuneration committee, Bankinter's board of directors approved a 'Supplementary pension scheme for executive directors and management committee members'. Compatible with the Entity's corporate strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests, the scheme includes mechanisms to adjust the Entity's contributions based on earnings or adverse circumstances. As previously stated, the chief executive officer is the only executive director who receives contributions.

(2) The figures for the obligations assumed in 2025 relate to contributions to the 'Supplementary pension scheme' for the current chief executive officer, from the date of her appointment to this role, as well as the annual contributions made in previous years for her role as a senior manager. In addition, current contributions in favour of the previous chief executive officer (2010 to 2024) are included. These are subject to requirements for verification that 'malus' and 'clawback' clauses are not applicable and others provided for in the rules and regulations of the supplementary pension scheme.

Bankinter does not have any pension commitments with the other non-executive directors, nor currently with the executive vice chairman.

Transactions with members of the board of directors

See section 5 (related party transactions) of the 2025 annual corporate governance report for significant transactions implying a transfer of resources or obligations between Bankinter and Bankinter Group companies and directors of Bankinter, S.A., its significant shareholders, executives and related parties outside the ordinary course of business of Bankinter, S.A., or any transactions that were not carried out at arm's length.

Overall information and characteristics of the credit facilities and guarantees granted to directors are provided below:

- The amount drawn down on credit facilities granted to directors at 31 December 2025 was 6,450 thousand euros, with a limit of 17,764 thousand euros (4,915 thousand euros drawn down and 16,527 thousand euros limit at 31 December 2024). At 31 December 2025, the Entity had no guarantees extended to directors (the same as at 31 December 2024).
- The average remaining term on the loans and credit facilities granted to the Bank's directors in 2025 was approximately 8 years and 7 months (9 years and 1 month in 2024). The interest rates ranged from 0.60% and 3.00% in 2025 (the same as in 2024).

Additional disclosures on related-party transactions appearing in Appendix I to these notes are provided below:

- The average remaining term on the finance agreements listed in that Appendix is 8 years and 1 month (7 years and 10 months in 2024).
- The average effective interest rate on credit facilities granted to directors and managers is 2.689% (2.740% in 2024). Of these credit facilities, 59% was backed by personal guarantees and the remaining 41% by collateral (63% and 37% respectively in 2024).
- The average effective interest rate on credit facilities granted to other related parties was 3.357% (2024: 4.289%). Of these credit facilities, 82% was backed by personal guarantees and the remaining 18% by collateral (84% and 16%, respectively, in 2024).

At the end of 2025 and 2024, no loss allowance was recognised for doubtful receivables relating to amounts included in the outstanding balances.

At the end of 2025 and 2024, no expenses were recorded for uncollectible or doubtful receivables from related parties.

Conflicts of interest of members of the board of directors

Article 229 of the Spanish Companies Act states that directors must notify the board of directors of any direct or indirect conflict of interest that they or persons related to them may have with the interests of the company. Bankinter also has a Conflict of Interest Prevention Policy, adopted by the board on 22 April 2015 and amended to the current text as approved by the board on 19 June 2024. No member of the board of directors has reported a conflict of interest as defined under Article 229 of the Spanish Companies Act, and the board members have made an express record thereof as per Section 3 of the article.

Directors' stakes in share capital

Shareholdings owned by members of the board of directors in the Entity's share capital at 31 December 2025 are disclosed in the annual corporate governance report for 2025, which forms an integral part of these annual financial statements.

Remuneration of senior management

At 31 December 2025, there were 9 senior managers, as reflected in the 2025 Corporate Governance Report that forms part of the management report of these annual financial statements (9 at 31 December 2024). In neither of these years are the board members included within this group in the performance of their duties.

Consequently, the aggregate remuneration of senior management in 2025 by item was as follows:

- Fixed salary: 3,359 thousand euros (3,335 thousand euros in 2024).
- Variable remuneration²
 - Annual variable remuneration: 1,053 thousand euros (1,082 thousand euros in 2024).
 - Multi-year variable remuneration 356 thousand euros. No amount was accrued in 2024.
- Contributions to social benefit schemes: 1,014 thousand euros in 2025 (1,594 thousand euros in 2024).

37. Information on sustainability management

In the pursuit of their business, the entities in Bankinter Group aim not only to meet their own goals in benefit of shareholders but also to generate shared value with stakeholders by implementing guidelines for responsible behaviour with a view to becoming the benchmark bank in sustainability.

To achieve this, a comprehensive corporate responsibility management process was implemented that is sustainable, lasting, focused on value creation, and integrated in the Bank's management in a global, transversal and gradual manner.

In May 2025, the board of directors approved a new update to the Group's Sustainability Policy, proposed by the sustainability and appointments committee as the body responsible for advising and making recommendations to the board on matters covered by this policy, as well as for ensuring that non-financial and diversity information is made public.

The update included the redefinition of some of the principles and the structuring of each principle into the three sustainability dimensions (environmental, social and governance), as described below.

- Environmental Dimension (E). Bankinter will conduct its activities in accordance with the most advanced standards in environmental responsibility, including initiatives to reduce carbon emissions and ensure the efficient use of natural resources and waste management. In developing this principle, Bankinter will:
 - Manage the direct and indirect environmental impact in the most relevant areas which its businesses and activities may generate, promoting positive impacts and reducing negative impacts.

² The variable remuneration for senior management follows the same payment and dates pattern described for the executive vice chairman.

- Support its customers in their transition to more sustainable business models, acting as a lever to boost such behaviours or actions.
- Integrate environmental, climate and energy efficiency aspects into the Group's activities, products and services.
- Social dimension (S). In the pursuit of its activities, Bankinter will take into account the impact on communities, diversity and inclusion, working conditions and commitment to its stakeholders. In developing this principle, Bankinter will:
 - Ensure a direct and indirect social impact in the most relevant areas which its businesses and activities may generate, promoting positive impacts and reducing negative impacts.
 - Guarantee a balanced, accessible, honest, transparent and clear relationship with its customers and stakeholders in general, offering products that cater to their needs and deliver outstanding levels of service.
 - Guarantee a human resources management system that fosters their well-being and engagement through work-life balance measures, personal and professional development, and safety and health, while also fostering the inclusivity and diversity of the workforce.
 - Support the social development of the communities in which the Group operates, both through its own activity and through initiatives aimed at social investment and financial inclusion, supported by dialogue and collaboration with the not-for-profit sector and the corporate volunteer programme.
 - Respect human rights in all territories in which the Group operates, in accordance with its Human Rights Principles and under the guidance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of Workers and other internationally recognised codes, such as the UN Global Compact.
- Governance dimension (G). Bankinter will implement internal governance rules to guarantee corporate ethics, transparency and compliance with prevailing legislation. In developing this principle, Bankinter will:
 - Guarantee the promotion of a risk culture that governs the actions of everyone who belongs to Bankinter Group, ensuring, in their relationship with stakeholders, non-discrimination, transparency, business ethics, an appropriate risk management culture, money laundering, corruption and terrorist financing prevention, and the establishment of a transparent tax policy with responsible and prudent criteria.
 - Implement a structure of governance bodies and a set of clear internal regulations, with well-defined roles and responsibilities and effective control systems, that promote best practices in corporate governance and, in general, sustainability in management, to ensure compliance with prevailing legislation.
 - Preserve integrity, confidentiality, privacy and availability of information by applying best practices in information security and cybersecurity.

- Ensure the involvement of the board of directors in the integration of sustainability criteria into the Group's strategy (in the short, medium and/or long term), commercial and financial plans and in risk management, control and supervision model.
- Carry out responsible and sustainable management of the supply chain, promoting respect for the Group's ethical, environmental, social and governance commitments set out herein.

The policy applies to all entities that make up Bankinter Group and reflects the commitment to align with the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreements. Bankinter also adheres to alliances and standards like the UN Global Compact Guiding Principles, the Equator Principles, the Principles for Responsible Banking and the UN Environment Programme Financial Sector Initiative. These frameworks reinforce Bankinter Group's commitment to sustainability and its integration into the corporate strategy.

The Group implements its sustainability policy while always guaranteeing its full alignment and consistency with the Bank's strategy and the demands of an ever-changing environment, through the following instruments:

- Strategic sustainability plans, drawn up on a multi-year basis.
- Strategic lines, which structure and implement these plans.
- Related programmes and their economic, social and environmental goals arising from implementation of the strategic lines.
- Channels for stakeholder communication and dialogue.
- Training and skills development.
- The Group's other internal policies, which reflect the guidelines set out by the Bank for various areas.

The board of directors is the competent body for establishing and overseeing compliance with the Sustainability Policy and its implementation instruments, and for agreeing to any amendments that prove necessary.

The board sustainability and appointments committee is responsible for monitoring implementation of the policy.

The board's risk and compliance committee monitors changes in the Group's risks and their degree of alignment with the defined culture, strategies and policies, including those related to sustainability.

The board's audit committee is responsible for informing the Bank of Spain in advance about the related non-financial information that the Entity must make public periodically.

The sustainability committee is responsible for issues relating to sustainability and for preparing the proposal for multi-year strategic sustainability plans and promoting compliance with the principles contained in this policy, as well as with the objectives of the current strategic sustainability plan, within Bankinter Group.

The Sustainability division promotes the sustainability strategy across the Group, thus incorporating all areas, subsidiaries and branches. It is also responsible for identifying areas with room for improvement, pursuant to internationally recognised ethics and sustainability standards, rules, guidelines and benchmarks, and for proposing the adoption of instruments for developing this policy, for approval by the pertinent body, depending on materiality. It also draws up accountability reports for the various regulators and competent bodies and other stakeholders, and it prepares the information required by sustainability analysts and investors. The Sustainability division periodically reports on the degree of compliance with the objectives set for sustainability and appointments committee and the sustainability committee.

Sustainability plans are the instrument that the Bank implements to deploy its Sustainability Policy. The current sustainability strategic plan, called the ADN Plan, was approved by the sustainability and appointments committee in January 2024 and defines 16 strategic lines structured around three pillars: responsible action, differentiation and sustainable business. The identified initiatives contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda and cover the matters which, based on the materiality analyses conducted, the different stakeholders considered to be the most important.

The achievement of business objectives must be compatible not only with regulatory compliance, but also with the development of best practices and national and international standards required for the Group's activity. The Strategic Plan was defined to comply with regulatory requirements in the area of sustainability and following recommendations from international influencers, such as sustainability rating agencies and corporate responsibility observatories.

In light of the publication of the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) and the development of the ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards) and the associated EFRAG (European Financial Reporting Advisory Group) guidelines, Bankinter Group conducted a dual materiality analysis in 2024 that was reviewed and updated in 2025. This update, grouping and reclassification identified 30 material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) in the areas of climate change (ESRS E1), own employees (ESRS S1), consumers and end users (ESRS S4) and governance (ESRS G1), compared to the 43 IROs identified in 2024 in the same areas, after some of these IROs were grouped.

In 2025, Bankinter issued its Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information and Sustainability Information (CSNFISI) for the first time. Pursuant to the provisions of the Commercial Code and the Spanish Companies Act, the statement includes the information required to understand the development, results and status of the Group's performance as regards sustainability, the impact of its business on the environment and society, employee matters, respect for human rights, and the prevention of corruption and bribery. Bankinter prepared the CSNFISI in accordance with the Non-Financial Information Act and in voluntary compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) approved in the Commission's delegated regulation 2023/2772, as it did in 2024.

The CSNFISI also includes the requisite information on sustainability initiatives to which Bankinter Group adheres, such as the financial initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEPFI), the Equator Principles and the UN Responsible Banking Principles.

The information included in the CSNFISI was verified externally by the firm PwC in its capacity as an independent verification services provider, with the scope defined in its verification report.

Bankinter's sustainability management was once again recognised in 2025 by the Bank's continuing place in the main sustainability indices (Dow Jones Best-in-class Index and the FTSE4Good). Meanwhile, sustainability rating agencies such as MSCI, Sustainalytics and ISS upgraded Bankinter's rating with respect to 2024.

Bankinter is a member of Forética (the Spanish association of businesses whose mission is to promote a culture of business ethics) and a partner entity in Corporate Excellence for Reputation Leadership, a corporate foundation created to pursue excellent management of intangible assets, and Fundación Lealtad, a not-for-profit institution whose mission is to strengthen the confidence of Spanish society in NGOs by promoting their transparency.

With respect to its own environmental management, the Group saw no need in 2025 to set aside provisions for any environmental risks and liabilities since there were no contingencies linked to environmental protection and improvement, and no penalties or fines were imposed on Bankinter Group for its environmental management. Neither did the Group incur any expenses or receive subsidies related to such risks. The Group's directors consider that any environmental risks that may arise from its operations are minimal and adequately covered, although it is working actively to manage the climate change risks associated with its financial activity.

38. Customer Service area

Customers and users of Bankinter Group have a Customer Service area at their disposal to resolve any complaints and claims regarding financial operations and services. This area acts independently and its decisions are binding on the Entity. It is separated from commercial services and has the appropriate means to handle and resolve cases.

Bankinter also has an independent customer ombudsman, who is equally competent at resolving claims by customers and has full decision-making powers. Again, any decisions made are binding for the Bank.

The Customer Service area guarantees appropriate attention, resolution and communication to customers. Bankinter Group customers can send their complaints and claims through various channels: website, email, mobile phone, branch, telephone, etc.

The activities of Bankinter's Customer Service area and customer ombudsman are carried out in accordance with Article 17 of Ministry of Economy Order ECO 734/2004 of 11 March. Pursuant to that article, these activities are summarised below.

Activity of the Customer Service area

In 2025, Customer Service area handled 32,997 cases, of which 10,108 were complaints (30.6%) and 22,889 were claims (69.4%). Of these claims, 55.1% were resolved in favour of Bankinter and 44.9% in favour of the customer.

The average resolution time in 2025 was 12 days.

The Customer Service area has a dedicated tool for monitoring, analysing and controlling the customer response time. Further improvement was made during the year to the systems used to enhance the efficiency of this area.

During 2025, work continued on the training plan as scheduled. The main aim is to ensure that Customer Service managers have the necessary knowledge to undertake their duties in controlling the entity's performance and guarantee its compliance with the current regulations. This training includes banking transparency, products, services and risk transactions, such as money laundering and terrorist financing prevention.

Bank of Spain

In 2025, Bank of Spain cases registered in the Bank's systems amounted to 459, of which:

In favour of the Bank:	103
In the customer's favour:	44
Uncontested:	106
No competence:	17
Withdrawn:	17
Pending:	189

Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV)

In 2025, CNMV cases registered in the Bank's system amounted to 51, of which:

Against the Bank:	6
In favour of the Bank:	6
Uncontested:	14
Pending:	25

Note: The information presented includes the integration of data from EVO.

Bankinter Ireland

Bankinter Ireland received 584 complaints in 2025, of which 546 were resolved in favour of the Bank and 38 in favour of the customer.

Total number of complaints accepted, partially ratified or rejected by the Financial Services Pensions Ombudsman – 1 (*partially confirmed).

*The organisation only recognises some of the facts presented by customers.

Bankinter Luxembourg

Bankinter Luxembourg received no claims in 2025.

Bankinter Portugal Customer Service and Quality area

In 2025, the Customer Service and Quality area of Bankinter Portugal received 693 complaints, of which 423 were of a regulatory nature (61%). Although there was a 12% increase compared to 2024, this increase is in line with the expansion of the customer base.

There was a marked improvement in efficiency: the average SLA decreased to 5.6 days, representing a 6.7% improvement over the previous year. Furthermore, the claims ratio per 1,000 customers remained at a controlled level, namely 2.073‰, reflecting robust management in a growth context.

39. Branches, centres and agents

Breakdown of Bankinter, S.A. branches, centres and agents at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Branches	446	446
Other business units		
Corporate banking	25	25
SMEs	78	77
Private banking and personal banking	48	48
Virtual branches	393	381
Number of agents and financial advisory companies (EAFIs)	354	355
Telephone and Internet branches	3	3

At 31 December 2025, Bankinter, S.A. had a network of 328 agents in Spain and 6 agents at the Bankinter branch in Portugal (328 and 6, respectively, at 31 December 2024), composed of natural or legal persons granted powers to detail with the Bank's customers on its behalf in negotiating and arranging transactions that are typical of a credit institution, plus 20 financial advisory companies (21 at 31 December 2024). This network managed 2,360 million euros of average customer deposits (2,563 million euros at 31 December 2024) and 2,029 million euros of average loans and receivables at December 2025 (1,955 million euros at 31 December 2024). A list is filed with the Bank of Spain's Office of Financial Institutions. Financial advisory companies are regulated by the Spanish Securities Market Act, Royal Decree 217/2008 of 15 February on the legal framework for investment services companies and, in particular, Spanish National Securities Market Commission Circular 10/2008 of 30 December on financial advisory companies.

40. Fiduciary businesses and investment services

Fees and commissions recorded in 2025 and 2024 for investment services and ancillary activities provided by the Group:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
On securities services	186,309	168,549
Underwriting and placement of securities	37,291	34,698
Purchase and sale of securities	47,499	43,772
Securities administration and custody	65,227	56,723
Asset management	36,292	33,357
For marketing of non-banking financial products	349,824	306,216
Mutual funds	227,285	193,465
SICAVs	9,615	9,137
Pension funds	34,185	31,898
Insurance	66,719	62,175
Alternative investments	9,399	7,107
Other (advisory services)	2,621	2,434
Total fees and commissions received	536,133	474,765

Balances of assets of investment funds, pension funds, customer portfolios and SICAVs managed by the Group together with the external investment funds marketed (Note 28):

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Own investment funds (Note 13)	20,018,524	16,102,838
External investment funds marketed	30,430,507	25,591,678
Pension funds (Note 13)	4,999,066	4,367,859
Asset management and SICAVs	9,306,926	7,965,613
	64,755,023	54,027,988

41. Remuneration of auditors

The fees for the financial audit services and for other services provided by the auditor of the Bank and the Group, PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., or by a company related to the auditor as a result of control, common ownership or common management, in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Fees for services charged by the auditor and related companies			
	Thousands of euros			
Description	Bankinter, S.A.		Bankinter Group	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Audit services	1,438	1,087	2,198	2,151
Other assurance services	454	484	481	533
Total audit and related services	1,892	1,571	2,679	2,684
Tax advisory services	-	-	-	-
Other services	42	45	42	46
Total professional services	1,934	1,616	2,721	2,730

In 2025, the Group's auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. and the companies in its network, provided non-audit services. These services primarily correspond to the following categories:

- Other assurance services:
 - Auditor's report on 'Internal Control over the Financial Reporting (ICFR) System'.
 - Annual Report on Customer Asset Protection of several Group companies.
 - Limited review reports on the consolidated interim statement of profit or loss at 31 March 2025 and 30 September 2025.
 - Report on money laundering prevention required by the regulator in Luxembourg.
 - Limited verification report of the Non-Financial Information Statement and Sustainability Information (NFIS) of Bankinter Group.
- Other services:
 - Periodic review of Qualified Intermediary (QI).

42. Tax situation

On 27 December 2000, the Bank notified the National Revenue Agency of its decision to apply the tax consolidation system from 2001 onwards. The Tax Group number 13/2001 was allocated by the National Revenue Agency.

Bankinter subsidiaries comprising the tax group at 31 December 2014 were as follows:

Bankinter Consultoría, Asesoramiento y Atención Telefónica, S.A.

Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

Hispanmarket, S.A.

Intermobiliaria, S.A.

Bankinter Consumer Finance E.F.C., S.A.

Bankinter Capital Riesgo, S.G.E.C.R, S.A.

Bankinter Emisiones, S.A.

Bankinter Sociedad de Financiación, S.A.

Arroyo Business Consulting Development, S.L.

Relanza Gestión, S.A.

Bankinter Global Services, S.A.

Línea Directa Aseguradora, S.A.

Línea Directa Asistencia, S.L.U.

Motoclub LDA. S.L.U.

Centro Avanzado de Reparaciones CAR, S.L.U.

Ambar Medline, S.L.U.

LDActivos, S.L.

Naviera Goya, S.L.

Naviera Sorolla, S.L.

Bankinter Securities, S.A.

Law 27/2014 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax ('LIS'), became effective on 1 January 2015, replacing the previous consolidated text of the Spanish Corporate Income Tax Law approved by RDL 4/2004 of 5 March and amending the tax rates with a reduction in the general rate from 30% to 25% (2015: 28%). However, the tax rate for credit institutions remains at 30%.

As a result of this modification and the developments in the tax consolidation system arising therefrom, the Bank has changed the composition of the tax group such that, at 1 January 2015, tax group no. 13/01 was composed of Bankinter, S.A., Bankinter Consumer Finance E.F.C., S.A. and Intermobiliaria, S.A. Likewise, with effect from 1 January 2016, the companies Naviera Goya S.L. and Naviera Sorolla S.L. were added to the tax group 13/01, the parent company of which is Bankinter, S.A.

The other companies that formed part of tax group no. 13/01 in 2014 were removed and now file individual tax returns, with the exception of Línea Directa Aseguradora, S.A., Línea Directa Asistencia, S.L.U., Motoclub LDA, Centro Avanzado de Reparaciones CAR, S.L.U., Ambar Medline, S.L.U., and LDActivos, S.L., which have formed their own consolidated tax group effective as from 1 January 2015 (Group no. 486/15). LDA Reparaciones, S.L. was included in this tax group with effect from 1 January 2017.

On 31 May 2019, EVO Banco S.A. was removed from VAT Group 0066/15 and tax group 269/15 following the acquisition of EVO Banco S.A. and Avantcard DAC by Bankinter, S.A. EVO Banco S.A. had been filing consolidated taxes since 2015 and in 2019 filed individual tax returns in Spain. In 2020, with effect from 1 January of that year, EVO Banco S.A. joined tax group 13/01, the parent entity of which is Bankinter, S.A. It subsequently merged with Bankinter in 2025.

Reconciliation between the consolidated accounting profit (loss) and consolidated taxable profit (loss) for 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros		
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Accounting profit (loss) for the year before tax	1,535,178	1,359,699
Permanent differences	(332,436)	(142,889)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(69,037)	(1,408)
Share of the profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method	(48,857)	(34,864)
Exemption, branch in Portugal	(236,693)	(189,707)
Special tax on banking	-	95,001
Others	22,151	(11,912)
Accounting tax base	1,202,742	1,216,810
Temporary differences	(70,895)	(3,439)
Tax base	1,131,847	1,213,371

Positive temporary differences in 2025 mainly included differences due to adjustments for non-tax deductible provisions. Negative temporary differences mainly included differences due to reversals of adjustments for provisions and other items that were not tax deductible in previous years.

Calculation of income tax expense for 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros		
	2025	2024
Tax charge for the year (Spain)	358,655	364,627
Tax charge for the year (Portugal branch)	61,791	59,788
Tax relief and credits	(2,946)	(1,593)
Other	28,152	(16,344)
Tax adjustments from previous financial years	(450)	249
Total tax expense	445,202	406,727

'Tax adjustments from previous financial years' in 2025 reflects the income tax expense for tax adjustments made in the settlement of Group companies' income tax for 2024 not foreseen at 31 December 2024.

The current tax expenditure for the financial year and the amount of deferred tax expenditure (income) for 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Current tax expense	404,535	451,672
Deferred tax expense	40,667	(44,945)
Total tax expense	445,202	406,727

Reconciliation of profit (loss) before tax and tax expense:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Accounting profit (loss) before tax:	1,535,178	1,359,699
x tax rate	458,386	397,033
Items for reconciliation of tax payable at the tax rate and income tax expense for the year:		
Non-deductible expenses	15,569	43,823
Non-eligible income	(94,589)	(75,808)
Total deductions applied during the year	(2,946)	(1,593)
Tax losses	(20,711)	(422)
Other:		
Tax adjustment from previous financial year	(450)	249
Tax expense, Portugal branch	61,791	59,788
Other	28,152	(16,344)
Income tax expense for the year	445,202	406,727
Effective tax rate for the year	29.00 %	29.91 %

In relation to open proceedings arising from tax inspections in previous years, in the proceedings corresponding to the corporate income tax Inspection for the years 2007 to 2009, enforcement of the ruling of the Spanish High Court of 30 July 2021, upheld by the Supreme Court ruling of 8 April 2024 dismissing the appeal we had lodged, was received on 9 January 2025, and payment of the corresponding debt was made, thereby concluding these proceedings.

Regarding proceedings involving the general inspection for 2011 to 2013, appeals are under way over value added tax with the Spanish High court.

Lastly, at 31 December 2025 the inspection at EVO Banco, S.A. regarding R&D deductions from corporate income tax for 2014 and 2015 are under appeal before the courts.

In any case, the tax liabilities that might derive from the claims lodged against the disputed assessments were adequately provided for at the end of 2025 and preceding financial years.

On 22 April 2024, notification was received of the initiation of a general inspection covering the 2020 to 2022 period for Bankinter S.A, Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., Intermobiliaria S.A, EVO Banco, S.A., Bankinter Global Services, S.A, and Bankinter Gestión de Activos, S.G.I.I.C, S.A.

Because of the possible interpretations of tax regulations applicable to some transactions carried out in the banking sector, certain tax liabilities of a contingent nature could exist. However, in the opinion of the Bank's directors, the possibility of such liabilities arising is remote, and if they did arise, the resulting tax charge would not have a material impact on the annual financial statements.

In relation to the partial inspection actions of the temporary tax on financial credit institutions and establishments corresponding to the 2023 financial year, which were initiated on 19 February 2024, a statement of non-compliance was signed on 27 September 2024. An appeal was filed with the Central Economic Administrative Court on 5 May 2025 and is still pending resolution.

On 2 July 2025 we received notification of the initiation of partial inspection proceedings of the temporary tax on credit institutions corresponding to the 2024 financial year.

In relation to the merger between Bankinter, S.A. (acquiring company) and Bankinter Securities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A. (absorbed company) conducted in 2018, the disclosures in the notes required under Article 86.3 of Law 27/2014 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax are included in the annual accounts approved in 2019 corresponding to the consolidated annual accounts for 2018.

In relation to the segregation from Bankinter, S.A. of the asset corresponding to the economic unit that had hitherto been carrying out the investment banking business to a new company called Bankinter Investment, S.A.U, which took place in 2022, the disclosures in the annual report required under Article 86.3 of Law 27/2014 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax are presented in the annual accounts approved in 2023 corresponding to the consolidated annual accounts for 2022.

Lastly, the following merger operations were carried out in 2025:

a) Merger by integration of EVO Banco S.A. by Bankinter, S.A. This merger is subject to the tax regime set out in Article 89.1, Chapter VII of Title VII of Act 27/2024 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax, the required notification to the Tax Administration having been made in due time and form.

In relation to the disclosures in the annual accounts required under Article 86.3 of Law 27/2014 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax, please refer to Note 13 'Business Combinations' in these annual financial statements. Regarding tax benefits, the transferor did not enjoy any tax benefits for which the acquirer must assume compliance with certain requirements

b) Merger by integration of Avantcard DAC by Bankinter, S.A. and branching of said activity. This merger is subject to the tax regime set out in Article 89.1, Chapter VII of Title VII of Act 27/2024 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax, the required notification to the Tax Administration having been made in due time and form.

In relation to the disclosures in the annual accounts required under Article 86.3 of Law 27/2014 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax, please refer to Note 13 'Business Combinations' in these annual financial statements. Regarding tax benefits, the transferor did not enjoy any tax benefits for which the acquirer must assume compliance with certain requirements

The Group has assessed the exposure that the Pillar Two Model Rules (and, in the case of Spain, the national top-up tax) could have on the Group, based on the most recent annual financial statements available. The regulations enable simplified calculations during the first three years in which the regulations apply, known as Transitional Safe Harbours, based on the country-by-country report published by the OECD. These Safe Harbours consist of three tests that must be analysed on an annual basis in each jurisdiction. Insofar as one of them is met, the jurisdiction could be exempt from carrying out a detailed calculation of the rule and, therefore, there would be no amount payable in relation to the national top-up tax.

The Group has analysed whether the Transitional Safe Harbours apply in 2025 to each of the jurisdictions in which it is present. Based on the financial information at 31 December 2025, all jurisdictions meet at least one of the three tests. Consequently, all jurisdictions in which the Group operates would be covered by the Transitional Safe Harbours, except Ireland, which could not benefit from the Transitional Safe Harbour in 2025 (or in subsequent years) since it did not pass any of the tests in 2024 financial (based on the 'once out, always out approach'). For this jurisdiction, the Group has set aside the amount of the national top-up tax payable in that jurisdiction as a non-current tax expense until reaching 15% of the minimum tax in the amount of 1,083 thousand euros.

The Group has also assessed whether it is subject to the Transitional Framework corresponding to the Initial Internationalisation Phase. Regarding the first requirement, the Group only has a presence in four jurisdictions (Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg and Portugal). Regarding the second point, the reference jurisdiction would be Spain, given that the net value of tangible assets located outside the country would amount to approximately 43 million euros in 2025, i.e. below the threshold of 50 million euros. The Group would therefore continue to meet both requirements, making it eligible for this regime and therefore not required to pay the national top-up tax with respect to entities domiciled in Spain.

43. Fair value of assets and liabilities

a. Fair value of financial instruments

Breakdown of fair value of financial instruments and the procedure used to obtain the price:

2025:

ASSETS	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Main inputs
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	15,000,351	15,000,456	Level 2	15,000,456	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Financial assets held for trading						
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,135,745	1,135,745	Level 2	1,135,745	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
Loans and advances to customers	217,388	217,388	Level 2	217,388	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
Debt securities	2,199,984	2,199,984	Level 1	2,199,984	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
Equity instruments	307,465	307,465	Level 1	307,465	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 1	588	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 2	216,460	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
			Level 2	221,883	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Currency fixing and yield curves
Derivatives	579,664	579,664	Level 2	96,832	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Currency fixing, yield curves and exchange rate volatility
			Level 2	23,240	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Equity fixing and volatility of the underlying
			Level 2	20,662	Price calculation using market inputs and standard techniques and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Equity fixing, volatility of the underlying, yield curves and interest rate fixing

ASSETS	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Main inputs
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity instruments	323,616	323,314	Level 1	122,312	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 3	201,002	Discounted cash flow method, net asset value	NAV of fund management company; the Entity's business plans
Debt securities	168	168	Level 1	168	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
Loans and advances to customers	1,212	1,212	Level 3	1,212	Gross carrying amount, less impairment	Discounted expected cash flows with the Entity's market curve and business plans
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Debt securities	674,730	674,730	Level 1	674,730	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 2	—	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
Equity instruments	211,918	211,918	Level 1	211,918	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 3	—	Discounted cash flow method, net asset value	NAV of fund management company; the Entity's business plans
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Loans and advances to credit institutions	12,026,966	11,955,569	Level 2	11,955,569	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Loans and advances to customers	80,675,874	82,535,298	Level 2	82,535,298	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Debt securities	15,101,561	15,058,078	Level 1	14,216,020	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 2	842,058	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Hedging derivatives						
Hedging derivatives	1,227,222	1,227,222	Level 2	1,227,222	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and interest rate fixing

LIABILITIES	Carrying amount	Fair value	Hierarchy	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Main inputs
Financial liabilities held for trading						
Deposits from credit institutions	—	—	Level 2	—	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and Euribor fixing
Customer deposits	—	—	Level 2	—	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and Euribor fixing
Trading derivatives	681,519	681,519	Level 1	71,930	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 2	238,545	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
			Level 2	197,144	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Currency fixing and yield curves
			Level 2	115,476	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Currency fixing, yield curves and exchange rate volatility
			Level 2	25,722	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Equity fixing and volatility of the underlying
			Level 2	32,702	Price calculation using market inputs and standard techniques and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Equity fixing, volatility of the underlying, yield curves and interest rate fixing
Short positions in securities	1,107,672	1,107,672	Level 1	1,107,672	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
Financial liabilities at amortised cost						
Deposits-Central banks	340,426	340,428	Level 2	340,428	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Deposits-Credit institutions	11,284,438	11,289,050	Level 2	11,289,050	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Customer deposits	96,190,234	90,912,684	Level 2	90,912,684	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Payables represented by marketable securities	7,915,155	8,158,641	Level 2	8,158,641	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Subordinated liabilities	2,469,020	2,472,363	Level 2	2,472,363	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Other financial liabilities	3,353,188	3,353,188	Level 2	3,353,188	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Derivatives – hedge accounting						
Hedging derivatives	136,191	136,191	Level 2	136,191	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Yield curves and interest rate fixing

2024:

ASSETS	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Main inputs
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	15,417,808	15,418,560	Level 2	15,418,560	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Financial assets held for trading						
Loans and advances to credit institutions	902,956	902,956	Level 2	902,956	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
Loans and advances to customers	76	76	Level 2	76	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
Debt securities	1,316,576	1,316,576	Level 1	1,316,576	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
Equity instruments	185,542	185,542	Level 1	185,542	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
Derivatives	966,855	966,855	Level 1	884	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 2	250,722	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
			Level 2	531,420	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Currency fixing and yield curves
			Level 2	131,980	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Currency fixing, yield curves and exchange rate volatility
			Level 2	14,371	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Equity fixing and volatility of the underlying
			Level 2	37,478	Price calculation using market inputs and standard techniques and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Equity fixing, volatility of the underlying, yield curves and interest rate fixing

ASSETS	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Main inputs
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss						
Equity instruments	281,048	281,048	Level 1	89,427	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 3	191,621	Discounted cash flow method, net asset value	NAV of fund management company; the Entity's business plans
Debt securities	173	173	Level 1	173	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
Loans and advances to customers	170	170	Level 3	170	Gross carrying amount, less impairment	Discounted expected cash flows with the Entity's market curve and business plans
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Debt securities	712,956	712,956	Level 1	712,956	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 2	—	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
Equity instruments	205,473	205,473	Level 1	205,473	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 3	—	Discounted cash flow method, net asset value	NAV of fund management company; the Entity's business plans
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Loans and advances to credit institutions	8,096,540	8,112,163	Level 2	8,112,163	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Loans and advances to customers	77,060,329	79,663,632	Level 2	79,663,632	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Debt securities	14,226,418	13,941,980	Level 1	13,129,574	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 2	812,406	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Hedging derivatives						
Hedging derivatives	733,207	733,207	Level 2	733,207	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and interest rate fixing

LIABILITIES	Carrying amount	Fair value	Hierarchy	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Main inputs
Financial liabilities held for trading						
Deposits from credit institutions	290	290	Level 2	290	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and Euribor fixing
Customer deposits	1,672,108	1,672,108	Level 2	1,672,108	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas	Yield curves and Euribor fixing
Trading derivatives	1,072,946	1,072,946	Level 1	25,288	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
			Level 2	282,014	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Yield curves and interest rate fixing
			Level 2	543,404	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Currency fixing and yield curves
			Level 2	162,563	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Currency fixing, yield curves and exchange rate volatility
			Level 2	20,222	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Equity fixing and volatility of the underlying
			Level 2	39,455	Price calculation using market inputs and standard techniques and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Equity fixing, volatility of the underlying, yield curves and interest rate fixing
Short positions in securities	674,323	674,323	Level 1	674,323	Directly capturing quoted prices in markets	Observable market data
Financial liabilities at amortised cost						
Deposits-Central banks	—	—	Level 2	—	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Deposits-Credit institutions	13,162,693	13,207,488	Level 2	13,207,488	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Customer deposits	86,308,704	82,489,999	Level 2	82,489,999	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Payables represented by marketable securities	7,321,455	7,522,694	Level 2	7,522,694	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Subordinated liabilities	1,654,479	1,708,563	Level 2	1,708,563	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Other financial liabilities	2,495,218	2,495,218	Level 2	2,495,218	Present value	Discounted expected cash flows with market curve
Derivatives – hedge accounting						
Hedging derivatives	513,534	513,534	Level 2	513,534	Price calculation using market inputs and explicit formulas and counterparty credit risk adjustments where applicable	Yield curves and interest rate fixing

'Level 1' in the hierarchy includes data on financial instruments whose fair values are obtained from quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments; i.e. without modification or reorganisation. 'Level 2' in the hierarchy includes data on financial instruments whose fair value is obtained from quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. 'Level 3' in the hierarchy includes data on financial instruments whose fair value is obtained from valuation techniques in which some significant input is not based on observable market data. There were no transfers between levels in the hierarchy for significant amounts in the last two years.

Certain equity instruments are stated at cost since their fair value cannot be reliably estimated. The lack of reliability of a fair value estimate is due to the wide range of estimates and the impossibility of measuring the probabilities of each estimate within the range reasonably.

The fair value of financial instruments derived from internal models takes into account the contractual terms and observable market data, including interest rates, credit risk, exchange rates, share prices, volatility, etc. It is assumed that the markets in which trading is conducted are efficient and that their data are representative. The valuation models do not factor in subjective considerations.

In addition, in some cases the price published by the counterparty in media such as Reuters is used given the complexity of the products measured.

At the close of the last two years, the main techniques used by internal models to determine the fair value of financial instruments were the present value model (which discounts future cash flows to present value using market interest rates) and the Black-Scholes model and its derivative (which allow, through a closed formula and using only market inputs, the valuation of interest rate options). Credit derivatives are measured like any other interest rate derivative but they include (market) spreads in the market inputs related to the underlying of the issue. Counterparties are reviewed on an ongoing basis during the different valuation processes to ensure that the models and inputs used remain valid at all times.

When calculating the fair value of derivative liabilities, the Entity distinguishes between collateralised positions, for which the impact of own credit risk is estimated as zero, and uncollateralised positions, for which the own credit risk adjustment is estimated objectively based on the probability of default by the Entity observed in data published by the market's main financial news agencies.

When calculating the fair value of derivative assets, the Entity distinguishes between collateralised positions, for which the impact of counterparty credit risk is estimated as zero, and uncollateralised positions, for which the counterparty credit risk adjustment is estimated based on internal probability of default models constructed on the basis of historical information from the Bank's databases.

When determining fair value of equity investments in subsidiaries, jointly ventures or associates, the Entity's accounting policy is to consider the whole investment as the unit of account.

b. Fair value of non-financial assets and liabilities

The breakdown of the fair value of non-financial assets and liabilities at the close of the last two financial years is shown below:

	Thousands of euros		Thousands of euros	
	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Amount recognised	Fair value	Amount recognised	Fair value
Assets:				
Tangible assets	466,830	480,368	447,153	459,673
Non-current assets held for sale	133,362	152,402	164,523	188,251

The fair values of properties were calculated based on observable market prices provided by appraisal reports certified by appraisal companies, not including any potential discounts required to liquidate the assets.

With regard to the remaining non-financial assets and with regard to non-financial liabilities, no significant differences have been observed between the fair value and the carrying amount of these assets and liabilities

44. Risk policies and management

Risk appetite

Bankinter understands the risk function as a core element of its competitive strategy, which is translated into its risk management and differentiates the Entity in the financial system.

Adequately identifying, measuring, managing and controlling the relevant risks of all the Group's businesses is a priority of the board of the directors. To do that, it establishes the basic mechanisms and principles for proper management, such that it can reach the Group's strategic goals, protect the Group's results and reputation, defend the interests of shareholders, customers, other stakeholders and society in general, and ensure business stability and financial strength on a sustained basis over time.

The board of directors approves and reviews the risk appetite framework, which defines the risk appetite and tolerance that the Entity is willing to assume in its activities, on a regular basis. The framework contains a set of key metrics for the levels of the various risks, and the quality and recurrence of earnings, liquidity and capital adequacy. Risk tolerance levels that the Group is willing to assume are defined for each metric.

These metrics are monitored on a quarterly basis. Where a negative trend is observed in any of them, action plans are drawn up and monitored until the metrics return to appropriate levels.

Therefore, the risk appetite framework is an essential governance tool to ensure that the risks assumed are consistent with Bankinter Group's strategy and business plans, irrespective of any limits established for the various risks and monitored regularly through the relevant committees and organisational structures.

Corporate governance of the risk function

A brief description of the corporate governance and organisation of the risk function is provided below. For a more extensive description, please refer to the relevant section of the Prudential Relevance Report: 'Risk management and control system: Risk management policies and objectives'.

Bankinter Group has a corporate governance system that is in line with the industry best practices and adapted to regulatory requirements.

In line with its own rules and regulations, the board of directors approves the risk management and control framework. These rules and regulation stipulate the following: 'The board of directors will organise its work by setting up committees. Board committees will be vested with decision-making powers as well as the authority to provide expertise and propose motions in relation to specific matters, while subjecting the board to additional scrutiny and control.' Accordingly, the board committees responsible for risk control and management are as follows:

Executive committee

For the purpose of risk management and control, the executive committee makes decisions within its sphere of action, as delegated by the board of directors, and takes decisions about risks within the defined limits and not delegated to lower-ranking bodies.

It also periodically monitors liquidity risk and credit, market and operational risk through the performance of risk-weighted assets ('RWAs') and the Entity's solvency level.

Risk and compliance committee

The risk and compliance committee has supervisory duties related to risks and is the board of directors' main support in risk-related matters.

Its duties include: i) advising the board of directors on the Entity's overall risk propensity and on its strategy in this regard, and assisting the board in the effective implementation of that strategy, determining, together with the board, the nature, quantity, format and frequency of the information on risks to be provided to this body; ii) recommending the appointment and replacement of the head of corporate control and compliance for appointment by the board of directors, after assessment by the chief executive officer; and iii) overseeing the Group's control and compliance function, in particular risk control, internal validation, regulatory compliance and money laundering and terrorist financing prevention.

Audit committee

Body delegated by the board of directors to exercise the board's powers relating to the oversight and monitoring of the Entity's activity; the accuracy, objectivity and transparency of its accounting practices; its economic and financial reporting; and its compliance with the legislation and regulations that bind the Bank. As a general rule, it acts by making recommendations of good practices to the Bank's areas, although it may also adopt resolutions about issues under its supervision.

The audit committee directs the internal audit activity. Its annual plan focuses closely on work related to the measurement, monitoring and management of risks.

Remuneration committee

The committee's remit includes annually reviewing the remuneration policy of directors and employees whose activities have a material impact on the Entity's risk profile (in general, all members of identified staff for remuneration purposes) to ensure that it is aligned with the Bank's short-, medium- and long-term situation and strategy and with market conditions, and to assess whether it contributes to long-term value creation and adequate control and risk management.

Sustainability and appointments committee

This is the competent body of the board of directors in regard to the exercise of the board's powers in sustainability matters. Specifically, it is responsible for: i) proposing the Bankinter Group sustainability policy and corporate governance policy to the board, and ensuring that these policies are aimed at value creation at all times; ii) monitoring the sustainability strategy and best practices, and evaluating their degree of achievement; and iii) assessing all of the Group's social, environmental, political and reputational risks, irrespective of the powers granted to the risk and compliance committee or other board committees.

Organisation of the risk function

Bankinter's organisational structure is based on the principle of independence and separation of functions between the various units that assume and manage risks and those that monitor and control risks. To achieve this, it is organised according to a model of three independent lines of defence:

- The first line comprises the business units and their support units, which are responsible for managing the risks they incur in the pursuit of their activity. As a unique element of the Bankinter Group model, it is worth noting that this first line of defence includes a risk function independent of the business, with authority and global in nature. This lends strength and effectiveness to the first line, which in turn confers greater independence on the second line of defence, with the authority to question decisions that affect the Entity's risk exposure.
- The second line of defence is exercised entirely by Corporate Control and Compliance, which is responsible for the holistic vision of the Group's compliance and internal control situation. Its responsibilities are therefore global in terms of its scope and corporate in nature, providing support to the Group's governing bodies, including control in second line defence of all financial and non-financial material risks. This area performs its duties independently and with the requisite degree of authority.
- As the third line of defence, Internal Audit assesses compliance with the policies approved by the board, the procedures, the risk management systems and the internal control function. It is also responsible for reviewing and assessing the effective implementation and effectiveness of risk control and mitigation procedures while maintaining the mandatory independence of its management.

In line with this model, there are two distinct and independent functions:

- Risk Function (first line of defence)
- Control and Compliance Function (second line of defence)

The organisation of these functions is described below.

Risk function

Under the direction of the chief risk officer, this function covers the main risks (credit and counterparty, market, liquidity, structural, operational and model), with global and corporate-wide responsibilities and provides support to Bankinter Group's governance bodies. It is charged with defining the methods and executing the risk controls as the first line of defence. It is also geared towards executing and integrating the risk function into the management of the various businesses of Bankinter and Bankinter Group. It comprises the following first-line areas and units:

Credit risk: tasked with defining the risk policies associated with each of the segments. Its delegated powers allow it to authorise customer transactions. It oversees the entire risk process, from approval (which requires IT support capable of achieving the highest level of efficiency) to monitoring and recovery.

Global Risk Management: This corporate body is responsible for developing, improving, controlling, implementing and regularly monitoring statistical and risk parameter models for the various loan books, and for enhancing the integration of these models into management. The internal models perform a key role in the transaction screening process, in the calculation of regulatory and internal capital, in the collective estimation of provisions, in recovery processes and in the establishment of risk-adjusted return measures (RARORAC).

It also oversees, together with the Global Risk area, the development of the specific policies and procedures that must be included in the framework for the risk management model. Furthermore, its responsibilities encompass supervisor relations, official announcements and regulatory reporting in regard to models, and monitoring the sequential implementation plan for IRB models in the Bank.

Risk Analysis and Processes: Its main duties include defining and supporting risk reporting, and designing, implementing, maintaining and evolving credit risk approval and monitoring systems.

Global Risk: Coordinates the different Risk areas in activities and projects related to methodologies, policies, procedures and regulations, seeking to adopt industry best practices in the measurement and management of risks and, in particular, management of the Group's global risk profile.

The Risk Assessment unit acts on cross-cutting factors, coordinating and promoting a sectoral approach to the management of loan books, analysing sectors and promoting the most appropriate information and management processes at all times, and managing factors related to the climate and environment and their impact on the various risks.

Market risk and institutional control: Reporting to the chief risk officer, its function is to control and monitor structural risks (liquidity and interest rate) and market risks arising from the Entity's institutional and trading operations.

As discussed below, the Balance Sheet Management area and the Trading area, which report to the Capital Markets area, are responsible, respectively, for managing liquidity, interest and foreign currency risks (structural risks) and market risk. Market Risk has the independent duty of measuring, monitoring and controlling changes in structural interest rate and liquidity risks, trading book market risk and counterparty risk in 'institutional' positions; i.e., those taken by the assets and liabilities committee (ALCO) and by the Treasury area for trading purposes.

Operational Risk Responsible for promoting and coordinating the procedures and tools for the identification, measurement, control and reporting of operational risks, providing the organisation with a uniform vision of operational risk. First-line management of operational risk is delegated to the Group's various subsidiaries, support areas and business units. Operational risk is occasionally managed by specialised or centralised departments, when necessary, in light of the circumstances (complexity, size, cross-sector corporate processes, etc.).

Non-performing Loans and Incidence: Responsible for running and managing the process for recovering outstanding loans in early stages of default, by implementing and promoting internal and external tools and actions for this purpose with a view to minimising new non-performing loans. It is also responsible for running and managing the control, monitoring and non-amicable recovery of loans in accordance with prevailing legislation by creating and promoting automatic systems that make management more efficient and by implementing more efficient and effective mechanisms and processes to improve outstanding debt collection. It is also responsible for all matters related to the policy, analysis, transaction screening and monitoring of refinancing.

Real Estate Assets: setting and updating the price of foreclosed assets and determining their purpose. Its duties include adapting the assets technically and legally and monitoring them to prevent impairment. Its purpose and main responsibility is to proactively seek out buyers by publicising and managing assets in accordance with principles of transparency, sufficient publicity, competition and effectiveness in order to obtain the highest price possible. It prioritises quick selling.

Control and Compliance function

As the second line of defence, the Corporate Control and Compliance division reports directly to the board of directors through its risk and compliance committee. However, in matters related to financial control it reports to the audit committee. Nevertheless, in the exercise of her internal organisation powers, the chief executive officer makes recommendations to the risk and compliance committee on the way in which the Control and Compliance division is integrated into the Bank's organisational chart. Under no circumstances may this organisation affect the hierarchical dependency and direct reporting of the Control and Compliance division to the board of directors. The corporate responsibilities in its remit extend to all areas and include providing support to the Group's governance bodies. It is organised into the following units with the following responsibilities:

Internal validation and risk control unit

This unit is responsible for oversight of all material risks outside the scope of the other second-line control units. It is structured around the following areas:

Risk Control: The purpose of this area is to assess the quality of Bankinter Group's risk management. More specifically, it seeks to guarantee that the systems for managing and controlling the various risks involved in its activity meet the most demanding criteria and the best practices in the banking sector and/or required by regulators, overseeing that the actual risk profile assumed is in line with that established by senior management. It also oversees credit risk management at regional organisations.

Technical area: This area is in charge of procedural aspects of the risk appetite framework and the corporate risk map, and oversight of the second line of defence of certain specific risks (e.g. reputational risk). It also oversees the second lines of Group subsidiaries.

Internal Validation: This is in charge of validating the advanced risk models and their results. To do so, it analyses them and issues reports with opinions on their validity for risk management and on their use in managing risks and issues the related recommendations.

Regulatory Compliance unit

The board of directors is responsible for overseeing compliance with the Group's general code of conduct, the general money laundering and terrorist financing prevention policy and the products and services marketing policy.

The risk and compliance committee is charged with functions that include overseeing compliance with legal requirements, supervising the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems, supervising compliance with the Group's code of conduct in securities markets, money laundering prevention manuals and procedures and, in general, the Bank's governance and compliance rules, and making any necessary proposals for their improvement, as well as reviewing fulfilment of any actions and measures arising from reports or actions by government supervisory and control authorities.

The duties of the Regulatory Compliance unit, which is integrated into the Corporate Control and Compliance division and reports to the risk and compliance committee, include the following: advising senior management, employees and the Group's business and operating areas; supervising and controlling compliance with rules of conduct; detecting and managing non-compliance risks; liaising with regulatory and oversight authorities and bodies in matters that fall within its remit.

Financial Control unit

The Financial Control unit, integrated in the Corporate Control and Compliance division, reports directly and regularly to the audit committee.

Its mission is to assess the effectiveness of the general internal financial control framework in order to ensure the reliability of the Group's financial information. Its scope includes the functions and competencies of all Bankinter Group entities, subsidiaries and branches. It also has oversight of activities performed as outsourced services.

It does this by applying a systematic and methodological approach to overseeing the existence of an effective control framework (ICFR) and performing internal control over financial reporting. This helps to improve the effectiveness of management processes for financial risks and their internal control framework.

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Prevention unit

This is the technical unit under the Control and Compliance area that reports to the internal control body. It is staffed by specialist, full-time employees with suitable training in analysis, as established in prevailing legislation.

It reports to the board's risk and compliance committee on progress in measures and action plans concerning anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CTF).

Its aim is to guarantee adequate coverage of the risks arising from money laundering and terrorist financing, complying with all related legislation.

Other risks under the supervision of the Risk division

Structural risks

The board of directors sets the strategy and policy for structural risks (interest rate, liquidity and foreign currency risks) and market risks, designating various bodies to manage, monitor and control them. It also defines the risks profile to be assumed by the Group, setting maximum limits that it delegates to these bodies, in accordance with the risk control and management framework.

The board of directors confers powers upon the assets and liabilities committee (ALCO), authorising it to continuously monitor decisions regarding structural balance sheet risks (interest and liquidity risk), stock market risk and the exchange rates of the Bank's institutional positions, while also establishing financing policies. It reviews and approves the relevant limits for the management of all these risks annually, delegates these powers to the ALCO.

The ALCO is directly responsible for managing all interest rate and liquidity risks, as well as stock exchange and institutional change risks and group financing policies. However, within its powers or following the guidelines of the chair, the chief executive officer or the head of Treasury and Capital Markets, may carry out actions aimed at protecting the Bank from its risks or taking advantage of trading opportunities that arise.

As often as necessary and at least once a year, the board of directors reviews the framework and policies for managing these risks and assesses the need to change any operating limits.

The Treasury and Balance Sheet Management areas, which are part of the Treasury and Capital Markets division, implement the decisions taken by the ALCO in relation to the functions in the previous section and have powers to act immediately if market circumstances require, with subsequent reporting to the ALCO.

Technology risks

These risks are supervised by the Technology and Fraud Risk Management area, and by the Digital Security area, reporting to the Finance and Digital Banking division, which is responsible for managing the Group's technology risks, including governance of the ICT risk management framework. Its duties are: development and maintenance of the Information Security Policy and the derived regulatory framework; definition and management of the business continuity, technological contingency and incident response plans; coordination of information security and business continuity; support to the data protection office in risk management tasks related to privacy; and definition and monitoring of security requirements in technological projects and services provided by critical ICT suppliers.

Reputational risk

The first-line management of this risk is delegated to the Bank's various subsidiaries, support areas and business units, operating within the scope of the policies and guidelines issued by the Corporate Reputation unit. This unit, which is part of the Communication and Corporate Responsibility area, draws up reputational risk metrics, oversees the preventive management of this risk and mitigates potential reputational risks by taking part in crisis response actions.

Legal risk

In addition to the Operational Risk area, the management of risk arising from legal contingencies involves different areas integrated into the Entity's Office of the General Secretary and which correspond both to a preventive function and the management of all legal proceedings that may be initiated against the Entity, as well as tax risks. This preventive function basically consists in ensuring that banking products and services, as well as financial instruments and services that are submitted for approval within Bankinter Group, comply with the applicable regulations and that their configuration is aligned with customers' interests and obtains legitimate benefit for the Entity, thus preventing the risk of litigation³.

Other units completing the risk control and management framework:

Data protection officer

The corporate privacy and data protection officer reports to the Office of the General Secretary and has the following functions: coordinating the privacy and data protection officers of Group companies to guarantee that they apply the same criteria in matters of privacy and personal data protection; approving new initiatives that affect the right to privacy and personal data protection that are different to those already approved in the organisation and fall outside the remit of the privacy and data protection officers of the Group entities; advising the data controller of their obligations in relation to data privacy and protection; and overseeing compliance with the requirements of privacy and data protection regulations.

Customer Service area

The Customer Service area analyses complaints and claims management data continuously to identify and address recurring or systemic issues, and potential legal, operational, conduct and other risks, reporting the findings to the board of directors. Given the importance of the information it handles, these findings constitute an early warning mechanism for issues arising from the marketing of products or services and/or the Bank's relationship with its customers, which the Bank takes into consideration when selecting and adopting the appropriate measures to address or prevent the issues.

Risk diversification

An essential management principle, as illustrated in the successive financial crises. The Bank regularly monitors risk diversification by sectors, geographic locations, products, guarantees, customers and counterparties.

Classification of the book based on credit risk

Credit risk is the main risk to which the Group is exposed. The procedures and criteria used to estimate credit risk are set out below, beginning with their classification and then an explanation of how expected credit losses are estimated.

Credit exposures are classified, in accordance with their credit risk, into one of the following categories:

- 1) Performing loans (Stage 1): includes transactions for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. The loss allowance will be measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Interest income will be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the financial asset's gross carrying amount.
- 2) Underperforming loans (Stage 2): includes transactions with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but no default event or impairment. The allowance for these transactions will be measured at an amount equal to the financial asset's lifetime expected credit losses. Interest income will be calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the financial asset's gross carrying amount.
- 3) Non-performing loans (Stage 3): includes credit-impaired assets; i.e. that present a default event or impairment. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the financial asset's lifetime expected credit losses. Interest income will be calculated applying the effective interest rate to the financial asset's amortised cost (i.e. adjusted for any impairment losses). If these positions are reclassified to Stage 1 or Stage 2, the reversal of previously recognised impairment losses is recognised as a loss allowance update, not as interest income.
- 4) Write-offs: transactions for which there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, or which are over 4 years past due, are included in this category. Classification in this category will entail recognising losses in profit or loss at the financial asset's carrying amount and its full derecognition from the consolidated balance sheet, although the Group may take any actions necessary to attempt to collect until its rights have been definitively extinguished due to statute of limitations, forgiveness or other causes.

The criteria used by the Bank to determine whether a significant increase in risk has occurred can be divided into three categories:

- Objective increase in Probability of Default (PD), according to estimates provided by daily provisions models. Specifically, it is determined that there has been a significant increase in the PD when the relative variation in the lifetime PD (to the end-of-life of the instrument) estimated at the reference date with respect to the same metric at the date on which the instrument was granted exceeds a certain threshold, set for all portfolios at 200%. Variations in the PD may occur not only as a result of changes in the customer's circumstances or the instrument but also by the updating of the scenarios considered when determining expected losses. Once this objective increase in PD is identified, only for internal 'large' or 'very large' corporate categories and, depending on the significance of the transaction and the customer's rating, it is

³ This preventive function differs from regulatory compliance risk management insofar as the latter refers exclusively to sanctioning and rules of conduct. As such, it does not cover the same regulatory areas or the effect of the jurisprudence of courts and tribunals.

assessed whether to automatically reclassify to Underperforming Exposures (Stage 2) or whether this needs to be confirmed or rejected by an expert analyst. This will always apply to exposures above 1 million euros. The analysis to be performed is set out in an internal procedure detailing the circumstances for verifying a substantial change since the inclusion of the instrument in the risk profile. In all other cases, reclassification to Stage 2 due to objective increase in PD is automatic. Regarding the low-risk exemption provided for in Paragraph 5.5.10 of IFRS 9, it should be noted that Bankinter Group analyses the significant increase in risk in all its exposures, although significant increases in risk are not automatically considered due to an objective increase in the PD when the internal rating is above 7 in large and very large corporates or above 8 in the internal categories of small- and medium-sized enterprises, on a scale of 1 to 9. This threshold is consistent with a risk level compatible with an instrument located on the so-called credit scale of the rating agencies (aligned, therefore, with the example introduced in Paragraph B5.5.23 of IFRS 9).

- Expert assessment: Additionally, there is systematic analysis, both individual and collective, to identify significant increases in the risk of default, regardless of the coverage that the guarantees may offer. The following paths are established to activate an individual systematic analysis:
 - Analysis of customers' financial difficulties in the transaction screening process, as well as the periodic review of those difficulties.
 - Continuous monitoring of customers is also required, paying particular attention to relevant news or developments.
 - Recurring specific monitoring of the book to create lists of customers or exposures that require individual analysis.
 - The alert system itself, which, in the face of certain indications, triggers the need to conduct an analysis.
- There is an established procedure for the expert assessment of significant increases in risk, which includes the following indicators:
 - Changes in the economic or regulatory environment or in conditions of markets to which the customer may be particularly sensitive
 - Deterioration of the customer's economic and financial structure (e.g. income, debt levels, margins, cash flows, debt service ratios)
 - Technology risks
 - Pending litigation
 - Pre-insolvency proceedings
 - Significant downgrade of internal and/or external rating
 - Significant deterioration of market indicators
 - Waivers, breach of covenants, standstill, etc.
 - Potential contagion effects

- Defaults in other exposures

These indicators address the guidelines contained in IFRS 9, the EBA Guidelines on Accounting for Expected Credit Losses and Appendix 9 of Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017.

The individual analysis is supplemented by a recurring collective analysis of an expert nature, understood as a combination of indicators, complementary to the PD estimated by the provisioning models, with the input of sufficient evidence of the existence of a significant increase in risk. All processes involved in expert assessment are set out in detail in specific procedures that ensure both systematic and consistent application, as well as alignment with regulations.

- Backstops: Moreover, the following additional criteria are taken into account:
 - Forbearance is objective evidence of a significant increase in risk, and therefore reclassification to Stage 2, provided there are no indications of impairment.
 - In general, the Bank adds the accumulation of more than 35 days past due as additional objective evidence of a significant increase in risk. The rejection of the general approach in paragraph 5.5.11 of IFRS 9 to the presumption of a significant increase in risk when a default occurs that is more than 30 days past due obeys the example set out in paragraph B5.5.20 of the same standard. It is based on the empirical analysis of observed default frequencies conditional on days past due as well as collection activity. This analysis shows that there is a significant volume of collections between days 30 and 35 past due, which can be explained for several reasons:
 - The regular income from customers, although occurring on a monthly basis, does not necessarily have to be exactly 30 days apart due to the length of the months and the effect of holidays.
 - Exposures from 30 days past due are treated differently from a management point of view, leading to an intensification of recovery actions.
 - In products such as factoring, 30 days past due can accumulate without triggering recourse to the assignor, so there is no real significant increase in risk.
- The Bank therefore opted to adjust the general criterion by five days with the sole objective of refraining from automatically assigning to Stage 2 exposures where no significant increase in risk is actually observed. This has made classification system more stable.

The credit risk monitoring and provisions committee governs the entire classification system and approves the criteria and procedures for analysing and determining the existence of a significant increase in risk. Specifically, this committee approves the thresholds set with respect to the increases in PDs and days past due, by which any significant increase in risk is determined in each of the categories into which the loan book is divided. For this purpose, quantitative analyses are taken into consideration to check the stability of the system (and certain other factors), bearing in mind that the classification is updated daily and that entering Stage 2 triggers a change in customer management.

Paragraphs B5.5.1 to B5.5.6 of IFRS 9 allow for the possible implementation of a collective approach to measure significant increases in risk. The aim is to detect that these increases exist at an early stage, even when there is not enough evidence or information to move them to instrument level. Therefore, the standard even provides for the possibility of recognising expected losses over the life of a portion of assets with common characteristics, when it is assumed that there may have been a significant increase in risk in part of the assets.

Bearing this in mind, while the Group systematically conducts a collective analysis of selected books, as described above, the result of that analysis always gives rise to the determination of the instruments which are individually considered to represent a significant increase in risk. This is an important nuance because this collective analysis adopts a bottom-up approach. Consequently, it does not use the top-down approach suggested in Paragraph B.5.5.6 of IFRS 9.

Firstly, as explained below, the expected loss is calculated and assigned on a contract-by-contract basis, taking into account its specific characteristics, which are used to determine EAD, PD and LGD risk parameters. Accordingly, there is no estimation based on aggregated groups of exposures with a homogeneous risk profile, except in the books where what are known as the 'practical expedients' provided for in Paragraph B.5.5.35 of IFRS 9 are used, and which are residual when we exclude the categories for financial institutions and public sector, as described in the next section.

Although a large part of the loan book is subject to a collective estimation of expected losses through provision models, these models offer individual values for each instrument, considering not only the book to which they belong but also a series of explanatory variables linked to the profile of the holders, default history, product characteristics and the class and value of guarantees. Additionally, the estimates depend on macroeconomic expectations, taking account of various scenarios and therefore arriving at a forward-looking view of risk parameters.

However, there may be specific situations with a highly unequal impact on certain book segments and that are not reflected in the empirical evidence used for the models. For this reason, we incorporate a forward-looking approach that is not restricted to the projected general economic scenario but instead considers specific effects that may lead to a significant increase in risk. This type of analysis forms part of the identification of significant increases in risk by expert assessment carried out on a recurring basis, and which includes two different, complementary approaches:

- Individual analysis of instruments that share a series of common characteristics or for which certain relevant events take place.

- Collective analysis. Nevertheless, as a result of this analysis, a specific set of instruments is always identified for individual cases which there is a significant increase in risk. The Group has sufficient classification criteria to be able to differentiate the risk at exposure level, by either using its own provision models or the internal rating.

In these analyses, consideration is given to indicators like the sector of activity, assessed together with other variables such as the rating from internal models and its performance, the monitoring alerts and greater use of the aid instruments introduced since the pandemic.

The following criteria are used to identify impairment:

- Over 90 days past due: Includes all positions with amounts that are more than 90 days past due, without applying any material filter.
- Carry-forward: This category includes the amounts of all transactions with a holder when the transactions with amounts past-due for more than 90 days exceed 20% of the amounts pending collection.
- Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions that meet the following characteristics:
 - The transaction has a grace period of more than 24 months.
 - If any contract to be refinanced was already impaired, including successive refinancing of positions that were already refinanced and impaired.
 - If a haircut is arranged on the principal amount of the transaction.

The Group's refinancing and restructuring policy, which includes the criteria for determining the existence of impairment, is described later in this note.

- Other criteria for reasons other than late payment, including the following indicators:
 - Transactions in which legal proceedings have been taken to recover the debt.
 - The transactions of borrowers that are or will be declared in insolvency proceedings without a winding up petition. The guarantees given to borrowers declared subject to insolvency proceedings for whom there is a record that the winding up stage has been or will be declared, or who undergo a considerable and unrecoverable impairment in their solvency, even though the guarantee beneficiary has not ordered payment.
 - Finance lease transactions in which the Entity has decided to terminate the contract in order to repossess the asset
 - The set of transactions of borrowers with a balance categorised as doubtful due to delinquency that do not reach the percentage indicated in the carryforward scenario, in the event that there are conclusively reasonable doubts about their total repayment following an individual study.
 - Purchased or originated credit-impaired transactions or transactions with a considerable discount.
 - Sales of loans of a borrower with significant losses.

- Exposures fall under a situation of no interest accrual or conditional interest accrual.

Furthermore, the Group has implemented a systematic individual analysis to anticipate certain impairment as the most likely scenario. The paths that should trigger this assessment are as follows:

- Individual analysis of significant increase in risk, if the assessment concludes that the criteria for considering the existence of impairment are met
- The analysis of payment difficulties, plus the recurring review and continuous monitoring of customers.
- Specific recurring monitoring, which should give rise to lists of customers or exposures that require individual analysis, specifying the criteria for their selection.
- The alert system itself which, in the face of certain indications, triggers the need to conduct an individual analysis.
- The individual assessment process of the provisions in Stage 2 positions, if this assessment reveals evidence of impairment.
- The existence of significant refinancing that is not classified as doubtful under the objective criteria set out above.

The individual analysis considers the following indicators, among others, to determine if impairment has occurred:

- Significant financial difficulties of the borrower that seriously affect their ability to comply with their loan obligations.
- Continuous losses that have compromised the borrower's solvency.
- Generalised delay in payments to settle debts and other obligations.
- Existence of an internal or external credit rating that shows the borrower to be in default.
- Existence of impaired positions in other Group companies to which the borrower belongs or in companies where a relationship of contagion with the borrower has been identified.

All these criteria established for the recognition of impairment are fully consistent with the definition of 'Impaired asset' in Appendix A of IFRS 9 as well as with the indications in Paragraph B5.5.37, considering in all cases that an instrument is recognised as doubtful when it is more than 90 days past due.

A collective analysis of impairment is also conducted in the case of less significant exposures in order to identify the existence of a high probability of default that can be inferred from various indicators other than those that automatically reclassify the exposure to non-performing.

Section 4.1.1. '4.1.1 - Impairment of the value of financial assets' of the Bankinter Group Prudential Relevance Report describes the differences between the concept of default applied for prudential purposes (which corresponds to the provisions of Article 178 of Regulation (EC) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 - CRR) and the guidelines issued by the European Banking Authority on the application of the definitions of default and credit impairment. Although there are certain differences between the definition of prudential default used by the Group and the concept of non-performing/doubtful, these have no substantial effect. In practice, therefore, the discrepancies between books in default and those classified as non-performing/doubtful are limited.

The main differences are as follows:

- The concept of non-performing/doubtful is applied at exposure level, which means that transactions from the same borrower with different ratings (e.g. sustainable and unsustainable tranches in a restructuring agreement). For legal entities, the concept of default is applied at obligor level and, once they are considered to be in default, a carry-over of all of their exposures takes place. However, it should be noted that, where carry-over criteria are observed in relation to assets classified as non-performing/doubtful and, in general, for assets seen as 'doubtful risk', then this carry-over effect is also applied at the individual level.
- The definition of default includes material thresholds not considered in past due/non-performing, although these thresholds are extremely limited according to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171.
- For individuals, the concept of default is applied at the exposure level, without considering automatic carry-over criteria like those in the case of non-performing/doubtful exposures.
- Prudential default considers a three-month 'testing period' during which the situation remains the same even if payment has been made. Past due/non-performing does not consider automatic criteria, so the position may be reclassified from Stage 3 once payment is made and there are no other additional criteria for considering the existence of impairment.

Movements between one credit risk stage and another arise depending on when a financial asset meets or no longer meets the definitions of impairment and significant increase in credit risk. However, the Group has established minimum cure periods for refinanced and/or restructured exposures and minimum terms for the individual analysis. In addition, the refinancing/restructuring measures constitute indicators of impairment and/or significant increase in credit risk. Treatment of these types of transactions is similar to the standards issued by the European Banking Authority and the Bank of Spain Circulars.

Estimation of expected credit losses

The expected loss is calculated and assigned on a contract-by-contract basis, taking into account its specific characteristics, and which are used to determine EAD, PD and LGD risk parameters. Accordingly, there is no estimation based on aggregated groups of exposures with a homogeneous risk profile, except in the books where what are known as the 'practical expedients' provided for in Paragraph B.5.5.35 of IFRS 9 are used. However, a distinction must be made between two different procedures:

- The individual estimation of coverage based on a detailed analysis of future flows performed by an expert analyst.
- The collective estimation of hedges obtained automatically through internal provisioning models.

The first of these procedures is applied systematically in the following cases:

- From 2 million euros of credit risk (which includes the drawn amount plus the undrawn commitment) for exposures in Stage 3.
- From 3 million euros of credit risk for exposures in Stage 2.

These thresholds, which are applied without exceptions, follow a customer risk criterion so that, for example, if a customer is doubtful and has a risk of more than 2 million euros, they will be analysed under an individual methodology even if not all their positions are doubtful. Moreover, the worst customer rating prevails. In other words, if a customer has only one exposure in Stage 2 and the rest in Stage 1, the Stage 2 methodology will be applied for all exposures, unless the Stage 2 risk is considered residual (no more than 5% of the customer's total risk).

Transactions classified as performing (Stage 1) are generally only subject to the collective estimation of expected losses. However, it should be noted that in the coverage estimation procedure, the individual analysis can be applied to those transactions, irrespective of their classification, where it is found that the model provides an inadequate estimate of the coverage. This exceptional treatment is carried out under governance criteria, so that all proposals are submitted to the monitoring and provisions committee, leaving a trace of the justification, validity and proponent. Moreover, this extension is not limited to a particular segment of the book as forward-looking valuation criteria may emerge that are not adequately captured by the models.

It might be thought that the collective estimate is simply a shared estimate for groups of instruments with similar characteristics. However, bearing in mind that there are 24 internal models for estimating PD and 24 models for estimating LGD, and that these models are broken down into sub-models, each of which has its own explanatory variables, the combination of possible scenarios characterised by a given expected loss is extremely high and incompatible with an alternative non-parametric procedure since there are not enough individuals in each homogeneous group to estimate losses with a sufficient degree of precision.

In addition, an individual estimate in the case of an unimpaired exposure classified as Stage 2 also requires the probability of default provided by the collective estimation models. The individual analysis and the collective analysis therefore differ in that the former provides a detailed analysis of the potential losses in the event of default under three alternative scenarios that are weighted according to their probability of occurrence, taking into account the performance of the exposure over the life of the instrument. A hypothetical calculation of the provision through a case-by-case analysis for Stage 1 exposures is simplified since it is reduced to the expected loss in the first 12 months from the reference date and should therefore not differ significantly (except for possible LGD expert valuation biases referred to in the next paragraph) from the collective calculation since both procedures are based on the PD estimates provided by the models.

In addition, a hypothetical individual analysis applied to performing exposures for the determination of 12-month expected losses should be based on probabilities of default provided by the models, analysing potential losses based on the assumption of default. There is a risk of this analysis being biased, however, because the starting conditions in terms of revenue generation capacity or even the value of collateral if liquidated may be far removed from those that would exist under a hypothetical default situation, also taking into account that there has not been a significant increase in risk. In fact, in LGD models, a highly relevant factor is the so-called probability of cure, a parameter which is difficult for analysts to specify, and which must be supported by empirical evidence. That is why we do not think it is appropriate to establish a threshold in Stage 1 that would systematically lead to replacing collective estimation with individual analysis.

The internal provisioning models are the key part of the impairment calculation methodology, providing the various components that affect the expected loss over both a twelve-month horizon from the reference date (Stage 1) and the life of the instrument (Stages 2 and 3): EAD ('exposure at default') reflects the exposure drawn on transactions at the time the impairment is incurred. It therefore incorporates the estimation of the amounts expected to be paid on off-balance sheet exposures through a conversion factor applied to the nominal value of the transaction. PD ('probability of default') reflects the probability that a borrower will not meet their payment obligations in the time horizon considered (one year or at maturity). LGD ('loss given default') reflects the part of the EAD that is assumed to be a loss if such an event occurs. Lastly, CCF ('credit conversion factor') is a percentage based on historical experience that corresponds to the part of the balance available to the customer before entering

default. These parameters are calculated and adjusted taking into account the economic climate at each closing date.

The following table presents the different categories into which the Group's credit risk book is divided at year-end 2025. The approach used for the collective estimation of expected losses is also shown:

Application	Category	Focus
BK Spain	Mortgages for individuals Personal loans for individuals Bankinter non-company cards Other Individual transactions Small businesses Medium-sized companies Large corporates Very large corporates Very large insurers Developer project finance Comp. without valid balance sheet	Collective models
BKCF	Obsidiana cards Personal loans for individuals	
BK Portugal	Crédito Habitação Grandes Operações Second mortgages Personal loans for individuals Other Individual transactions Small enterprises Mid-corporate Large corporates Empresas sem balanço Corporate Companies	
BK Spain	Foreclosed properties	
BK Portugal	Foreclosed properties	
BK Ireland	BK cards Ireland BK loans Ireland BK mortgages Ireland	Alternative solutions
BK Spain	Individual overdrafts Financial institutions Public Sector - Central Gov. Public Sector - Regional Gov. Public companies Operations Weighting 100% Fixed Income Non-inventoried Accounts Other	
BKCF	BKCF Individuals' Cars BKCF Point-of-Sale Consumer Loans	
BK Portugal	Credit Cards Real estate promotion Financial institutions Public sector	
Lux.	Luxembourg	
		Benchmarks / Simple Collective Models

As shown, the book is subdivided using a highly granular segmentation based on different criteria, such as the geographical location, nature and size of borrowers. The type of financing, the collateral or even the distribution channel (Bankinter business or open business) is also considered for individuals. In legal persons, certain activities and specific types of financing, such as project developers, are separated into specific categories. The public sector is also separated, distinguishing between private companies and local, regional or central governments.

In general, each of these categories has shared risk characteristics and, in most cases, this means that collective models can be developed, to make a causal relationship between a set of attendant variables and credit risk. Each of these models may in turn contain sub-models, however, which can give a specific response when, for example, instruments are past due. Clearly, the same category may show very substantial differences in the risk profile. These models are able to find these differences according to the explanatory variables that characterise the borrower and the instrument.

At the end of 2025, 77.2% of the provisions for instruments and assets subject to collective estimation correspond to the categories for which collective internal models are applied. The 'practical expedients' (IFRS 9, Paragraph B.5.5.35), which include both the so-called alternative solutions provided by the Bank of Spain and other simple solutions applied in other geographies, are immaterial in terms of exposure if we exclude the categories corresponding to financial institutions and the public sector.

The Group has established regular procedures to assess the reliability and consistency of the results obtained through its methods for collectively estimating credit loss allowances through back testing. These tests assess accuracy by subsequently comparing actual losses effectively observed on transactions.

Alternative solutions are used to calculate expected loss of exposures to financial institutions, the public sector and fixed income. This is because the Group does not have sufficient historical experience of defaults in these books to develop internal models, especially when various types of customers and instruments have to be hedged, and also the fact that they must be sensitive to the economic scenario. Alternatively, the Bank of Spain has estimated coverage percentages for the different stages drawing on its experience and the information it has on the Spanish banking sector, and forecasts on future conditions. These strike us as being the best option and fit in with our limited experience and future expectations in this type of exposures. However, the decision needs to be continuously reviewed according to possible events and analysts' expectations.

In this respect, we highlight the following:

- Up to now, the forward-looking assessment of expected loan losses has been based on various scenarios assuming the continuity of the euro.
- Exposure to the public sector is limited under the Group's risk appetite framework.
- Ratings issued by rating agencies are a key benchmark in this area, an investment grade rating being needed.
- Other indicators such as risk premiums, which have a more circumstantial nature, are also relevant as indicators of a potential structural change.

The Group takes into consideration forward-looking information to determine expected credit losses and to identify significant increases in risk. In this regard, the Group has defined a baseline macroeconomic scenario it uses to draw up the Group's budgets, business projections and capital planning. This scenario covers a 5-year period, with growth gradually converging towards levels consistent with the potential growth of the economy. The Group considers that it is not possible to make forecasts with a minimum degree of precision beyond this period, although it still considers the contractual terms of transactions to determine expected losses. The Group considers alternative forward-looking information to the baseline scenario as follows:

- The Group has two alternative scenarios to the baseline scenario: a pessimistic one and an optimistic one. It uses these to estimate the risk parameters for calculating expected credit losses by applying collective assessment approaches. The outcome of each scenario—baseline, optimistic and pessimistic—is weighted in accordance with its probability of occurrence, with 40% for the baseline scenario, and 30% for each of the alternative scenarios.
- The function of these scenarios is to correct possible biases in the estimation of expected losses. They must therefore adequately reflect the dispersion of the business cycle in both directions and in a balanced manner. As such, they represent equiprobable deviations from the baseline scenario, converging to the latter at the end of the projection period, and are constructed by Monte Carlo simulation, in accordance with the historical evidence of relationships between the various macroeconomic variables considered and their uncertainty. The probabilities of occurrence attributed are based on empirical evidence, minimising the difference between the dispersion of thousands of scenarios simulated and the three chosen scenarios.
- For Spain, each scenario features specific amounts for year-on-year growth in GDP, the unemployment rate, year-on-year growth in housing prices, and year-on-year growth in the business turnover index (ICNE). In Ireland, the year-on-year rate of GDP, the unemployment rate, and the year-on-year rate of housing prices are used. For Portugal, they consider the same variables with the exception of the ICNE, and also include the headline inflation rate. The following table summarises the various scenarios through the three variables common to all geographies:

Average of the first three years of the projection*					
Country	Scenario	Prob.	GDP	Unemployment	Property price
Spain	Baseline	40%	1.8	10.1	1.2
	Pessimistic	30%	0.1	15.0	(1.5)
	Optimistic	30%	3.5	5.1	3.9
Ireland	Baseline	40%	4.0	4.5	7.0
	Pessimistic	30%	0.3	6.2	1.5
	Optimistic	30%	7.6	3.1	12.5
Portugal	Baseline	40%	1.9	6.4	3.0
	Pessimistic	30%	-	9.8	1.7
	Optimistic	30%	3.7	3.3	4.3

*2026–2028

Housing prices in Spain are taken from appraised value statistics published by the Ministry of Transport.

- Averages for the first three years of the project are shown, since there is a reversion back to the baseline scenario in the next two years to complete the five-year period. In the three countries considered, this reflects the macroeconomic projections published in 2025 by their respective central banks in coordination with the European Central Bank, as detailed in the section 'Disclosures and impacts in relation to the macroeconomic environment' included in this note.
- Provision models, which estimate the expected losses, are sensitive to these scenarios to the extent that they incorporate a causal link between the structural components of the expected loss (probability of default, PD, loss given default, LGD, and credit conversion factor, CCF) and macroeconomic variables. Since this relationship is multi-factor, the sensitivity of expected loss to each of these variables is minor, i.e. excluding common effects that may be attributed to other variables. In addition, the expected loss is calculated by unit exposed as the product of its structural components, there is a multiplication effect between the macroeconomic variables. For this reason, single-factor sensitive analyses may be relatively deceiving and, therefore, it is preferable to assess the sensitivity of expected loss to scenarios other than the baseline scenario. This considers simultaneously the joint effect of the concomitant variables. The empirical evidence shows that the sensitivity of the macroeconomic environment is considerably higher for performing exposures in Stage 1 and Stage 2 than for those in Stage 3. This is due both to the multiplier effect mentioned above and to the fact that the recovery capacity is ultimately much more conditioned by variables such as age of the debt than by those that characterise the macroeconomic environment in the short term. Consequently, the sensitivity in each stage should be offered. The following

table shows the impact on estimated expected losses⁴ based on collective models, considering two alternative scenarios:

Relative variation of the estimated expected losses by collective models versus baseline scenario			
		Alternative scenarios	
Stage		Optimistic	Pessimistic
1		-10.2%	13.58 %
2		-7.92%	5.98 %
3		-0.45%	0.45 %

These impacts include the effect associated with the migrations between stages, as a consequence of greater or lesser recognition of significant increases in risk due to a change in the PD. However, these movements between stages are not solely dependent on the probability of default provided by provision models. In fact, Stage 2 ratings are heavily weighed by expert forward-looking assessment.

Complementarily, this table shows the impact that a reduction/increase in GDP by one percentage point, ceteris paribus and most relevant variable, would have on the expected loss estimated by collective models for each stage:

Relative variation of the estimated expected losses by collective models versus a one percentage point change in GDP, with the remaining variables unchanged			
Variable	Stage	Chg. -1%	Chg. +1%
GDP	1	3.4 %	-2.31%
	2	1.97 %	-3.43%
	3	0.06 %	-0.06%

- The individual estimations also take into consideration the scenarios established and are weighted taking into account the probability of occurrence of each scenario and, in the case of financial assets in Stage 2, the probability of default of a counterparty in each scenario.
- The prospective idiosyncratic elements are captured in the collective models with ad hoc adjustments governed by a provisions committee to adjust elements that the expected credit loss models are unable to capture.

The forward-looking assessment of expected losses must consider certain emerging risks, especially those related to climate and the environment. Climate change has certain unique features that require a completely different approach from those used for other risks. Firstly, it has the potential to cause dramatic and irreversible damage. These impacts would materialise in full over the long run, far beyond periods typically considered in financial planning exercises. Secondly, it is surrounded by uncertainty because its effects are so long term and, more importantly, because of the scope of the mitigation measures to be implemented; i.e. they must be global. Thirdly, there are no comparable historical references.

Provision models are used to determine the expected losses and, to a large extent, to identify significant increases in risk. They are calibrated using historical information. Therefore, emerging sources of risk and, in general, structural changes may require the introduction of certain adjustments, known as 'overlays'. In 2024, Bankinter Group developed a new 'procedure for determining adjustments to provision models or their results'. The aim was to establish the type of adjustments to be considered with respect to the results of the models, the general principles to which they must be subject, as well as the governance of the process and its communication. As part of this procedure, two types of adjustment are made:

- Adjustments in models: this refers to the adjustments that can be introduced in the process for estimating the parameters or expected losses obtained from the models.
- Adjustments outside models: these are adjustments that are introduced without interfering in the process, either replacing or supplementing the results obtained from the model.

The former, despite being included in the calculation process itself, are still adjustments given that the model concept refers to the establishment of a causal relationship between default events and their corresponding losses as regards a series of concomitant variables, which must be supported by empirical evidence. However, a model with these characteristics must always be viewed with a critical vision as it is a simplification of a complex and changing reality, which is why it can never be considered completely accurate, but it can be considered useful. Therefore, in certain circumstances it is necessary to incorporate adjustments that, over time, could cease to be adjustments as new empirical evidence accumulates.

In the specific case of climate and environmental factors, in February 2025 the Group's board of directors approved a proposal to introduce an adjustment to the volatility models to cover these factors in Spain, Portugal and Ireland. This adjustment amounts to 6.4 million euros at the end of 2025.

However, other mechanisms are having some impact on the estimation of expected losses and will have even more of an impact in the future:

- The value of real estate collateral, which has a direct influence on the estimated recovery rate, will be increasingly dependent on energy efficiency, a factor of growing importance given the European Union's firm commitment to introducing incentives, both in the form of subsidies and new regulation, to improve energy efficiency levels. Also noteworthy is the publication in June 2025 of the amendment to Ministerial Order ECO on rules for the valuation of real estate and certain rights for financial purposes, one of whose aims is to adapt valuations to sustainability and energy efficiency criteria.

⁴ This sensitivity is determined without taking into account the 'overlay' adjustments described in the section 'Information and impacts connected with the macroeconomic environment' in this same note.

- Second, the forward-looking approach introduced through the definition of future scenarios can also be affected by climate factors. In fact, one recognised way in the aforementioned procedure of introducing adjustments to the models involves considering specific scenarios, which do not have to be macroeconomic in nature. Paragraph 5.5.17 of IFRS 9 establishes that expected losses must represent an unbiased estimate based on a variety of possible outcomes, weighted by their probability of occurrence. This variety of possible outcomes can be determined both by considering different macroeconomic scenarios and other factors of a much more specific nature. In fact, when addressing climate risk, its 'unknown' nature is recognised insofar as its probability distribution cannot be precisely determined because it entails an emerging risk, for which there is consequently insufficient historical information, and because its development and impacts will depend on the measures that society ends up adopting at a global level for the purposes of mitigation and adaptation. This explains why institutions such as the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) address climate risk by establishing different prospective scenarios characterised by certain hypotheses. Specifically, this institution introduces a delayed transition scenario, which represents an initial shock to the economy as a result of implementing aggressive policies to speed the transition. This type of scenario, which shares some similarities with the impact caused by the conflict in Ukraine, is analysed and its impacts are quantified. A check is also performed to ensure that it does not exceed the pessimistic scenario considered when determining credit risk coverage.
- During the pandemic, significant increases in risk were predominantly recognised through a forward-looking approach and this is still the case, with a focus on certain highly energy-intensive activities. Naturally, this is linked to the transition risks associated with climate change.
- The individual analysis of expected losses can also include factors relating to climate risks.

As regards these two points, the 'Climate change risk' section of this note explains, in addition to other matters, that corporates are classified using a climate rating, which indicates the susceptibility of each corporate to be affected by climate change risks and allows for a dialogue with them to analyse the rating (mandatory for those with the lowest ratings). This indicator triggers actions that can affect the customers' risk assessment and have an impact on the expert assessment of the significant increase in risk, which plays an important role in the position classification system, as previously mentioned. This rating is considered just one more element in the customer analysis, and it therefore does not necessarily indicate a significant increase in risk associated with climate factors.

In short, although the models cannot incorporate relationships that are not backed by empirical evidence, climate risks can be included through means that give a forward-looking vision to estimates. However, this empirical evidence will emerge in the future and will be incorporated during the frequent recalibration of the models.

In any case, the Bank has already incorporated specific climate risk impacts in the form of adjustments to the models, as previously discussed.

Information and impacts connected with the macroeconomic environment

Last September, the National Institute of Statistics published a revision of the National Accounts for the period 2022–2024 which resulted in the recognition of a greater cumulative growth of GDP in that period. This highlights the robust economic recovery that Spain has experienced after the severe shock caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. It has therefore been an ideal context to absorb the increased debt that corporates had to assume as a result of the sharp drop in activity in 2020 and, to a lesser extent, due to the effects of the outbreak of the war in Ukraine.

In fact, to tackle the transient shock caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, different governments around the world implemented a raft of extraordinary measures, including the roll-out of aid instruments in the form of legislative and non-legislative payment holidays on loans and government-backed liquidity facilities.

In terms of the payment holidays, the book that received this type of aid is not currently subject to enhanced monitoring since the transactions returned to their normal repayment schedule in 2021 and have not shown any cause for concern since then.

The government-backed liquidity facilities have substantially reduced their exposure: although they continued to be used between 2022 and 2024 as a result of the war in Ukraine, this was in a much more limited way. They continue to be monitored but their relevance is decreasing, not only because of their relative weight with respect to the overall loan book, but also because the favourable economic context has allowed borrowers to strengthen their financial situation.

At the close of 2025, the outstanding book of government-backed instruments granted as a result of the health crisis amounted to 1,720 million euros. This amount includes loans backed by the ICO, CESCE and FEI (the latter two with a minor weight) and loans backed by Portuguese mutual guarantee companies in coordination with the Portuguese government. They all share similar characteristics and the same purpose. The percentage of non-performing exposure (Stage 3) in this book stands at 19.2%, representing an increase in 2025 of 6.8 percentage points. This is down to the denominator effect, given that the non-performing risk has decreased by 12.7 million euros and the overall exposure by -38% in this reporting period. At the end of 2025, this amount was supplemented by 1,057 million euros in the form of new ICO Ukraine facilities, the granting of which began in the last quarter of 2022 under Royal Decree-Law 6/2022 of 29 March which introduced new guarantee facilities and government-backed financing equivalent to those deployed during the pandemic, aimed at corporates and self-employed workers affected by the economic impact of the war and with a broad scope, excluding only the financial and insurance sectors. This is therefore a more recent book, given that the deadline for granting new guarantees expired on 30 June 2024⁵ and that it experienced a 21% reduction in exposure in 2025, with 3.8% of non-performing loans and 6.3% of Stage 2 loans at the close of the year.

Additionally, new government-backed aid has been granted to customers affected by the natural disaster caused by the flash floods that occurred in Valencia in October 2024. At the end of 2025, this amounted to 50.2 million euros, plus payment holidays amounting to 10.6 million euros. These are therefore insignificant amounts, with just 0.2% of non-performing loans and 7.2% of Stage 2 loans.

⁵ With the exception of operations with companies in the fishing, aquaculture and agriculture sectors, which ended on 1 December.

Since the high uncertainty of 2022 due to the effects of the war in Ukraine on the economic recovery in a post-pandemic context, the risks facing the Spanish economy have gradually diminished. Inflation experienced a significant increase in 2022 (8.3%, as the average of the year-on-year rates of the harmonised consumer price index) but fell to 3.4% in 2023 and then to 2.9% in 2024. This price adjustment was accompanied by robust growth in activity, up 2.5% in 2023 and 3.5% in 2024, and by a highly dynamic labour market, with average annual unemployment rates falling from 13% in 2022 to 12.2% and 11.3% in 2023 and 2024, respectively.

However, the decisions taken in the first half of 2025 by the new US administration regarding trade and economic policy significantly increased the uncertainty facing the Spanish, European and world economies.

Although the Spanish economy has limited exposure to the US economy, with a moderate balance of goods and trade close to equilibrium compared to other economies, Spanish industries are embedded in global production chains, which indirectly impacts certain sectors of activity that produce intermediate goods for export to other countries that are more sensitive to US trade policy (for example, the automotive sector).

This situation led various bodies to revise their growth and inflation estimates downwards for the year and to publish their projections under different scenarios, making assumptions in each case about the trade and economic policies that countries might implement.

In the case of the Bank of Spain, the projections presented in June 2025 considered two scenarios—baseline and adverse—and made different assumptions regarding trade policies (levels of applied tariffs and the length of time over which uncertainty persists), defence spending and the state of the financial markets. In the first of these two scenarios, the 2025 growth estimate was revised downwards by 0.3 percentage points compared to the one published in March (2.7%). In the adverse scenario, characterised by increased tariff barriers between countries and greater volatility in financial markets, the growth estimate was reduced by 0.4 percentage points compared to the baseline, settling at 2%. Growth projections for 2026 experienced a very moderate correction of 0.1 percentage points in the baseline scenario, while in the adverse scenario, an additional reduction of 0.7 percentage points was estimated compared to the baseline. The truth is that the publication of this adverse scenario significantly contributed to the definition of the scope of the uncertainty for Spain associated with a significant increase in trade tensions with the United States.

Since then, the uncertainty has lessened as a result of trade agreements reached by the United States with the European Union and China, as well as increased efforts to resolve the ongoing armed conflicts. This has been reflected in the macroeconomic forecasts published by various bodies, such as the International Monetary Fund and the European Central Bank,⁶ and in the country-specific ones issued by central banks, consistent with the former.

The projections for the Spanish economy published by the Bank of Spain in September 2025 abandoned the development of an adverse scenario, confirming the downside risks to the predictions provided. The latest projections published by this institution in December 2025, summarised in the table below, include an upward revision of the growth of activity between 2025 and 2027:

Annual rate of change (%), unless otherwise indicated	Projections at December 2025			
	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.9
Harmonised consumer price index (HICPI)	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.9
Unemployment rate (% of the active population) Annual	11.3	10.6	10.0	9.6

Source: Bank of Spain: Macroeconomic projections for the Spanish economy 2025-2027. December 2025

The projections published in December 2024 for the same period indicate an increase in the GDP growth rates of 0.4 pp, 0.3 pp and 0.2 pp for the years 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively. In fact, this adjustment actually occurred in the last quarter of the year. The inflation rate was revised upwards in line with the increased activity, although maintaining its correction path, and the dynamism of the labour market continued to surprise, with a downward adjustment of the unemployment rate of -2 tenths in 2025, -4 tenths in 2026 and -3 tenths in 2027.

Meanwhile, the expectations of slower growth in the European economy as a result of tensions in international trade led to a relaxation of monetary policy. The rates set by the ECB, through the marginal deposit facility, decreased from 3.5% in September 2024 to 2% in June 2025, remaining unchanged since then. It should be noted that a lower interest rate scenario is having a positive impact on corporate cash flows and personal disposable income.

Although these projections reflect a moderation in uncertainty levels after a year marked, primarily in its first half, by geopolitical tensions, these tensions cannot be considered resolved, especially after recent events in Venezuela. A key source of uncertainty is the future evolution of trade relations between the United States and China and even between the US and the European Union, due to the Trump administration's desire to annex Greenland and the potential effects of a hypothetical trade war on both the real economy and international financial markets. So far, these markets have been relatively insensitive to this uncertain environment, but they could experience significant corrections. Nor can the threat posed by the conflict in Ukraine be underestimated.

⁶ Following the recommendation of the European Central Bank, Bankinter has been using the quarterly forecasts published by the ECB for the European Union and the country-specific forecasts issued by the central banks, consistent with the former, as its benchmark. Bank of Spain updates its forecasts on a quarterly basis.

Meanwhile, on 29 October 2024 we witnessed catastrophic rainfall and subsequent flash flooding in the province of Valencia. This has increased our watchfulness about the potential capacity of climate change to cause radical and irreversible damage and not necessarily in the particularly long term. However, once such events occur, it also tests the ability to respond and absorb losses. It is worth noting in this regard that Spain has instruments to pool the damages associated with natural disasters, taking into account their high uncertainty and the severity of their effects. Additionally, the health crisis forced the development of a variety of financial tools, as mentioned above (payment holidays and government-backed liquidity facilities), which were immediately deployed following the publication of Royal Decree-Law 6/2024 of 5 November. The overriding priority of Bankinter, S.A. was to use all the means at its disposal to help restore normality in the affected areas by contacting customers and offering the aid mechanisms provided for in the Royal Decree. Ultimately, however, the amount of the aid granted under this Royal Decree was very limited, as mentioned earlier, and therefore the potential economic impact (in terms of loan book impairment) is estimated to be very moderate.

In 2020, in the wake of the pandemic, the Group set aside a significant amount to guard against credit risk due to the change in the macroeconomic scenario. This extraordinary allowance was called 'macroeconomic effect' and was not considered an 'overlay adjustment' since it derived directly from applying credit-risk hedging models.

In 2021, macroeconomic projections came to light that reflected growing optimism and, therefore, led to a more favourable estimate of expected losses. Nevertheless, there were still major uncertain focal points linked to a slowdown of the economic recovery and further fuelled by the conflict in Ukraine, high inflation rates and rising interest rates. For this reason, at year-end 2021, the Group decided not to release the provisions set aside, but to maintain an overlay adjustment amounting to 141 million euros which, instead of being meant to address the impacts of an adverse scenario, was meant to address the model risk associated with the estimates. Given the particular situation caused by the health crisis, this was a very high risk. It was therefore not an adjustment resulting from the recognition of a greater risk that could be accompanied by a reclassification between stages of exposures. This reclassification first began at the start of the health crisis and, consequently, the overlay adjustment did not impact the staging of the financial instruments.

In 2022, 2023 and 2024, the Group made the decision to allocate 7 million euros, 67 million euros and 30 million euros, respectively, of the overlay adjustment to fortifying the hedging for Bankinter Spain's non-performing loan book.⁷ This was justified by various factors, including the greater recovery difficulty for impaired exposures in a context of higher interest rates, compounded by delays in the administration of justice. All of this especially affects older non-performing exposures for which the model risk is considerably greater in these conditions. In 2023, the Group decided to apply 17.5 million euros of adjustment overlay allocated to Bankinter Consumer Finance exposures in order to hedge 100% of a non-performing book worth 83 million euros, written off in the last quarter of 2023.

In contrast, in the performing book it has not been considered necessary to make additional adjustments to the results of the models, which are, for example, sensitive to movements in interest rates through different variables, meaning they reflect the impact of the aforementioned effects of the third round of the war in Ukraine without the need to make adjustments.

Meanwhile, in February 2025 a proposal was submitted to Bankinter Group's board of directors for the introduction of an adjustment to the provisioning models for climate and environmental risk, including Spain, Portugal and Ireland. This adjustment, which amounted to 6.4 million euros at the end of December 2024, would be covered by part of the remaining overlay adjustment.

It should be noted that, at all times, the so-called 'overlay adjustment' has been found and is assigned specifically to individual instruments. In 2024, Bankinter Group developed a new procedure for determining adjustments to provision models or their results. Pursuant to this new procedure and the classification criteria introduced by it, the series of adjustments at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

- Adjustment to the provision for the non-performing book: 89.5 million euros.
- Adjustment for uncertainty and geopolitical risks (second and third rounds): 13.6 million euros.
- Adjustment for climate and environmental risk coverage (in-model adjustment): 6.4 million euros.
- Adjustments in multicurrency exposures (adjustment to the model): 5 million euros.
- Adjustment for country risk and geopolitical risks (model adjustment for first-round risks): 2.5 million euros.

In the specific case of the first of the related adjustments, amounting to 89.5 million euros, this was reduced with respect to the close of 2024 by -14.9 million euros as a result of the sale of non-performing book executed in the third quarter of the year. It should also be noted that this adjustment was classified as 'outside the model', although it is subject to additional objective criteria and, as mentioned, is assigned on an individual basis. The second adjustment is also of the same kind. In contrast, all other adjustments are made directly to the components of the provisioning models (adjustments in models) and are naturally determined on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, all adjustments are allocated at the financial instrument level.

The so-called 'Adjustment for uncertainty and geopolitical risk' is intended to cover other emerging risks, most notably second and third round geopolitical risks. Regarding its sufficiency, at the close of the first half of 2025 an analysis was carried out considering the adverse scenario published by the Bank of Spain in June, coinciding with the moment of maximum tension with respect to a hypothetical escalation of tariffs. The analysis concluded that the risk would be concentrated in very specific customers and sectors especially exposed to a radical change in the tariff regime with the United States, but the overall consideration was that the 'overlay' amount reserved for this type of risk would not be exceeded in light of a prudent probability of occurrence of the adverse scenario. For now, the conclusion remains the same regarding these downside risks, based on their analysis from a prudential perspective.

Performance in the year

In the economic and financial sphere, the world economy in 2025 was characterised by persistent geopolitical tensions, less intense international trade and more normalised financial conditions after the tightening of previous years. Economic growth and inflation moderated.

⁷Evidently, these reallocations of the overlay adjustment cannot affect the classification by phases of credit risk, as this is specifically applied in Stage 3 (non-performing risk).

Europe was characterised by weak and uneven growth, particularly affected by the weakness of foreign trade and the industrial sector and by the war in Ukraine, although without compromising its financial stability.

The Spanish economy maintained a clearly more dynamic profile than the European average, with robust growth supported by domestic demand, sustained domestic consumption thanks to an improvement in household disposable income, more moderate interest rates, and a surprisingly dynamic labour market, all of which made it possible to compensate for the lower contribution from the external sector.

Portugal experienced moderate but resilient growth in 2025, supported mainly by domestic demand. Ireland maintained a healthy balance, with strong employment, rising wages and sustained private consumption.

In this context, Bankinter continued on its path of prudent growth in 2025, balancing growth, profitability and risk at all times within the principles expressed in its risk appetite framework. The Group grew at a healthy pace in Spain, Portugal and Ireland, with the exception of Bankinter Consumer Finance, where activity was reduced in accordance with the decision to contain this business. During the year, Evo Banco's business was fully integrated into Bankinter Spain.

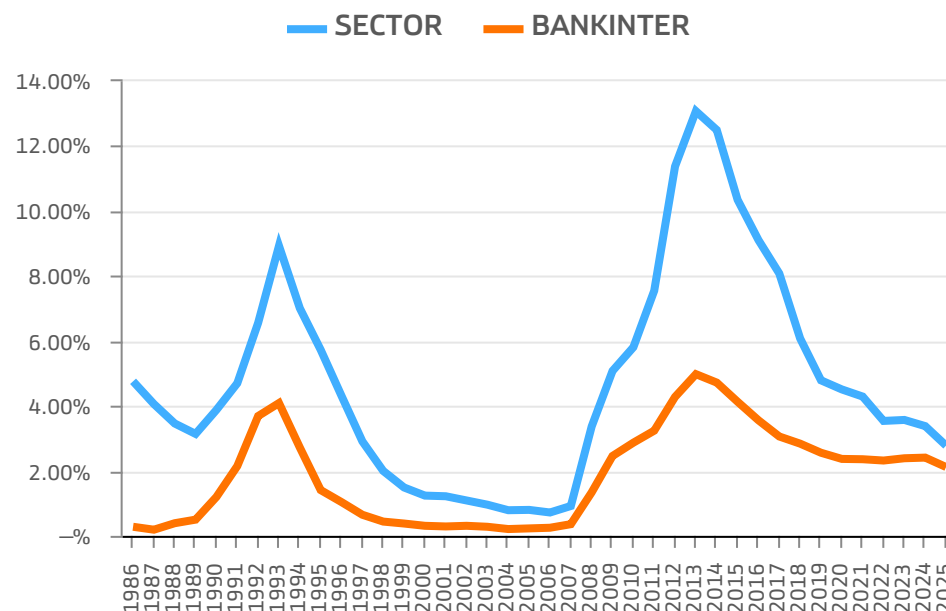
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost increased by 4.69% (Note 10) and eligible exposures (which include off-balance-sheet exposures) increased by 4.46%. Underperforming loans were reduced by 14.75% in a more benign macroeconomic context. Doubtful risk fell by 3.83% and at the end of the reporting period the non-performing loan ratio stood at 1.94%, a percentage reduction of 7.94% compared to the previous year. The non-performing loan ratio in Spain (2.12%) represents 76% of the sector average (2.78% according to Bank of Spain data from November 2025). Provisions for credit risk were reduced by 5.15%.

At the end of December 2025, the foreclosed asset book stood at 44 million euros, representing 0.05% of the total credit risk and a reduction of 28.33% in the financial year.

Asset quality – Credit risk

Thousands of euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Change	%
Eligible exposures	93,184,129	89,204,429	3,979,700	4.46
Stage 1 (Performing loans)	89,137,607	84,699,242	4,438,365	5.24
Stage 2 (Underperforming loans)	2,234,837	2,621,382	(386,545)	-14.75
Stage 3 (Non-performing loans)	1,811,685	1,883,804	(72,119)	-3.83
Provisions for credit risk	1,230,032	1,296,822	(66,790)	-5.15
Stage 1 (Performing loans)	129,354	141,536	(12,182)	-8.61
Stage 2 (Underperforming loans)	81,079	93,581	(12,502)	-13.36
Stage 3 (Non-performing loans)	1,019,599	1,061,705	(42,106)	-3.97
Non-performing loan ratio (%)	1.94	2.11	-0.17	-7.94
Non-performing loan coverage ratio (%)	67.89	68.84	-0.95	-1.37
Foreclosed assets	43,846	61,178	(17,332)	-28.33
Provision for foreclosed assets	28,318	40,933	(12,615)	-30.82
Foreclosure coverage (%)	64.59	66.91	-2.32	-3.47

Non-performing loan ratio (%)



Source: Bank of Spain, November 2025 for the sector figure.

Following is a description of the trends and main figures for eligible exposures in Spain by internal business segments:

Individuals

In 2025, customer credit in Spain grew by 12.9%. The incorporation of EVO Banco contributed 12.4% to this growth. The individual loan book totalled 35,652 million euros at the end of the reporting period, with a non-performing loan ratio of 1.29%.

The residential mortgage book for individuals showed a loan-to-value (LTV) ratio of 50.8% at the end of 2025 and 81% of these mortgages were secured by the primary residence of the owners. The non-performing loan ratio of this book ended the year at 0.81%. The average effort (measured as the proportion of income that the customer allocates to paying mortgage loan instalments) remained extremely low (24.6%).

Bankinter Consumer Finance contributed 2,870 million euros in lendings in Spain, representing a reduction of 14.3% on the previous year with a non-performing loan ratio of 7.0%. The reduction of business in this segment continued in 2025. The risk-adjusted margin and the default rates and costs remain controlled and in line with what is typical for this type of business.

Large Corporates Banking

Credit risk in the Large Corporates Banking segment grew by 6.7% to 22,850 million euros, with a non-performing loan ratio of 0.68%. In 2025, Bankinter continued to prioritise its growth in this segment, which is more resilient in adverse circumstances.

Small- and medium-sized enterprises

The Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises Banking segment grew by 3.95%, ending the year with a loan book of 17,241 million euros and a non-performing loan ratio of 5.90%.

Portugal

Bankinter Portugal's loan book contributed 11,632 million euros of exposures to the balance sheet at the end of the reporting period, with an increase of 7.7% in the year and a non-performing loan ratio of 1.44%.

Ireland

At the end of the reporting period, the branch in Ireland held 4,720 million euros in credit risk, of which 3,395 million euros represent residential mortgages and 1,325 million euros consumer finance. Growth in Ireland during the year was 22.6%, with a non-performing loan ratio of 0.32% at the end of the reporting period. The emphasis on mortgage activity gives the business a very moderate risk profile.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum level of exposure to credit risk assumed by the Group at 31 December 2025 and 2024 for each type of financial instrument, without deductions for collateral or other credit enhancements to ensure compliance by borrowers.

Types of instruments	Thousands of euros						Total
	Asset balances						
	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at amortised cost	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives – hedge accounting	Memorandum accounts	
Debt and equity instruments							
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,135,745	-	12,026,966	-	-	-	13,162,711
Debt securities and equity instruments	2,507,449	886,648	15,101,561	323,784	-	-	18,819,442
Loans and advances to customers	217,388	-	80,675,874	1,212	-	-	80,894,474
Total instruments	3,860,582	886,648	107,804,401	324,996	-	-	112,876,627
Contingent risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	1,610,527	1,610,527
Other contingent risks	-	-	-	-	-	6,915,626	6,915,626
Total contingent exposures	-	-	-	-	-	8,526,153	8,526,153
Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	579,664	-	-	-	1,227,222	-	1,806,886
Contingent commitments	-	-	-	-	-	20,588,209	20,588,209
Total other exposures	579,664	-	-	-	1,227,222	20,588,209	22,395,095
MAXIMUM LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK	4,440,246	886,648	107,804,401	324,996	1,227,222	29,114,362	143,797,875

Types of instruments	Thousands of euros						Total
	Asset balances						
	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at amortised cost	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	Derivatives – hedge accounting	Memorandum accounts	
Debt and equity instruments							
Loans and advances to credit institutions	902,956	-	8,096,540	-	-	-	8,999,496
Debt securities and equity instruments	1,502,118	918,429	14,226,418	281,221	-	-	16,928,186
Loans and advances to customers	76	-	77,060,329	170	-	-	77,060,575
Total instruments	2,405,150	918,429	99,383,287	281,391	-	-	102,988,257
Contingent risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	1,869,805	1,869,805
Other contingent risks	-	-	-	-	-	6,551,306	6,551,306
Total contingent exposures	-	-	-	-	-	8,421,111	8,421,111
Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	966,855	-	-	-	733,207	-	1,700,062
Contingent commitments	-	-	-	-	-	18,120,603	18,120,603
Total other exposures	966,855	-	-	-	733,207	18,120,603	19,820,665
MAXIMUM LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK	3,372,005	918,429	99,383,287	281,392	733,207	26,541,714	131,230,033

Ageing analysis of past due amounts receivable from unimpaired financial assets at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros		
By type of guarantee or collateral	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Transactions with mortgage collateral	3,371	4,113
Transactions with other collateral	1,106	3,077
Other	84,617	74,963
of which Bankinter branch in Portugal	3,356	3,599
Total	89,094	82,153
By term		
0-30 days past-due	59,876	51,608
30-60 days past-due	15,836	14,402
60-90 days past-due	13,382	16,143
Total	89,094	82,153

The interest receivable recognised in the consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2025 related to unimpaired past-due transactions payable amounted to 2,436 thousand euros (3,707 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

Risk mitigation

Key criteria for approval in the Group's risk policy are payment capacity and solvency, with collateral and guarantees providing additional assurance of obligations. Collateral and guarantees should not be the primary means of recovering amounts from transactions, and not the determining factor in the decision regarding approval. However, provided they meet certain requirements, they provide an element of credit-risk mitigation and are required where possible.

For accounting purposes, effective collateral and guarantees include collateral and personal guarantees shown to be valid as a means of mitigating risk considering the time needed to realise them, the ability to do so, and past experience.

Personal guarantees, barring certain exceptions, cover the total amount of the transaction and imply the Bank's direct and joint liability. The guarantor's payment capacity and solvency to meet the obligation guaranteed is assessed. Personal guarantees are particularly relevant in transactions with businesses, often requiring the guarantee of the owners.

Real estate mortgages are generally first mortgages, constituted and registered in favour of the Bank. The properties provided to the Bank as collateral are generally located in urban areas and are highly liquid.

Collateral in the form of pledged financial assets are generally deposited at the Bank and transactions with them are blocked. More or less strict coverage criteria are applied depending on the nature and liquidity of the pledged assets.

In line with regulations, the appraisals of real estate collaterals are updated as follows:

Performing book: The policy for updating the residential and commercial properties (commercial premises, warehouses and offices) for the performing book is to update the appraisal where there are significant declines in value through full individual appraisals or automated appraisals by independent appraisal companies. For individual assets, such as land or plots, or assets used for financial exploitation, and all transactions with significant risk, a full individual appraisal is made every three years, or with greater frequency if there are significant declines in value. Potential declines in value are verified annually.

Transactions classified as underperforming are updated annually. The appraisal of collateral and guarantees for non-performing loans is updated on classification as non-performing and annually thereafter. The appraisal of assets foreclosed or received as debt payments is updated at the time of foreclosure or receipt and annually thereafter.

Bankinter's Risk Control function verifies compliance with the procedure for approving collateral and guarantees and the estimate of value approved by the board of directors.

Non-performing loans and foreclosed assets

The Group defines its exposure to credit risk in terms of eligible exposures, as indicated above. Eligible exposure represents the risk assumed in relation to the borrowers, as well as the committed amount drawable and off-balance-sheet risk.

At the end of 2025, total non-performing loans stood at 1,812 million euros, down 72 million euros (-3.8%) from the year before. The non-performing loan ratio stood at 1.94% at the end of the reporting period, 17 basis points lower than the previous year.

The refinanced or restructured loan book due to credit risk at the end of 2025 amounted to 669 million euros, considering as 'refinancing' any modifications in the credit risk conditions.

Flow of non-performing loan balances in the year:

Change in non-performing loans (including contingent risk)				
Thousands of euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Variation	% change
Opening balance	1,883,804	1,812,753	71,051	4.00
Increases through business combinations	-	-	-	-
Net additions	265,702	262,375	3,327	1.00
Transfers to write-offs of the principal	-337,821	-191,325	-146,496	77.00
Balance at the end of the period	1,811,685	1,883,804	-72,119	(4.00)
Impairment allowances	1,230,032	1,296,822	-66,790	(5.00)

Write-offs in the year:

Movement of write-offs		Thousands of euros
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	945,170	1,026,228
Additions	375,445	197,092
Disposals	333,704	278,150
For recovery in cash	7,667	5,989
For disposal of written-off assets	278,083	216,153
For forgiveness, statute of limitations and other	47,954	56,008
Balance at the end of the reporting period	986,911	945,170

Movements between Stages 1, 2 and 3 in 2025 and 2024 in the gross carrying amount of financial assets at amortised cost (Note 10 (b)) and changes in the corresponding impairment losses:

Financial assets at amortised cost				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 31/12/2024	96,396,769	2,384,193	1,846,425	100,627,386
Additions, disposals and changes in balance	9,462,748	(517,680)	(249,354)	8,695,713
Transfers between stages	(740,418)	221,723	518,694	-
Removals from Stage 1	(1,303,056)	1,272,087	30,969	-
Removals from Stage 2	535,111	(1,117,889)	582,777	-
Removals from Stage 3	27,527	67,525	(95,052)	-
Write-offs	-	-	(337,550)	(337,550)
Gross carrying amount at 31/12/2025	105,119,099	2,088,236	1,778,215	108,985,550

Financial assets at amortised cost				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount at 31/12/2023	87,670,248	2,506,600	1,773,209	91,950,057
Additions, disposals and changes in balance	9,668,422	(492,756)	(308,131)	8,867,535
Transfers between stages	(941,901)	370,349	571,552	-
Removals from Stage 1	(1,576,088)	1,545,766	30,322	-
Removals from Stage 2	606,845	(1,234,452)	627,607	-
Removals from Stage 3	27,342	59,035	(86,377)	-
Write-offs	-	-	(190,206)	(190,206)
Gross carrying amount at 31/12/2024	96,396,769	2,384,193	1,846,424	100,627,386

(*) The gross carrying amount is the sum of the carrying amount and the amount of impairment of the assets. Therefore, it includes the value of the discount on the acquisitions of financial assets from Portugal and other valuation adjustments from loans and advances to customers and credit institutions. (Note 10).

At 31 December 2025, including these figures, the 'Gross carrying amount' of the impaired loan book and advances acquired amounted to 14,987 thousand euros (17,722 thousand euros at 31 December 2024), representing an average discount of 60.5% with respect to the principal owed in these exposures (58.9% at 31 December 2024), plus an impairment loss of -2,278 thousand euros (-244 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

Financial assets at amortised cost: Provision				
	31/12/2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Closing balance at 31/12/2024	127,088	82,985	1,034,026	1,244,099
Additions, disposals and changes in provisions	(29,488)	75,792	188,773	235,077
Transfers between stages	20,082	(87,590)	67,508	-
Removals from Stage 1	(12,627)	10,950	1,677	-
Removals from Stage 2	26,662	(116,205)	89,542	-
Removals from Stage 3	6,047	17,665	(23,711)	-
Write-offs	-	-	(298,026)	(298,026)
Closing balance at 31/12/2025	117,682	71,187	992,281	1,181,150

Financial assets at amortised cost: Provision				
	31/12/2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Closing balance at 31/12/2023	131,339	93,604	889,065	1,114,008
Additions, disposals and changes in provisions	(5,390)	74,859	212,413	281,882
Transfers between stages	1,139	(85,478)	84,339	-
Removals from Stage 1	(27,229)	24,597	2,632	-
Removals from Stage 2	21,578	(122,096)	100,517	-
Removals from Stage 3	6,790	12,021	(18,810)	-
Write-offs	-	-	(151,791)	(151,791)
Closing balance at 31/12/2024	127,088	82,985	1,034,026	1,244,099

* Includes the reallocation of 60 million euros in overlay from Stages 1 and 2 to Stage 3

In both 2024 and 2025, despite the growth experienced in the gross carrying book of financial assets at amortised cost classified in Stage 1, the volume of provisions in this stage was reduced. In the case of 2024, as a result of the 'overlay' provisions described above in the section 'Information and impacts in relation to the macroeconomic environment', the provision allocated to Stage 1 contracts was reduced by 6.2 million euros. Plus, two additional factors conditioned the level of hedging in Stage 1 that year: 1) a greater increase in the volume of financial assets other than loans and advances, which represented 14.8% of the exposure at the end of 2024 (compared to 12.1% in December 2023) and which are mostly not considered appreciable risk (representative values of public debt); 2) a slight positive effect as a result of the update of the forward-looking scenarios with respect to 2023.

With regard 2025, the reduction in the average hedging for Stage 1 exposure is mainly explained by a change in the book distribution. For individuals, the growth of loans in the last year was concentrated in mortgages, while consumer activity has moderated, reducing the gross book value of loans and advances in the subsidiary Bankinter Consumer Finance by 480 million euros. For legal entities, this growth was concentrated in the largest corporates, as well as in the public sector and financial entities. This year also includes a downward adjustment of the expected loss as a result of the revised macroeconomic scenarios.

It should also be noted that the hedging level in Stage 3 remains practically the same, despite the reduction in exposure as a result of a significant recognition of write-offs, mostly associated with sales of books.

The gross balance of the foreclosed asset book at year-end stood at 44 million euros, with a reduction in the year of 17 million euros.

In the real estate asset book, there are hardly any developments in progress and the weight of rural land is negligible.

Foreclosed assets				
Thousands of euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Variation	% change
Opening balance	61,178	85,253	(24,075)	-28%
Net additions	(17,331)	(24,075)	6,744	-28%
Closing balance	43,846	61,178	(17,332)	-28%
Of which:				
Real estate investments	2,713	2,901	(188)	-6%
Foreclosed tangible assets	41,133	58,277	(17,144)	-29%
Provision	(28,318)	(40,933)	12,615	-31%
Net balance of foreclosed assets	15,528	20,245	(4,717)	-23%

Refinancing and restructuring policy

The Group's refinancing policy still conforms to best practices set out in prevailing legislation. The main objective is to recover all amounts due, which means any amounts considered unrecoverable must be recognised immediately.

It is worth noting that the Group's refinancing policy described below was not changed in response to the Covid health crisis or subsequently by the war in Ukraine. It simply followed the recommendations of banking regulators and supervisors as regards making appropriate use of the flexibility implicit in the regulatory framework, avoiding the automatic recognition as refinancing of the different measures rolled out to support families and companies as a result of the pandemic. Both the legislative and industry payment holidays and the government-back liquidity facility schemes described under 'Information and impacts connected with the macroeconomic environment' in this note should be considered macroprudential mechanisms designed essentially to help customers cope with the temporary difficulties arising from these extraordinary situations. Consequently, it is not automatically assumed that they should be considered as refinancing and a significant increase in risk.

Refinancing measures must take into account:

- An up-to-date and **individualised assessment** of the economic and financial situation of the borrowers and guarantors, as well as their capacity and willingness to pay.
- The situation and effectiveness of the guarantees and collateral provided.
- **Past experience** with the borrower: sufficiently extensive history of debt repayment or, failing that, of an equivalent amount of repayment of the principal.

The refinancing or restructuring of transactions that are not up to date with payments **does not interrupt their non-performing status** or lead to their reclassification.

The solution that best adapts to the situation of the obligor will be chosen through individual analysis from among the potential refinancing options, for the purpose of recovering all amounts owed. In this regard, a suitable repayment plan without any grace periods will be chosen, unless there are short-term liquidity restrictions or a disposal plan needs to be executed to cover all or part of the debt. In general, measures that allow payments to be deferred in the short term or leave open refinancing terms and conditions in the long term must be based on the temporary nature of the situation of the obligors that warranted adopting these types of measures and on the clear willingness of customers to fulfil their payment obligations.

When a transaction is refinanced, it will be classified under one of the following categories:

- Underperforming refinancing transaction: Those for which there is objective evidence that the recovery of all outstanding amounts is highly probable. In this regard, the following factors will be taken into consideration:
 - Grace period of less than 24 months.
 - Existence of a suitable repayment plan. In the case of transactions with individuals structured via monthly payments, the debt burden should not exceed 50 per cent.
 - Addition of guarantors of unquestionable solvency, or of new effective guarantees or collateral.
- Non-performing refinancing: Transactions where there is evidence of weaknesses in the borrower's repayment capability will be classified as non-performing. In this regard, the following factors will be taken into consideration:
 - They rely on an inappropriate payment plan. For example, a payment plan is not appropriate if non-payment is repeated, if the plan has been changed to avoid non-payment, or if it is based on expectations not backed by macroeconomic forecasts.
 - The granting of grace periods on capital repayment exceeding 24 months.
 - The need to write off amounts from the balance sheet estimated as irrecoverable for the arrangement to continue.
 - Failure to provide new effective guarantees or collateral or where not all outstanding interest is received.
 - Acceptability of previous refinancing or restructuring measures.

Borrowers will be classified as non-performing unless there is evidence of sufficient capacity to fulfil their contractual obligations.

'Distress restructuring': Due to the Group's size and risk management, in general it appears as a minority entity among the creditors in debt restructuring processes and, therefore, it does not have a leading role in these processes. However, the various proposals submitted must be assessed for the purpose of defending the one with greater expectations of recovering the debt within a context of uncertainty. The conditions under which business continuity is viable and likely, as well as the reasonableness of the disposal plans and their implications, must therefore be analysed in detail.

According to IFRS 9, under certain circumstances, amending a contract may lead to the source account being derecognised from the balance sheet and the destination account being considered a 'new' transaction (Paragraph B.5.5.25). The general interpretation of this paragraph is that derecognition and addition of the balance is only justified by a substantial change in the conditions of the financial instrument.

Accordingly, the Bank's internal procedures provide that refinancing and restructuring processes may only be considered as new transactions when the following conditions are simultaneously met, with due justification:

1. Doubtful transactions are refinanced or, if not, the new refinancing transaction is reclassified as a doubtful risk.
2. There is a substantial modification of the terms of the contract. These include:
 - Incorporation of participants that substantially change the risk profile of the transaction.
 - Provision of additional guarantees that substantially improve the prospects of recovery in the event of default.
 - Refinancing is the result of court or bankruptcy proceedings that result in debt settlement and a sustainability agreement relating to part of the debt.

Reclassification of refinancing

The reclassification between refinancing categories requires an exhaustive review of the equity and financial position that concludes that it is not likely that the borrower will encounter financial difficulties. In this regard, it must assess:

- For reclassification from non-performing refinancing to underperforming refinancing:
 - Twelve months have elapsed since the date of the refinancing.
 - The renegotiated principal amount has decreased since the date of the transaction and there should be no past-due amounts from that time.
 - The borrower does not have any other amounts that are more than 90 days past due.
- For reclassification from underperforming to performing:
 - Twenty-four months have elapsed from the date of the refinancing or, if later, or from the date of reclassification as non-performing loans.

- The borrower has settled an amount equivalent to the amount past due on the date of the refinancing and there are no past-due amounts from that point on.
- The borrower does not have any other amounts more than 30 days past due.

Accounting classification

Refinancing means any transaction, irrespective of the borrower or the guarantees or collateral given, granted or used for economic or legal reasons related to the—current or foreseeable—financial difficulties of the borrower(s) in order to cancel one or more transactions granted by the Bank or by other Group entities to the borrower(s) or to one or more other companies of the borrower's economic group, or whereby such transactions are brought totally or partially up to date with payments, so as to help the borrower(s) under the cancelled or refinanced transactions repay their debts (principal and interest) because they cannot—or it is thought that they will not be able to—comply in time and form with the terms of the arrangement.

Regarding modifications of terms and conditions, transactions can be classified as:

- **Refinancing transaction:** a transaction, irrespective of the borrower or the guarantees or collateral given, granted or used for economic or legal reasons related to the—current or foreseeable—financial difficulties of the borrower(s) in order to cancel one or more transactions granted by the Bank or by other Group entities to the borrower(s) or to one or more other companies of the borrower's economic group, or whereby such transactions are brought totally or partially up to date with payments, so as to help the borrower(s) under the cancelled or refinanced transactions repay their debts (principal and interest) because they are unable, or it is thought that they will be unable, to meet in time and form the terms of the contract.
- **Refinanced transaction:** a transaction that is brought totally or partially up to date with payments as a consequence of a refinancing transaction carried out by the Bank or another entity in its economic group.
- **Restructured transaction:** a transaction in which, for economic or legal reasons relating to the current or foreseeable financial difficulties of the borrower(s), the financial terms and conditions are modified in order to facilitate payment of the debt (principal and interest) in view of the fact that the borrower is unable, or is thought to be unable, to meet the conditions in due time and form, even if such modification is envisaged in the contract. In any case, the following transactions will be considered to be restructured: transactions involving a 'haircut' or debt condonation or where assets are received to reduce the debt, or where the terms and conditions are modified to extend the maturity, change the repayment schedule to reduce the amount of the instalments in the short term or reduce their frequency, or establish or extend a grace period for principal, interest or both, except when it can be shown that the conditions are modified for reasons other than the borrower's financial difficulties and are analogous to those applied in the market at the date of the modification to transactions granted to customers with a similar risk profile.
- **Rollover transaction:** a transaction executed to replace another previously granted by the Entity itself without the borrower having any financial difficulties or foreseeably having any in the future, i.e. the transaction takes place for reasons other than refinancing.

- **Renegotiated transaction:** a transaction whose financial terms and conditions are changed without the borrower having any financial difficulties or foreseeably having any in the future; i.e. the terms and conditions are changed for reasons other than restructuring.

In any case, for a transaction to be classified as a rollover or as renegotiated, the borrowers must be able to obtain transactions on the market and at the date of the rollover or renegotiation for a similar amount and under substantially similar financial conditions to those applied by the Bank, and these must also be in line with those granted at that date to other borrowers with a similar risk profile.

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of refinanced and restructured assets:

	Thousands of euros
Refinanced book at 31/12/2024	Carrying amount
Government entities	-
Legal persons and entrepreneurs	489,966
Individuals	243,020
Balance at 31/12/24	732,986
Additions	
Government entities	-
Legal persons and entrepreneurs	141,635
Individuals	20,549
Total additions	162,184
Disposals	
Government entities	-
Legal persons and entrepreneurs	156,320
Individuals	69,774
Total disposals	226,094
Refinanced book at 31/12/2025	
Government entities	-
Legal persons and entrepreneurs	475,281
Individuals	193,795
Balance at 31/12/25	669,076

Set out below is the carrying amount of sovereign risk exposure at year-end:

2025

Debt securities

Thousands of euros

	Short positions in securities	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets at amortised cost
SPAIN	(1,102,740)	286,997	1,473,708	9,585,047
ITALY	-	-	280,205	2,065,985
PORTUGAL	(4,933)	-	413,230	558,550
FRANCE	-	-	-	741,833
BULGARIA	-	-	-	1,931
ROMANIA	-	-	-	10,649
ICELAND	-	-	-	6,986
ANDORRA	-	9,909	-	9,061
SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	-	18,424
EUROPEAN UNION	-	18,779	3,391	247,690
BELGIUM	-	-	-	86,787
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	-	12,525	17,220
	(1,107,673)	315,685	2,183,059	13,332,944

2024

Debt securities

Thousands of euros

	Short positions in securities	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets at amortised cost
SPAIN	(674,325)	119,428	1,098,611	8,767,964
ITALY	-	-	-	1,854,298
PORTUGAL	-	-	217,196	747,419
FRANCE	-	-	-	588,618
BULGARIA	-	-	-	2,012
ROMANIA	-	-	-	10,783
ICELAND	-	-	-	6,993
ANDORRA	-	9,718	-	9,069
SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	-	19,804
EUROPEAN UNION	-	18,301	729	245,530
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-	-	13,692	2,581
	(674,325)	147,447	1,330,228	12,255,071

Structural and market risks

Structural liquidity risk

Structural liquidity risk is associated with the Entity's ability to meet the payment obligations it acquires and to fund its investment lending business. The Bank actively monitors its liquidity position and forecasts, as well as the actions to be taken both in business as usual market situations and in exceptional circumstances arising due to internal causes or market behaviours.

The ALCO is in charge of managing this risk by delegation of the board of directors.

The liquidity management principles, strategies and practices are set out in the Liquidity Planning Framework and ensure that the Entity has sufficient liquidity to meet its day-to-day liquidity obligations and to cope during a period of liquidity stress. Liquidity management is underpinned by the following strategic principles:

- Reducing dependence on wholesale markets for funding the business by seeking balanced growth in retail funds.
- Diversifying wholesale funding sources by instruments and markets and maintaining a balanced maturity schedule.

To comply with these principles, the following strategic liquidity management lines have been established:

- Maintain a customer funding gap with a loan-to-deposit ratio below 120%.
- Maintain a presence in wholesale markets, issuing on a regular basis in accordance with market opportunities and needs.

December 2025. Available liquidity by instrument (Millions of euros)	2025
Cash and reserves available at central banks	13,077
Tradable assets Tier 1	14,176
Tradable assets Tier 2-A	85
Tradable assets Tier 2-B	562
Other tradable assets	6,475
Other eligible assets	1,557
Accumulated counterweight capacity	35,932

Figures calculated as per the criteria of the official statements submitted to the supervisor (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451)

- Offering maximum transparency to investors, by regularly providing information about the Bank.
- Having an appropriate wholesale maturity profile, avoiding concentrations.
- Maintaining a sufficient buffer of liquid assets to cover a possible shutdown of wholesale markets or other scenarios considered in the stress tests.

The Entity maintains a comfortable liquidity position; at the end of the reporting period, customer deposits accounted for 105.5% of the Group's lendings. The liquidity needs generated by the growth of lendings have been fully covered by retail funds, with growth in both indicators of more than 4,000 million.

Regarding wholesale funding, a covered bond of 1 billion euros matured in February. To cover these maturities and improve its capital position, Bankinter has turned to the institutional market on four occasions, issuing non-preferred senior debt for 750 million euros, subordinated debt for 300 million euros, convertible preferred debentures for 500 million euros, and senior bonds for another 500 million euros, with excellent acceptance by wholesale investors.

In relation to the liquidity buffer, this continues to increase, maintaining the LCR well above both internal and regulatory limits at the figure of 181.2% at the end of the reporting period.

The composition of the liquid asset buffer for the consolidated LCR ratio at the close of 2025 is indicative of a very high proportion of top-level liquid assets. The composition of the counterbalancing capacity grouped based on the supervisory regulation (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451) is as follows:

Based on the aforementioned regulations, the consolidated data of inflows and outflows classified by residual maturity periods at the end of 2025 are as follow:.

December 2025. Consolidated Balance Sheet. Inflows Residual contract maturities (Millions of euros)	On demand	Up to one month	More than one month and up to three months	More than three months and up to six months	More than six months and up to nine months	More than nine months and up to one year	More than one year and up to two years	More than two years and up to three years	More than three years and up to five years	More than five years	Total
ASSETS											
Cash, at central banks and other demand deposits	2,362	10,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,077
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,047	832	627	571	493	331	14	65	129	19	4,128
Loans to other financial institutions	-	810	287	529	162	357	132	107	214	339	2,937
Reverse repos and securities lending	-	6,379	2,437	709	-	510	-	-	-	-	10,035
Loans	80	4,735	6,492	6,586	3,283	3,515	7,772	4,281	8,562	37,130	82,436
Other assets	6	591	98	167	-	40	-	-	-	1,238	2,140
Securities book liquidation	-	258	447	268	318	492	1,333	1,216	2,432	12,293	19,057

December 2025. Consolidated Balance Sheet. Outflows Residual contract maturities (Millions of euros)	On demand	Up to one month	More than one month and up to three months	More than three months and up to six months	More than six months and up to nine months	More than nine months and up to one year	More than one year and up to two years	More than two years and up to three years	More than three years and up to five years	More than five years	Total
LIABILITIES											
Issues and certificates of deposit	-	524	280	517	939	347	2,020	923	1,845	3,600	10,995
Deposits from credit institutions	627	632	108	22	11	12	31	9	18	15	1,485
Deposits from other financial institutions	4,508	890	203	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	5,609
Financing, other customers	76,678	4,798	396	108	77	75	15	-	-	-	82,147
Financing, securities collateral	-	16,633	2,064	1,153	460	500	-	-	-	-	20,810
Other liabilities	68	1,150	247	592	405	263	1,352	1,032	2,063	301	7,473
Derivatives, net	-	(17)	1	11	11	(10)	2	-	-	-	(2)

Figures calculated as per the criteria of the official statements submitted to the supervisor (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451)

As mentioned previously, the loan book is primarily funded from customer deposits, in particular from demand accounts of retail customers, which have been historically highly stable and diversified.

Moreover, the measures used by the Market Risks unit to control liquidity risk consist of verifying compliance with the limits set by the board and delegated to the market risk officers and the ALCO. These limits are contained in the Risk Appetite Framework.

The Market Risks unit calculates the limits based on same information prepared for the various regulators.

The limits are grouped into two classes:

1. Regulatory limits: LCR and NSFR.
2. Wholesale funding concentration ratios.

To avoid subjecting Bankinter to stress as a result of a possible sudden shutdown of the wholesale markets, limits are established on short-term wholesale funding and on the concentration of issue maturities.

In addition to the limits established by the board of directors, trends in the liquidity gap or liquidity map are monitored, and information is obtained and analyses performed on the specific situation of balances resulting from commercial transactions, wholesale maturities, interbank assets and liabilities and other funding sources. These analyses are performed both under normal market conditions and simulating different scenarios of liquidity needs that could arise from different business conditions or changes in market conditions.

For contingent liabilities shown below, 21,072 million euros are stated as demand deposits, but this does not mean they will be demanded in the immediate future. Credit accounts, which make up the bulk of the amount, are drawn by customers depending on their financing needs over time.

Contingent liabilities

Figures at December 2025 in millions of euros	On demand	1D to 1M	1M to 3M	3M to 12M	12M to 5A	> 5A	TOTAL
Financial guarantees and documentary letters of credit	514	173	421	670	72	139	1,989
Commitments drawable by third parties	19,974						19,974

Bankinter has implemented a liquidity contingency plan that specifies the persons responsible and the lines of action to take in order to raise liquidity in the event of adverse conditions in financial markets. This plan identifies three levels of alert: minor problems, serious problems and severe liquidity crisis. Besides including the procedure for identification, it outlines the action to take for persons affected in each scenario. The activation of the contingency plan is also decided by the ALCO. The alerts included in the contingency plan are monitored by both the Balance Sheet Analysis and Market Risks areas, which notify the ALCO members in the event of deterioration of the objective conditions identified.

Structural interest rate risk

Structural interest risk is the risk of losses caused by the Group's exposure to changes in market interest rates, as a result of the different time structure of maturities and the repricing of the different global balance sheet items (assets and liabilities).

The Group actively manages this risk to protect net interest income and preserve the Group's economic value in the event of fluctuations in interest rates.

To control exposure to structural interest rate risk, the Group has established a limits-based structure that is reviewed and approved annually by the parent company's board of directors in accordance with the Group's risk management strategies and policies.

The Group has tools to control and monitor structural interest rate risk. The main measurements used by the Group to manage and control the interest rate risk profile approved by the board of directors of the parent company are as follows:

a) Sensitivity of net interest income:

The exposure of net interest income to different scenarios of interest rate fluctuations and for a 12-month time horizon is measured monthly using dynamic measurements. The sensitivity of net interest income is obtained as the difference between the net interest income projected with the market curves at each analysis date and the net interest income projected with the interest rate curves altered in different scenarios, of both parallel movements of interest rates and changes in the slope of the curve.

Based on data at the end of 2025, the 12-month sensitivity of the Group's net interest income to parallel shifts of 100 basis points in market interest rates is approximately +2.5% for the rate increases and -3.6% for decreases, both for a 12-month horizon. Management assumptions were used to calculate this measurement.

b) Sensitivity of economic value:

This is a supplementary measure to the previous measure with a more structural or long-term vision. As in the case of the sensitivity of net interest income, it is calculated on a monthly basis, making it possible to quantify the exposure of the Group's economic value to interest rate risk.

The sensitivity of economic value is obtained as the difference between the net present value of the items sensitive to the interest rates calculated using the interest rate curves in different scenarios and the curve quoted in the market at each analysis date.

The sensitivity of the economic value to the +/- 100 basis points parallel scenarios stood at the close of 2025 at +0.5% of its shareholders' equity for the rate hike scenario and at -1.4% for the rate cut scenario. Management assumptions were used to calculate this measurement.

Market risk

The board of directors delegates proprietary trading in financial markets to the general Capital Markets division, through the Trading area. The financial instruments traded must be sufficiently liquid and linked to hedging instruments. The risk that may arise from managing the Bank's proprietary accounts relates to changes in interest rates, stock market prices, exchange rates, volatility and credit spreads.

The board of directors delegates to the ALCO the continuous monitoring of the proprietary trading activities carried out by the Treasury Trading area and establishes maximum limits for authorisation of the possible excesses that may occur in this activity.

Market Risk, which reports to the chief risk officer, independently measures, monitors and controls the Entity's market risks and the limits delegated by the board.

Market risk is measured mainly using the Value at Risk (VaR) methodology.

Value at Risk (VaR)

Value at Risk (VaR) is defined as the maximum expected loss in a given book of financial instruments, in normal market conditions, for a specific confidence interval and time horizon as a result of variations in market prices and variables.

VaR is the principal indicator used daily by Bankinter to comprehensively and globally measure and control exposure to market risk due to interest rates, equity, exchange rates, volatility and credit.

The historical simulation approach is used to measure VaR. VaR is calculated with a 95% confidence interval and a 1-day time horizon, although additional monitoring is carried out with other confidence intervals.

Set out below are comparative figures of VaR by risk factor for 2025 and 2024 of the Group's positions in overall figures and by book:

VaR financial assets held for trading in 2025		VaR financial assets held for trading in 2024	
Millions of euros	Last	Millions of euros	Last
Interest rate VaR	0.56	Interest rate VaR	0.80
Equity VaR	0.73	Equity VaR	0.67
Exchange rate VaR	0.07	Exchange rate VaR	0.11
Volatility rate VaR	0.49	Volatility rate VaR	0.59
	0.72		1.06

VaR financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 2025		VaR financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income 2024	
Millions of euros	Last	Millions of euros	Last
Interest rate VaR	1.10	Interest rate VaR	0.83
Equity VaR	-	Equity VaR	-
Exchange rate VaR	-	Exchange rate VaR	-
	1.10		0.83

VaR non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, 2025		VaR non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, 2024	
Millions of euros	Last	Millions of euros	Last
Interest rate VaR	-	Interest rate VaR	-
Equity VaR	0.002	Equity VaR	0.04
Exchange rate VaR	-	Exchange rate VaR	-
	0.002		0.04

Moreover, the VaR of the book positions of the Bankinter Luxembourg subsidiary are monitored on a monthly basis using the historical simulation approach. The estimated VaR of Bankinter Luxembourg in its financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for 2025 was 0.03 million euros.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss due to failures in internal procedures, personnel or systems, or as a result of external events, including but not limited to legal risk, model risk and information and communication technology risk. These are risks encountered in processes and generated internally by people and systems, or that arise as a result of external agents, such as natural disasters.

Bankinter's operational risk management model is the so-called 'new standard method' according to Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2024, published on 16 June 2024, which amends Regulation (EU) 575/2013 as regards solvency requirements. With regard to the operational risk management framework, Bankinter decided to replace the three pre-existing methods for estimating shareholders' equity requirements (basic, standard and advanced) with a single non-model-based method, newly designated as the standard method. These changes entered into effect on 1 January 2025 and Bankinter has adapted its operational risk management framework to comply with the new regulatory requirements. The framework is based on the existence of operational identification, measurement and risk management systems.

Bankinter ensures access to best sector management practices by participating in the Spanish Operational Risk Consortium (Consortio Español de Riesgo de Operacional), a forum of financial institutions for sharing experiences regarding operational risk management.

Principles of action and management framework

With a view to achieving an adequate system for managing operational risk, Bankinter has established the following basic principles of action:

- The main goal is to identify and mitigate the major operational risks, seeking to minimise any possible losses.
- Systematic procedures are defined for assessing, analysing, measuring and reporting risks.
- In exploring the Bank's activities in order to inventorise risks, the business units are chosen as the analysis units. Accordingly, once these units have analysed the risks, the Entity's total risks are arrived at by aggregation.

The main elements of Bankinter's operational risk management framework are:

- Identification and assessment of risks, by developing risk maps that estimate the importance of the risk and assess the appropriateness of its control environment.
- Registration of loss events, with information on their management.
- Generation and dissemination of management information adapted to the needs of each governing body.

Governance structure

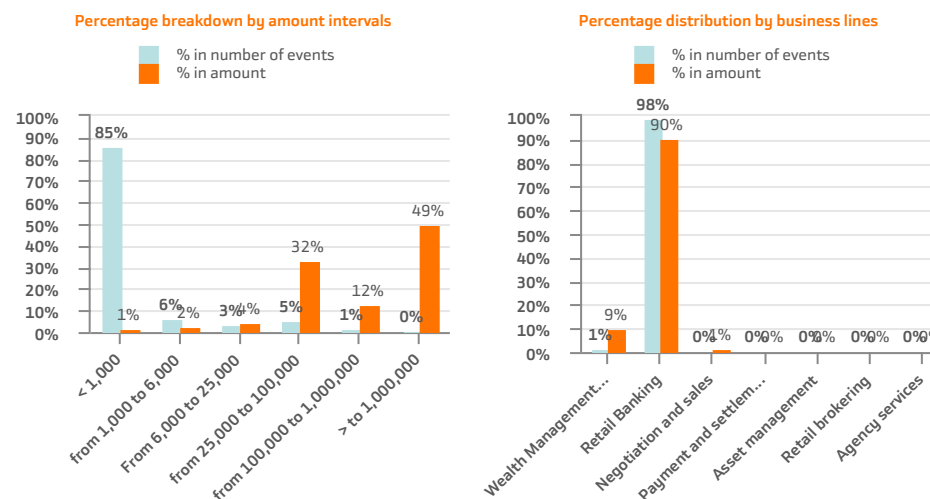
Bankinter follows a decentralised model in which ultimate responsibility for managing operational risk falls on the respective business and support units.

For governance purposes, the following control bodies and lines of responsibility have been established:

- Board of directors: It approves the policies and the management framework, establishing the level of risk that Bankinter is willing to assume.
- Risk and compliance committee: It assumes the following operational risk management functions:
 - Promote the implementation of operational risk management policies.
 - Monitor significant operational risks.
 - Resolve conflicts of responsibility and make decisions about proposals submitted by the Operational Risk area.
- The products and operational risk committee assumes the following operational risk management functions:
 - Oversee compliance with procedures for identifying and assessing operational risks associated with the launch of new products and business lines. Authorise or reject, as appropriate, the sale of products with significant operational risks.
 - Review operational risks associated with the sale of existing products, their sales policies and the materialisation of these risks in relations with customers, partners and suppliers.
 - Monitor plans for mitigating the risks associated with launching and selling products and services.
 - Monitor and analyse the main indicators associated with operational risk management, such as operational losses, monitoring of current or potential risks, monitoring the effectiveness of controls, monitoring the risk profile and appetite.
- Operational Risk assumes the following functions:
 - Promote the management of operational risks in the areas and units, encouraging their identification, allocation of responsibility, establishment of controls, generation of indicators, design of mitigation plans, regular review and the actions to be taken in the event of new losses or material risks.

- Provide the areas with the necessary methodologies, tools and procedures for managing their risks.
- Ensure that the Bank's operational losses are correctly and accurately recorded.
- Provide the organisation with a uniform vision of its exposure to operational risk, identifying, integrating and assessing existing operational risks.
- Provide the information on operational risk for disclosure to regulators, supervisors and external institutions.
- Business units have the following functions:
 - Manage operational risks and, specifically, identify, assess, monitor, analyse, mitigate and control the operational risks on which they have the ability to act.
 - Record incidents and communicate the operational losses incurred in their business activities.
 - Study, define, prioritise and fund plans to mitigate the operational risks under their management.
 - Maintain and test the business continuity plans for which they are responsible.

With regard to loss events databases, Bankinter's operational risk profile is summarised in the charts below:



Insurance in operational risk management

Bankinter uses insurance as a key element in managing certain operational risks, thereby complementing the mitigation of those risks that require it due to their nature. Accordingly, the insurance area, together with the various other Bankinter areas and taking into account the operational risk assessments and loss history, assesses the advisability of modifying the scope of coverage of the insurance policies for the various operational risks.

Examples are the insurance taken out with various companies of recognised solvency for contingencies affecting the Bank's property (e.g. earthquake, fire insurance), internal or external fraud (e.g. robbery, embezzlement), employees' civil liability, cyber risks and data protection liability, etc.

Reputational risk

Reputational risk arises when the expectations of stakeholders—customers, shareholders, employees or investors—are not met, which can lead to reactions that adversely affect existing or new business relationships with them. A particularity of this risk is that it depends on external perceptions and may arise in wide variety of sources, derive from other types of risks or even be influenced by factors of the social, economic or sectoral environment.

The management model for these risks is based on prevention through identification and proactive control to reduce their probability of occurrence and mitigate their impact. To achieve this, the Entity relies on employees as the first line of defence, on various control and supervision units, and on a range of tools, including:

- Regular measurement of the perception and expectations of the main stakeholders (reputation, customer satisfaction and internal climate surveys, analyst ratings, etc.).
- Monitoring and analysis of mentions of the Bank in conventional and social media, in addition to active listening to gauge trends in the market and environment.
- Assessment of reputational risk before marketing a product, outsourcing a service, partnering with a third party or sponsorship.
- The reputational risk map, which contains a catalogue of possible events related to products and services, conduct, finances, leadership, innovation, employment aspects, sustainability and image. These risks are prioritised according to the Entity's performance, their potential impact, social sensitivity and the existing level of control. The analysis is updated quarterly. In addition, indicators are monitored in the main geographical areas.
- Crisis management protocol aimed at preserving the corporate reputation and ensuring business continuity.
- Employee training and awareness-raising within the Bank to reinforce a preventive culture.
- Reporting to the governing bodies.

Legal risk

Bankinter's lending transactions, retail mortgage segment and denominated in foreign currency ('multicurrency loans'): the Parent has received claims whose estimated obligations have been recognised by the Entity at 31 December 2025 under 'Other provisions' (Note 20).

A class-action lawsuit brought by a consumer association that alleges it represents Bankinter retail customers who have a multicurrency mortgage is ongoing. By virtue of the ruling of the court of first instance on 17 October 2024, the claim in relation to the multicurrency clause was dismissed. This ruling is not final as it has been appealed by both Bankinter (regarding pronouncements relating to other clauses included in multicurrency loans) and the association (regarding the pronouncement relating to the multicurrency clause).

The Entity has policies and procedures aimed at adequately managing the legal risk arising from these transactions. Some of the main features can be summarised as follows:

- The Company has a policy for estimating legal provisions, defined in Note 20, which includes regular monitoring of the main variables, such as the average record of adverse rulings handed down against the Entity and the average loss per case, in order to estimate the allowances necessary for the legal risk associated with the transactions against which claims are filed.
- The Bank carries out an individual analysis, by court and by geographical area, of the key factors that give rise to the adverse rulings in the judgements received, and their possible ramifications on the maximum risk and the estimate, at each review date, of the legal provisions required and associated with multicurrency loan transactions. The Entity is also tracking jurisprudence issued by the Supreme Court and the Court of Justice of the European Union, assessing potential impacts on the Entity's multicurrency loan book with the assistance of independent experts.
- The Entity has also identified the multicurrency mortgage book as a separate segment within the mortgage book. In this regard, to calculate the expected loss on multicurrency loans, the Entity's internal models include certain elements that affect the estimate of the probability of default and loss given default associated with these transactions, resulting in greater coverage of credit risk for the multicurrency loan segment.

The Entity considers that the provisions recognised at 31 December 2025 were sufficient to cover any potential losses arising from the multicurrency loan book and to face the outcome of any risks that may affect it.

Climate change risk

In line with supervisory expectations, Bankinter works actively to identify, assess, manage and reduce the impact of climate change on its loan book.

In 2021, it set up four lines of work: identification and measurement, assessment, action, and monitoring.

A large portion of data used are estimates and weights due to the scant information and previous measurements available.

Bankinter has progressively expanded and improved the information related to environmental risks. The most significant ones are the following:

- Using the PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials) Methodology, Bankinter estimates the emissions financed for Corporate & SME Banking. According to this approach, the emissions that Bankinter finances for corporates in Spain and Portugal through loans and investments of 34,869 million euros amount to 1.5 million tonnes. Thanks to the composition of the Bank's portfolio, with less financing of high emission intensity industries (e.g. agriculture and refineries) and the significant weight of renewables in energy financing, we have a lower emission intensity than the system. Furthermore, using the greenhouse gas emissions information published by the corporates, Bankinter is supplementing this information with real data, which already accounts for 13% of the emissions used compared to the estimated emissions.
- Bankinter has implemented a system for assigning a climate rating to all Corporate & SME Banking customers that indicates how likely they are to be affected by climate change risks, thereby initiating a dialogue to analyse such risks. In 2025, progress has been made in completing this rating by incorporating non-climate environmental factors (impact on biodiversity, pollution, water stress), which also provide likelihood indices for each customer. The entire Corporate & SME Banking portfolio is analysed every month to determine any changes in likelihood. Work is underway to incorporate this indicator into all risk proposals for Corporate & SME Banking in the first quarter of 2026, along with a questionnaire that will be completed by the customers most exposed to these risks.
- In the mortgage book, Bankinter joined a sector project in 2021 to obtain energy efficiency certificates for all mortgaged properties or, if there are none, to estimate the energy efficiency for comparable properties in the same building or using a model that depends on variables such as the year of construction, location, etc. An energy efficiency level is currently assigned to very significant percentage of the book susceptible to rating, covering the books of Bankinter Spain, Bankinter Portugal and Bankinter Branch in Ireland. This information is used to estimate financed emissions for the mortgage books in all the geographical regions in which Bankinter operates.
- For all Corporate & SME Banking and mortgage book customers, Bankinter has an indicator that measures their likely exposure to physical risks arising from climate change. These risks are primarily fires, floods, heat waves and droughts. Using official databases that report on the probability of these events, weighted by their severity, the Bank estimates how these risk factors may affect each customer or property. For corporates, their activity is taken into account; for properties, their geolocation. This information is processed monthly and incorporated into all risk proposals.

Assessment

Bankinter is aware that this poses a serious challenge to financial institutions because of the potential long-term effects, the difficulty of obtaining reliable and verified data, and the relatively recent implementation of these exercises, and it is therefore working on four methodological approaches, in line with the recommendations by the EBA in the 'EBA Report on Management and Supervision of ESG Risks for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms':

- Portfolio alignment. Measuring financed emissions has allowed us to establish a decarbonisation strategy, both for the Corporate & SME Banking portfolio (with breakdowns of financed emissions in the highest emitting sectors) and for the secured loan book.
- Sensitivity analysis. Bankinter has also developed its own climate sensitivity analyses from Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios and projections, assessing the potential impact by sector of activity and the long-term effects.
- Exposure method, which entails understanding the risks to which customers are exposed and how they are mitigating them, or plan to mitigate them. This climate rating system has been implemented in Corporate & SME Banking in Spain and Portugal.
- Lastly, an annual materiality analysis is carried out to measure how environmental risks may affect Bankinter. This analysis is conducted quantitatively and qualitatively in order to assess whether the effects of climate and natural risks have significant impacts on prudential risks (credit, reputation, market, liquidity and operational) and define a series of mitigation measures where required.

Action

This essentially entails two lines of action

- Inclusion of climate change risk in the credit risk approval process.

Since 2021, climate and environmental factors have formed an integral part of the process for studying and screening risk transactions. All risk proposals automatically include indicators such as emissions, climate rating, physical risks and energy efficiency certification. Furthermore, in cases where these indicators reveal a greater likelihood of having an impact, a dialogue is initiated with the customer to specify the likelihood, see the measures that the customer is taking to adapt to or mitigate the effects of these risks and, where possible, provide assistance.
- Definition of a new business strategy because of climate change risk. Bankinter is working on the four pillars that should underpin this:
 - Sustainability policy. Bankinter has been managing sustainability for over a decade through successive policies and strategic plans. It is also a signatory of the leading international sustainability and climate change initiatives and commitments, such as the United Nations Global Compact, the Equator Principles, UNEPFI (the United Nations Environment Programme Financial Initiative), the Responsible Banking Principles and the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA).
 - Scenario analysis. Using the baseline scenario; i.e. Net Zero 2050, and assessing the Entity's strength according to its strategy and assuming that a set of other plausible scenarios may occur.

- Decarbonisation strategy. Bankinter recognises that the financial sector must assume its role as facilitator of the transformation towards a sustainable economic model, which allows mitigating or adapting to the effects of climate change and preserving the environment. Bankinter is firmly committed in this direction, as demonstrated by its membership of the Spanish Global Compact Network and its adherence to the UNEP FI and the Net Zero Banking Alliance. It is worth noting that being part of this alliance means committing to neutralise emissions corresponding to its financial and investment activity before 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate change. To deliver on this commitment, in February 2022 the Group drew up its own decarbonisation strategy, approved by the Group's board of directors through the sustainability and appointments committee. This involved establishing specific quantitative targets for financed emissions intensity to 2030 in line with the emission reduction plans laid down in Spain's Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan. To meet its decarbonisation targets, Bankinter is firmly committed to an inclusive strategy that helps our customers transform and adapt to a lower-emission and more eco-friendly economy. However, we must remember that the combustion of fossil fuels is the main source of greenhouse gases, so efforts over the coming years must focus on significantly reducing our reliance on fossil fuels. Against this backdrop, Bankinter will become increasingly demanding in terms of compliance with decarbonisation objectives, limiting funding of activities that are incompatible with emissions reduction or customers who are not willing to change.
- Sustainable businesses. Bankinter has designed several products linked to sustainability criteria; e.g. sustainable investment funds, green mortgages, debt issues, renewable energy project finance, alternative venture capital funds, pension funds managed using criteria of sustainability and financing of energy efficiency activities in homeowners' associations.

The new Sustainability division is responsible for business classed as sustainable and is currently working on the creation of related products for distribution through the network, in alignment with the inclusive strategy of helping our customers to achieve their decarbonisation and activity diversification goals.

Disclosure and monitoring

The final line of work is the definition of indicators to help monitor the management and development of climate risk through Bankinter's information. Information has gradually been enriched for senior management and the board of directors, as well as for all Bank employees through the usual management tools, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and specific attention to these climate risks.

45. Issuances of covered bonds

Decree-Law 24/2021 of 2 November on the transposition of European Union directives on covered bonds (RDL 24/2021) entered into force in July 2022.

The Entity issues covered bonds, a type of secured bond regulated under this standard. The breakdown of outstanding covered bonds issues is included in Note 19. Since the entry into force of Royal Decree Law 24/2021, issued bonds have been covered by the assets that Bankinter has incorporated into the set of cover assets established for this purpose in the regulation (the 'cover pool'), which differs in its composition and in value from the set of assets that had previously covered these bonds.

The cover pool is composed of the cover assets that Bankinter has incorporated into the Special Cover Register subject to authorisation from the cover pool control body, in accordance with RDL 24/2021.

Art. 34 of RDL 24/2021 requires issuing entities to have a covered bond programme previously authorised by the Bank of Spain, within the framework of which Intermoney Agency Services, S.A. ('IMAS') has been designated as the cover pool control body. Bankinter received approval from the Bank of Spain for its covered bond programme on 4 July 2022.

46. Exposure to the construction and real estate development sector

Exposure to real estate credit risk (business in Spain)

Information on exposure to real estate credit risk and assets foreclosed or received as debt payments in Spain at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

GROSS AMOUNT (THOUSANDS OF EUROS)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Financing for real estate construction and development (including land)	819,266	408,350
Of which: non-performing	5,518	1,742
Total gross amount	819,266	408,350

The items included in the tables in this note are as explained in Note 5.

IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (THOUSANDS OF EUROS)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Financing for real estate construction and development (including land)	2,525	2,361
Of which: non-performing	1,052	457
Total impairment losses on assets	2,525	2,361

CARRYING AMOUNT (thousands of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Financing for real estate construction and development (including land)	816,740	405,989
Of which: non-performing	4,466	1,285
Total carrying amount	816,740	405,989
Total carrying amount of financing granted to customers	66,064,336	64,023,778

GUARANTEES RECEIVED	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Value of collateral	738,472	365,760
Of which: non-performing exposures	6,569	2,809
Value of other guarantees	1,219	2,579
Of which: non-performing exposures	38	44
Total value of guarantees received	739,691	368,339

Assets foreclosed or received as debt payments (business in Spain)

GROSS AMOUNT (*) (thousands of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Real estate assets foreclosed or received as debt payments	19,757	30,829
Of which: land	3,454	8,722
Foreclosed equity instruments or instruments received as payment for debts, holdings in capital and lending to entities holding foreclosed property or property received as payment for debts	–	–
Total gross amount	19,757	30,829

IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (*) (thousands of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Real estate assets foreclosed or received as debt payments	5,750	13,072
Of which: land	96	5,311
for debts, holdings in capital and lending to entities holding	–	–
Total impairment losses on assets	5,750	13,072

CARRYING AMOUNT (*) (thousands of euros)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Real estate assets foreclosed or received as debt payments	14,008	17,757
Of which: land	3,358	3,411
for debts, holdings in capital and lending to entities holding	–	–
Total carrying amount	14,008	17,757

(*) Includes the value of tangible assets classified as real estate investments and non-current assets classified as held for sale from foreclosure of property as debt payments.

Financing by credit institutions to real estate construction and development (business in Spain)

Figures at 31/12/2025	Thousands of euros		
	Gross carrying amount	Excess of gross exposure on the maximum recoverable amount of effective collateral	Of which: subject to impairment
Financing for real estate construction and development (including land) (business in Spain)	819,266	72,996	(2,525)
Of which: non-performing	5,518	227	(1,052)

Figures at 31/12/2024	Thousands of euros		
	Gross carrying amount	Excess of gross exposure on the maximum recoverable amount of effective collateral	Of which: subject to impairment
Financing for real estate construction and development (including land) (business in Spain)	408,350	23,864	(2,361)
Of which: non-performing	1,742	229	(457)

Figures at 31/12/2025	Thousands of euros	
Gross carrying amount		
Memorandum items:		
Write-offs	(5,393)	
Amount (thousands of euros)		
Memorandum items:		
Loans and advances to customers, excluding government entities (business in Spain) (carrying amount)	63,570,416	
Total assets (total business) (carrying amount)	131,018,892	
Impairment and allowances for performing exposures (total business)	211,954	

Figures at 31/12/2024	Thousands of euros	
Gross carrying amount		
Memorandum items:		
Write-offs	(5,414)	
Amount (thousands of euros)		
Memorandum items:		
Loans and advances to customers, excluding government entities (business in Spain) (carrying amount)	61,760,812	
Total assets (total business) (carrying amount)	121,971,823	
Impairment and allowances for performing exposures (total business)	236,283	

Breakdown of financing for real estate construction and development (including land) (business in Spain)

Figures at 31/12/2025	Thousands of euros
	Financing for real estate construction and development. Gross amount
Without real estate collateral	69,029
With real estate collateral (broken down by type of asset received as collateral)	750,237
Buildings and other completed construction	462,281
Homes	187,622
Other	274,659
Buildings and other constructions under construction	259,006
Homes	259,006
Other	—
Land	28,950
Consolidated urban land	28,108
Other land	842,558
TOTAL	819,266

Figures at 31/12/2024	Thousands of euros
	Financing for real estate construction and development. Gross amount
Without real estate collateral	37,971
With real estate collateral (broken down by type of asset received as collateral)	370,380
Buildings and other completed construction	116,478
Homes	92,516
Other	23,962
Buildings and other constructions under construction	225,723
Homes	225,723
Other	—
Land	28,179
Consolidated urban land	28,179
Other land	—
TOTAL	408,350

Loans to households for home purchase (business in Spain)

Figures at 31/12/2025	Thousands of euros	
	Gross carrying amount	Of which: non-performing
Loans for home purchase	23,474,065	130,984
Without real estate mortgage	148,777	246
With real estate mortgage	23,325,288	130,738

Figures at 31/12/2024	Thousands of euros	
	Gross carrying amount	Of which: non-performing
Loans for home purchase	23,500,596	188,720
Without real estate mortgage	165,925	2,375
With real estate mortgage	23,334,671	186,346

Breakdown of real estate mortgage loans to households for home purchase as a percentage of total gross carrying amount to the amount of the latest appraisal (loan to value) (business in Spain)

Figures at 31/12/2025

Gross carrying amount to amount of the latest appraisal (loan to value)

	Less than or equal to 40%	Greater than 40% and less than or equal to 60%	Greater than 60% and less than or equal to 80%	Greater than 80% and less than or equal to 100%	Greater than 100%	TOTAL (thousands of euros)
Gross carrying amount	5,382,860	8,453,895	8,571,409	783,352	133,772	23,325,288
Of which: non-performing	37,407	38,616	29,348	13,308	12,059	130,738

Figures at 31/12/2024

Gross carrying amount to amount of the latest appraisal (loan to value)

	Less than or equal to 40%	Greater than 40% and less than or equal to 60%	Greater than 60% and less than or equal to 80%	Greater than 80% and less than or equal to 100%	Greater than 100%	TOTAL (thousands of euros)
Gross carrying amount	5,317,080	8,139,677	8,782,596	892,284	203,034	23,334,671
Of which: non-performing	40,971	52,758	44,793	22,555	25,267	186,346

Assets foreclosed or received as debt payments (business in Spain)

2025	Thousands of euros	
	Gross carrying amount	Of which: subject to impairment
Real estate assets from financing for real estate construction and development	4,379	(560)
Buildings and other completed construction	925	(464)
Homes	501	(191)
Other	424	(273)
Buildings and other constructions under construction	—	—
Homes	—	—
Other	—	—
Land	3,454	(96)
Consolidated urban land	3,454	(96)
Other land	—	—
Real estate assets from mortgage loans to households for home purchase	10,838	(3,191)
Other assets foreclosed or received as debt payments	4,540	(1,998)
Equity instruments foreclosed or received as debt payments	—	—

2024	Thousands of euros	
	Gross carrying amount	Of which: subject to impairment
Real estate assets from financing for real estate construction and development	10,094	(6,069)
Buildings and other completed construction	1,372	(758)
Homes	857	(427)
Other	515	(330)
Buildings and other constructions under construction	—	—
Homes	—	—
Other	—	—
Land	8,722	(5,311)
Consolidated urban land	8,722	(5,311)
Other land	—	—
Real estate assets from mortgage loans to households for home purchase	13,040	(4,127)
Other assets foreclosed or received as debt payments	7,696	(2,876)
Equity instruments foreclosed or received as debt payments	—	—

47. Additional information on risks: Refinancing and restructuring transactions. Geographic and sector concentration of risks

The Bank's refinancing and restructuring policy is described in Note 44.

Set out below is the breakdown by counterparty, non-performing loan classification and type of guarantee or collateral, and the outstanding balances 31 December 2025 and 2024 of the restructuring and refinancing transactions carried out by the Group.

Refinancing and restructuring transactions

Outstanding balances of refinancing and restructuring transactions at 31 December 2025:

2025	TOTAL							Of which: NON-PERFORMING						
	Without collateral		Secured			Accumulated impairment or accumulated losses in fair value due to credit risk	Without collateral		Secured			Accumulated impairment or accumulated losses in fair value due to credit risk		
	Number of transactions	Gross carrying amount	Number of transactions	Gross carrying amount	Maximum amount of the security that may be considered		Number of transactions	Gross carrying amount	Number of transactions	Gross carrying amount	Maximum amount of the security that may be considered			
					Real estate collateral						Other collateral		Real estate collateral	Other collateral
Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Government entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	20	3,490	4	3,696	2,422	43	(3,554)	15	3,275	3	3,653	2,422	—	(3,554)
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	3,670	420,116	796	207,359	179,198	4,551	(155,826)	2,474	245,383	335	68,162	48,351	524	(146,640)
Of which: financing for construction and property development (including land)	1	50	12	8,914	8,284	—	(638)	1	50	6	2,617	1,999	—	(625)
Other households	4,999	39,284	1,648	178,543	166,490	541	(24,032)	2,096	18,129	416	46,305	38,330	37	(19,332)
Total	8,689	462,891	2,448	389,598	348,109	5,135	(183,412)	4,585	266,788	754	118,120	89,103	562	(169,526)
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financing classified as noncurrent assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figures in thousands of euros

Outstanding balances of refinancing and restructuring transactions at 31 December 2024:

2024	TOTAL							Of which: NON-PERFORMING						
	Without collateral		Secured				Accumulated impairment or accumulated losses in fair value due to credit risk	Without collateral		Secured				Accumulated impairment or accumulated losses in fair value due to credit risk
	Number of transactions	Gross carrying amount	Number of transactions	Gross carrying amount	Maximum amount of the security that may be considered			Number of transactions	Gross carrying amount	Number of transactions	Gross carrying amount	Maximum amount of the security that may be considered		
					Real estate collateral	Other collateral						Real estate collateral	Other collateral	
Credit institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	20	3,362	4	2,633	1,794	44	(3,118)	12	3,114	3	2,589	1,794	—	(3,118)
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	3,987	424,462	929	235,947	202,949	6,575	(173,319)	2,503	245,809	390	83,222	58,326	938	(164,996)
Of which: financing for construction and property development (including land)	1	50	6	3,693	3,578	—	(122)	1	50	2	423	312	—	(118)
Other households	4,224	32,704	2,061	236,446	219,532	571	(26,130)	1,733	15,824	532	63,652	51,811	68	(21,028)
Total	8,231	460,528	2,994	475,026	424,275	7,190	(202,567)	4,248	264,747	925	149,463	111,931	1,006	(189,142)
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION														
Financing classified as noncurrent assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale														

Figures in thousands of euros

Details of the average probability of default of the groups of refinanced and restructured transactions:

2025	TOTAL				Of which: NON-PERFORMING			
	Without collateral		Secured		Without collateral		Secured	
	Number of transactions	PD	Number of transactions	PD	Number of transactions	PD	Number of transactions	PD
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	20	1.00	4	0.21	15	1.00	3	1.00
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	3,670	0.66	796	0.47	2,474	1.00	335	1.00
Of which: financing for construction and property development (including land)	1	1.00	12	0.34	1	1.00	6	1.00
Other households	4,999	0.76	1,648	0.59	2,096	1.00	416	1.00
Total	8,689	0.66	2,448	0.54	4,585	1.00	754	1.00

2024	TOTAL				Of which: NON-PERFORMING			
	Without collateral		Secured		Without collateral		Secured	
	Number of transactions	PD	Number of transactions	PD	Number of transactions	PD	Number of transactions	PD
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	20		4		12	1.00	3	1.00
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	3,987	0.66	929	0.52	2,503	1.00	390	1.00
Of which: financing for construction and property development (including land)	1	1.00	6	0.20	1	1.00	2	1.00
Other households	4,224	0.61	2,061	0.41	1,733	1.00	532	1.00
Total	8,231	0.66	2,994	0.46	4,248	1.00	925	1.00

Geographic and sector concentration of risks

The distribution of the carrying amount of the Group's most significant financial assets by geographical area and segment of activity, counterparty and purpose of the financing granted at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is set out below. The figures include asset positions of the trading book, but not the offsetting liability positions required to measure the net exposure of each sector or geographical area. Note 7 provides further disclosures on the composition of the trading book.

Distribution of loans and advances to customers by activity (carrying amount)
2025
Secured loans. Loan to value (thousands of euros)

	TOTAL	Of which: Real estate collateral	Of which: Other collateral	Less than or equal to 40%	Greater than 40% and less than or equal to 60%	Greater than 60% and less than or equal to 80%	Greater than 80% and less than or equal to 100%	Greater than 100%
Government entities	1,907,637	7,370	—	7,370	—	—	—	—
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	3,614,585	293,922	225,847	168,561	126,502	163,521	54,426	6,759
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	33,298,160	8,340,500	1,600,586	3,722,838	3,739,470	1,665,796	408,828	404,154
Real estate construction and development	781,660	752,194	25,695	251,041	295,142	162,949	35,342	33,414
Civil engineering	489,312	4,631	1,750	868	2,955	808	27	1,723
Other purposes	32,027,187	7,583,675	1,573,141	3,470,928	3,441,372	1,502,039	373,459	369,017
Large corporates	13,104,572	594,800	230,955	286,983	379,186	103,531	22,704	33,352
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	18,922,615	6,988,875	1,342,185	3,183,946	3,062,186	1,398,508	350,755	335,666
Other households	41,334,155	35,137,866	926,638	10,048,271	13,153,067	11,566,678	1,093,392	203,096
Homes	32,932,807	32,808,657	83,680	8,983,505	12,054,576	10,754,517	949,676	150,064
Consumer loans	5,141,707	431,035	114,211	162,358	208,255	137,261	27,809	9,563
Other purposes	3,259,641	1,898,174	728,747	902,408	890,236	674,901	115,908	43,469
TOTAL	80,154,537	43,779,658	2,753,071	13,947,040	17,019,038	13,395,995	1,556,646	614,009
MEMORANDUM ITEMS								
Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions	669,076	350,651	8,168	131,201	123,186	65,532	21,433	17,467

2024

Secured loans. Loan to value (thousands of euros)

	TOTAL	Of which: Real estate collateral	Of which: Other collateral	Less than or equal to 40%	Greater than 40% and less than or equal to 60%	Greater than 60% and less than or equal to 80%	Greater than 80% and less than or equal to 100%	Greater than 100%
Government entities	1,597,655	3,391	—	3,391	—	—	—	—
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	2,949,264	285,933	170,200	113,930	157,465	142,856	31,838	10,045
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	32,269,770	8,043,289	1,324,419	3,509,528	3,631,088	1,498,216	376,871	352,005
Real estate construction and development	388,490	369,748	15,217	103,888	176,473	86,784	3,563	14,257
Civil engineering	474,678	9,409	1,613	3,269	4,475	1,935	589	754
Other purposes	31,406,601	7,664,132	1,307,588	3,402,371	3,450,140	1,409,497	372,718	336,994
Large corporates	12,077,080	641,215	221,133	326,206	312,705	159,830	39,856	23,751
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	19,329,521	7,022,917	1,086,455	3,076,165	3,137,435	1,249,667	332,862	313,243
Other households	39,436,098	33,333,921	772,290	7,536,846	12,043,279	12,288,082	1,655,892	582,111
Homes	31,596,771	31,445,654	93,884	6,789,475	11,130,269	11,587,908	1,498,605	533,281
Consumer loans	4,408,015	424,790	66,851	140,392	187,370	128,173	30,848	4,857
Other purposes	3,431,312	1,463,477	611,555	606,979	725,640	572,001	126,439	43,973
TOTAL	76,252,787	41,666,534	2,266,909	11,163,695	15,831,832	13,929,154	2,064,601	944,161
MEMORANDUM ITEMS								
Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions	732,987	427,662	7,652	142,635	115,477	105,974	35,838	35,390

* Bankinter manages internally an exposure for 'Small and medium-sized enterprises' which is lower than that shown in this table for 'SMEs and individual entrepreneurs'. The amount and characteristics of this book are described in the 'Small and medium-sized companies' section of Note 44 Risk policies and management.

Distribution of exposure by activity and geographic area (carrying amount). Total activity. 2025
2025

Figures in thousands of euros	TOTAL	Spain	Other EU	Americas	Rest of the world
Central banks and credit institutions	31,271,850	17,031,062	12,035,172	501,460	1,704,156
Government entities	17,838,024	13,055,921	4,633,885	22,650	125,567
Central government	15,736,580	11,252,367	4,439,832	-	44,381
Other government entities	2,101,444	1,803,554	194,053	22,650	81,186
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	4,992,123	3,298,435	1,533,016	5,445	155,228
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	42,727,318	35,182,094	5,077,575	1,476,739	990,910
Real estate construction and development	783,710	777,357	6,353	-	-
Civil engineering	800,442	574,382	20,229	114,954	90,877
Other purposes	41,143,166	33,830,355	5,050,993	1,361,786	900,032
Large corporates	18,414,301	14,617,909	1,722,385	1,296,413	777,594
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	22,728,865	19,212,446	3,328,608	65,373	122,438
Other households	41,444,627	28,226,660	12,036,098	359,458	822,411
Homes	32,932,807	22,082,406	9,819,717	291,729	738,956
Consumer loans	5,141,847	2,943,384	2,175,098	4,670	18,694
Other purposes	3,369,974	3,200,870	41,283	63,060	64,760
SUBTOTAL	138,273,942	96,794,172	35,315,746	2,365,753	3,798,271

Distribution of exposure by activity and geographic area (carrying amount) . Activity in Spain. 2025

Figures in thousands of euros	TOTAL	Andalusia	Aragon	Asturias	Balearic Islands	Canary Islands	Cantabria	Castile-La Mancha	Castile and Leon	Catalonia
Central banks and credit institutions	17,031,061	5,067	132,478	99	983	8	775,261	330	43	232,969
Government entities	13,055,921	179,859	17,233	69,038	14,416	101,062	1,028	530	148,829	56,183
Central government	11,252,367									
Other government entities	1,803,554	179,859	17,233	69,038	14,416	101,062	1,028	530	148,829	56,183
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	3,298,435	29,303	30,541	4,858	56,504	5,928	6,533	4,958	3,743	66,145
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	35,182,094	3,402,789	1,075,825	525,790	1,424,792	1,030,744	345,313	836,924	620,593	4,348,415
Real estate construction and development	777,357	97,066	45,223	3,261	26,320	19,613	19,151	20,655	16,710	133,441
Civil engineering	574,382	43,426	30,277	5,883	7,830	11,833	6,214	9,480	10,731	46,915
Other purposes	33,830,355	3,262,297	1,000,326	516,645	1,390,642	999,298	319,948	806,788	593,151	4,168,059
Large corporates	14,617,909	698,807	379,727	297,666	877,532	417,871	94,227	304,406	166,052	1,525,004
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	19,212,446	2,563,490	620,598	218,979	513,110	581,428	225,721	502,382	427,099	2,643,055
Other households	28,226,660	3,517,491	610,943	280,992	878,377	1,078,391	378,757	679,912	800,742	4,273,169
Homes	22,082,404	2,677,990	455,101	208,183	721,989	783,407	255,637	511,836	625,593	3,473,886
Consumer loans	2,943,384	436,745	67,371	42,867	85,791	179,822	44,375	103,364	111,437	386,922
Other purposes	3,200,870	402,756	88,471	29,941	70,597	115,162	78,745	64,712	63,712	412,360
TOTAL	96,794,172	7,134,510	1,867,020	880,776	2,375,072	2,216,132	1,506,891	1,522,654	1,573,950	8,976,882

Figures in thousands of euros	TOTAL	Extremadura	Galicia	Madrid	Murcia	Navarre	Valencia	Basque Country	La Rioja	Ceuta and Melilla
Central banks and credit institutions	17,031,062	173	20,531	13,770,164	45	26	1,952,148	140,730	5	—
Government entities	13,055,921	62,143	224,533	700,719	65,389	41,460	28,162	92,970	—	—
Central government	11,252,367			—						
Other government entities	1,803,554	62,143	224,533	700,719	65,389	41,460	28,162	92,970	—	—
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	3,298,435	540	6,243	2,813,829	22,400	8,060	98,325	138,539	1,935	50
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	35,182,094	266,910	929,031	12,955,914	823,257	394,240	3,643,286	2,243,448	302,317	12,507
Real estate construction and development	777,357	3,386	12,024	214,999	6,369	5,614	88,305	47,029	18,191	—
Civil engineering	574,382	2,687	18,233	277,490	11,652	8,943	67,091	14,657	1,039	—
Other purposes	33,830,355	260,837	898,774	12,463,424	805,236	379,684	3,487,890	2,181,761	283,087	12,507
Large corporates	14,617,909	116,317	346,409	6,229,868	319,173	123,421	1,390,038	1,283,269	48,116	6
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	19,212,446	144,520	552,365	6,233,557	486,064	256,263	2,097,852	898,492	234,971	12,500
Other households	28,226,660	182,255	624,204	10,408,443	522,842	205,932	2,555,364	1,074,187	141,275	13,385
Homes	22,082,406	135,770	467,733	8,366,833	375,187	166,084	1,957,591	789,038	103,229	7,317
Consumer loans	2,943,384	32,512	101,253	781,370	80,568	20,931	335,130	113,321	15,390	4,215
Other purposes	3,200,870	13,974	55,217	1,260,240	67,087	18,917	262,644	171,827	22,655	1,852
TOTAL	96,794,172	512,022	1,804,541	40,649,070	1,433,934	649,718	8,277,285	3,689,874	445,532	25,941

Distribution of exposure by activity and geographic area (carrying amount). Total activity. 2024
2024

Figures in thousands of euros	TOTAL	Spain	Other EU	Americas	Rest of the world
Central banks and credit institutions	27,624,844	16,572,461	8,690,195	613,736	1,748,452
Government entities	15,576,713	11,447,426	3,962,545	27,254	139,489
Central government	13,626,396	9,882,243	3,698,569	—	45,584
Other government entities	1,950,316	1,565,182	263,975	27,254	93,905
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	4,410,093	2,571,127	1,733,061	6,589	99,316
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	41,388,238	34,667,249	4,752,719	1,390,049	578,221
Real estate construction and development	395,439	393,777	1,662	—	—
Civil engineering	786,649	582,344	93,393	105,482	5,430
Other purposes	40,206,151	33,691,128	4,657,664	1,284,567	572,792
Large corporates	17,195,431	13,885,453	1,588,675	1,222,281	499,022
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	23,010,719	19,805,674	3,068,989	62,286	73,769
Other households	39,570,203	28,076,017	10,477,957	273,436	742,794
Homes	31,596,771	22,254,050	8,411,680	257,238	673,803
Consumer loans	4,412,260	2,411,519	1,980,471	1,764	18,506
Other purposes	3,561,172	3,410,448	85,806	14,434	50,484
SUBTOTAL	128,570,090	93,334,279	29,616,476	2,311,063	3,308,272

Distribution of exposure by activity and geographic area (carrying amount) . Activity in Spain. 2024

Figures in thousands of euros	TOTAL	Andalusia	Aragon	Asturias	Balearic Islands	Canary Islands	Cantabria	Castile-La Mancha	Castile and Leon	Catalonia
Central banks and credit institutions	16,572,461	228,550	10,139	16	81	—	435,437	332	—	1,111
Government entities	11,447,426	133,457	21,279	77,930	26,770	102,938	402	1,036	130,337	59,629
Central government	9,882,243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other government entities	1,565,182	133,457	21,279	77,930	26,770	102,938	402	1,036	130,337	59,629
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	2,571,127	27,662	23,281	28,563	55,945	6,864	2,622	6,432	3,885	60,048
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	34,667,249	3,521,380	1,043,786	594,015	1,483,078	1,018,675	335,725	794,252	614,971	4,245,448
Real estate construction and development	393,777	31,409	26,879	3,941	6,423	5,022	10,292	5,544	11,760	44,054
Civil engineering	582,344	44,529	20,058	6,100	6,176	10,363	6,885	15,381	11,032	42,241
Other purposes	33,691,128	3,445,441	996,849	583,975	1,470,479	1,003,290	318,547	773,327	592,180	4,159,153
Large corporates	13,885,453	753,418	374,215	373,113	940,053	379,538	93,883	274,354	182,291	1,463,743
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	19,805,674	2,692,024	622,634	210,861	530,426	623,753	224,665	498,972	409,888	2,695,410
Other households	28,076,017	3,487,064	590,325	292,344	836,433	1,047,674	383,901	683,412	791,202	4,323,545
Homes	22,254,050	2,698,587	450,917	216,422	692,336	765,654	258,342	526,515	619,747	3,565,459
Consumer loans	2,411,519	368,215	57,450	37,181	69,139	140,179	35,424	87,233	101,685	345,334
Other purposes	3,410,448	420,262	81,958	38,741	74,959	141,840	90,135	69,663	69,770	412,752
TOTAL	93,334,279	7,398,113	1,688,810	992,868	2,402,308	2,176,151	1,158,086	1,485,464	1,540,395	8,689,781

Figures in thousands of euros	TOTAL	Extremadura	Galicia	Madrid	Murcia	Navarre	Valencia	Basque Country	La Rioja	Ceuta and Melilla
Central banks and credit institutions	16,572,461	—	271,651	14,033,370	1	—	1,389,493	202,280	—	—
Government entities	11,447,426	14,529	206,444	625,960	18,402	42,499	24,662	78,444	465	—
Central government	9,882,243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other government entities	1,565,182	14,529	206,444	625,960	18,402	42,499	24,662	78,444	465	—
Other financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (financial business)	2,571,127	1,685	5,480	2,167,745	21,821	9,969	83,757	62,828	2,537	—
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs (non-financial business)	34,667,249	265,321	864,324	12,548,680	765,734	463,187	3,514,062	2,327,569	250,303	16,739
Real estate construction and development	393,777	37	879	155,727	2,374	10,624	42,699	30,800	5,313	—
Civil engineering	582,344	2,018	14,331	265,978	8,976	35,608	74,021	18,097	550	—
Other purposes	33,691,128	263,265	849,115	12,126,975	754,383	416,955	3,397,341	2,278,673	244,440	16,739
Large corporates	13,885,453	132,402	315,196	5,460,207	258,626	132,765	1,359,174	1,343,790	47,682	1,003
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	19,805,674	130,863	533,919	6,666,768	495,758	284,190	2,038,168	934,883	196,757	15,736
Other households	28,076,017	182,170	628,165	10,411,059	518,378	222,513	2,452,413	1,077,926	134,730	12,764
Homes	22,254,050	138,496	468,714	8,502,611	371,825	172,140	1,907,256	791,374	101,748	5,907
Consumer loans	2,411,519	27,356	89,566	578,252	68,687	19,348	275,679	94,461	12,170	4,158
Other purposes	3,410,448	16,318	69,885	1,330,196	77,865	31,026	269,478	192,091	20,811	2,698
TOTAL	93,334,279	463,706	1,976,064	39,786,815	1,324,335	738,168	7,464,386	3,749,048	388,035	29,503

Commercial real estate loan book

The following table shows the commercial real estate (CRE) loans with non-financial companies, as per the definition in the regulations from the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). Commercial real estate loans are loans given to legal entities to purchase real estate that generates income or real estate for use by its owners to perform their operations, whether finished or under construction, and exposure backed by this type of real estate:

2025

Non-financial corporations. Gross carrying amount, in millions of euros	Total	Homes	Offices	Commercial establishments and buildings	Other	Average amount by contract
Total commercial real estate	6,313	1,862	407	1,378	2,667	0.48
Purchase of real estate that generates income	3,379	1,196	255	911	1,018	0.49
Of which: Private banking	1,637	710	133	402	392	0.51
Of which: structured finance	441	27	57	159	198	6.59
For own use and other purposes	2,577	309	152	467	1,649	0.42
Real estate development	357	357	—	—	—	1.57

2024

Non-financial corporations. Gross carrying amount, in millions of euros	Total	Homes	Offices	Commercial establishments and buildings	Other	Average amount by contract
Total commercial real estate	6,125	1,723	396	1,350	2,656	0.46
Purchase of real estate that generates income	3,141	1,087	227	880	947	0.48
Of which: Private banking	1,446	639	112	379	316	0.48
Of which: structured finance	450	20	60	134	236	7.37
For own use and other purposes	2,657	308	169	470	1,709	0.41
Real estate development	328	328	—	—	—	1.40

48. Shareholders' equity and minimum reserves

a) Shareholders' equity

Applicable legislation

At 31 December 2025, Bankinter Group's consolidated eligible capital was calculated in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 876/2019 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the previous Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, and Directive 2019/878/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, amending Directive 2013/36/EU on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions. Both regulations govern the levels of solvency and composition of eligible capital with which credit institutions must operate. In 2020, to mitigate the potential effects of the Covid pandemic on the financial system, the European Parliament and the European Council approved Regulation 2020/873 ('CRR Quick Fix'), amending both the CRR Regulation and CRR2 Regulation, which includes certain measures that contribute positively to capital ratios, highlighting the support factors for SMEs and infrastructure, which reduce capital consumption and the level of risk-weighted assets (RWAs).

Also worth noting is the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2024/1623, better known as 'CRR III', amending Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 as regards requirements for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, operational risk, market risk and the output floor. The main aim of this reform has been to implement the latest amendments to the Basel capital framework (Basel III) in the EU.

CRR III is directly applicable to all Member States effective 1 January 2025, with transitional periods for certain provisions such as the output floor.

The minimum capital requirements are calculated, in compliance with these regulations, on the basis of the Group's exposure to credit and dilution risk, counterparty risk, market risk of the trading book, foreign currency risk and operational risk. The Group is also subject to compliance with limits to large exposures, with liquidity and leverage ratios and with the internal corporate governance obligations established by law.

Bankinter Group requested from its supervisor an exemption from individual compliance with the requirements established in solvency regulations for Bankinter, S.A. and Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A. for purposes of efficiency and better management. Given the Group's characteristics, the adequate distribution of shareholders' equity between the parent undertaking and its subsidiaries is guaranteed. The supervisor authorised both exemptions on 8 October 2009.

Consolidated shareholders' equity and related capital ratios at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros				
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Variation	% chg
Capital	269,660	269,660	-	0.00 %
Reserves	5,974,091	5,471,545	502,546	9.18 %
CET 1 deductions	(462,320)	(468,968)	6,648	(1.42) %
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	5,781,431	5,272,237	509,194	9.66 %
AT1 instruments	798,741	655,396	143,345	21.87 %
AT1 deductions				
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	798,741	655,396	143,345	21.87 %
Tier 1 capital (TIER 1 = CET 1 + AT1)	6,580,172	5,927,633	652,539	11.01 %
TIER 2 instruments	1,281,781	982,324	299,457	30.48 %
TIER 2 deductions				
Tier 2 capital (TIER 2)	1,281,781	982,324	299,457	30.48 %
Total capital (TIER 1 + TIER 2)	7,861,953	6,909,957	951,996	13.78 %
Risk-weighted assets	45,453,891	42,475,608	2,978,283	7.01 %
Of which credit risk	37,644,117	35,833,920	1,810,197	5.05 %
Of which market risk	356,089	374,877	(18,788)	(5.01) %
Of which operational risk	5,816,919	4,529,276	1,287,643	28.43 %
CET1 (%)	12.72 %	12.41 %	0.31 %	2.47 %
Tier 1 (%)	14.48 %	13.96 %	0.52 %	3.73 %
Tier 2 (%)	2.82 %	2.31 %	0.51 %	21.93 %
Solvency ratio (%)	17.30 %	16.27 %	1.03 %	6.32 %

The changes in the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio are mainly due to the retained annual recurring profit, and the decrease in deductions.

The change in TIER 1 capital ratio is in line with the change in CET1.

The change in the Tier 2 ratio is mainly due to a new subordinated debt issuance of 200,000 thousand euros nominal in the second quarter of 2025 (see Note 19).

Reconciliation of Bankinter Group's equity for accounting purposes with its regulatory capital:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Shareholders' equity	6,445,711	5,908,327
(-) Retained earnings	(139,233)	(110,962)
(+/-) Other	(28,500)	(25,498)
(+) Valuation adjustments	(34,227)	(30,663)
CET 1 deductions	(462,320)	(468,968)
Common equity Tier 1	5,781,431	5,272,237

Management of shareholders' equity

The principle laid down by Bankinter's Board of Directors in relation to the management of shareholders' equity consists of operating with a level of solvency in excess of the level established by applicable legislation adapted to the risks inherent in its business and its operating environment. The goal is the continuous reinforcement of solvency as a basis for sustained growth and long-term value creation for shareholders.

To meet this objective, the Bank has a number of management processes and policies for managing shareholders' equity, the main guidelines of which are:

- The board of directors and senior management are actively involved in the strategies and policies affecting the Group's capital management.
- The Group's capital management is based on the following fundamental pillars:
 - Maintaining robust solvency ratios and adequate quality, consistent with the Bank's risk profile and business model.
 - Maximising return on capital and sustained value creation over time without losing focus on preserving the Bank's solvency and ensuring it adapts to the Entity's risk profile, balancing solvency and profitability to maintain sound ratios and capital composition.
- The capital management and monitoring function is independent from the areas in charge of managing, developing and maintaining risk measurement methodologies and the areas that validate, control and independently review the results.
- Internal ratings-based (IRB) approaches are used to measure risk and calculate the own fund requirements for certain loan books, which have been validated and approved by the supervisor.

The Bank considers its eligible shareholders' equity and shareholders' equity requirements established by regulations as key elements of its management, which affect investment decisions, the analysis of the viability of transactions, the strategy for distributing profit or loss, and issues by the parent company, subsidiaries and the Group, etc.

b) Minimum reserves ratio

At the end of both years, as well as throughout them, the consolidated entities met the minimum reserves ratio required by applicable legislation.

49. Segment information

The highest authority in operational decision-making is the management committee of Bankinter, S.A. The main segments into which the Bank organises its business activities are described below:

Wealth Management & Retail Banking: encompasses the following, due to the similarity of the nature of the products and services offered, the target customers and the distribution methods:

- **Private Banking:** the line of business specialising in integrated asset and investment advisory and management services. It is made up of customers with a financial assets, at and outside of Bankinter, of over €1,000,000.
- **Personal Banking:** Customers not included in Private Banking with:
 - Household income of over 70,000 euros
 - Assets+securities+brokerage between 75,000 and 1,000,000 euros
 - Financial assets at and outside of Bankinter between 75,000 and 1,000,000 euros.
- **Individual Retail Banking:** includes the products and services offered to households and other individuals.
- **Foreigners:** Non-Spanish European customers of any of the following regions: Catalonia, Eastern Spain-Balearic Islands, Andalusia, Canary Islands.

Corporate & SME Banking: offers specialised services for large enterprises, the public sector, and medium and small enterprises. Because of the similar nature of the products and services offered, the category of target customers and the distribution methods, this segment encompasses all of the Bank's activity with corporates.

Consumer Finance: encompasses the consumer finance business managed mainly by Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A., through credit cards and consumer loans. Customers in this segment may be either exclusive or shared with the Wealth Management & Retail Banking segment.

Bankinter Portugal: Bankinter operates in Portugal through the Individual Retail Banking, Private Banking and Large Corporates Banking businesses.

Bankinter Ireland: Bankinter has consumer lending, mortgage and deposit operations in Ireland.

Other businesses comprises the following groups:

- The net interest income/expense and gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities generated by the **institutional book**.
- Differences between the analytical accounting records and the general accounting records.

Appendix III to these consolidated annual accounts provides detailed information and comparisons of profit or loss of the Bank's main business segments and key business indicators.

50. Equity investments in credit institutions

The following table presents the Bank's holdings in Spanish and foreign credit institutions or banks that exceed 5% of their share capital or voting rights:

	Percentage ownership
Bankinter Consumer Finance, E.F.C., S.A.	100 %
Bankinter Luxembourg, S.A.	100 %

In accordance with article 20 of Royal Decree 1245/1995 of 14 July regarding holdings of more than 5% of the share capital or voting rights of the Bank's financial institutions held by Spanish or foreign credit institutions or banks, as defined in Article 4 of the Spanish Securities Market Act, including a Spanish or foreign credit institution, at 31 December 2025 there was no institution or bank with a holding exceeding this percentage.

51. Information on the average period of payment to suppliers

Regarding the average period of payment to suppliers in commercial transactions, the following information is provided:

	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average payment period to suppliers	17.75	15.42
Ratio of transactions paid	17.81	15.38
Ratio of transactions pending payment	10.51	19.42
Total payments made	879,325	809,050
Total payments outstanding	7,107	9,824

Additionally, Law 18/2022 stipulates that additional information must be included about the monetary volume and number of invoices paid within a shorter period than the maximum time frame (30 days), and the percentage of these invoices out of the total. The breakdown is shown below:

Invoices paid in less than the maximum period according to the late payment regulations

	2025	2024
Number of invoices paid in less than 30 days	282,765	259,256
% invoices paid in less than 30 days	88%	83%
Amount of invoices paid within less than 30 days (thousands of euros)	742,460	704,737
% amount paid in less than 30 days	84%	88%

The above calculation does not include the BK Luxembourg, S.A., Evo Banco, S.A. or Avantcard DAC.

52. Events after the reporting period

On 17 January 2026, Bankinter, S.A. prepaid the preferred shares of 350 million euros issued in 2020, included in Note 19 of this report.

APPENDIX I - Related party transactions

2025:

Expenses and income of related parties					Thousands of euros
					2025
	Significant shareholders	Directors and managers	Group employees, companies and entities	Other related parties	Total
Finance costs	—	111	—	2,657	2,768
Services received	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	—	—	—	5,350	5,350
Total	—	111	—	8,007	8,118
Finance income (*)	—	143	—	21,221	21,364
Dividends received	—	—	—	45,381	45,381
Services rendered	—	—	—	2,729	2,729
Other income	—	—	—	75,934	75,934
Total	—	143	—	145,265	145,408

(*) Finance income relates to interest accrued in the period calculated using amounts drawn down under financing agreements.

Balances on the reporting date					Thousands of euros
					2025
	Significant shareholders	Directors and managers	Group employees, companies and entities	Other related parties	Total
Trade receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and credit given	—	9,375	—	611,331	620,706
Other receivables	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL RECEIVABLES	—	9,375	—	611,331	620,706
Trade payables	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and credit received	—	4,110	—	282,794	286,904
Other payment obligations	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PAYABLES	—	4,110	—	282,794	286,904

2024:

Expenses and income of related parties					Thousands of euros
					2024
	Significant shareholders	Directors and managers	Group employees, companies and entities	Other Related Parties	Total
Finance costs	—	285	—	4,531	4,816
Total	—	285	—	4,531	4,816
Finance income (*)	—	119	—	29,522	29,641
Dividends received	—	—	—	43,834	43,834
Services rendered	—	—	—	2,356	2,356
Other income	—	—	—	71,136	71,136
Total	—	119	—	146,848	146,967

(*) Finance income relates to interest accrued in the period calculated using amounts drawn down under financing agreements.

Balances on the reporting date					Thousands of euros
					2024
	Significant shareholders	Directors and managers	Group employees, companies and entities	Other related parties	Total
Trade receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and credit given	—	9,016	—	607,515	616,531
Other receivables	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL RECEIVABLES	—	9,016	—	607,515	616,531
Trade payables	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and credit received	—	6,875	—	200,691	207,566
Other payment obligations	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PAYABLES	—	6,875	—	200,691	207,566

APPENDIX II - Standards and interpretations

Mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations for all annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

During the year ending 31 December 2025, the following International Financial Reporting Standards and their interpretations have become mandatory and, as a consequence, these consolidated annual accounts for the Group have been prepared with them in mind.

IAS 21 (Amendment) – 'Lack of Exchangeability': The IASB has amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities determine whether one currency is exchangeable for another and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. When a currency cannot be exchanged for another, the spot exchange rate on a measurement date must be estimated in order to determine the rate at which an exchange transaction would take place on that date between market participants.

When an entity applies the new requirements for the first time, the comparative information cannot be restated. Instead, the affected amounts must be converted using the estimated spot exchange rates at the amendment's initial application date, with an adjustment against reserves.

This amendment is effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

The adoption of this standard did not have any impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts in 2025.

Standards, amendments and interpretations that have not yet become effective but may be adopted early

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – 'Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments': These amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7:

- a. Clarify the recognition and derecognition dates of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through electronic money-transfer systems.
- b. Clarify and provide additional guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the criteria of only paying principal and interest.
- c. Add new information disclosure requirements for some instruments with contractual terms that can affect their cash flows, such as some instruments with characteristics related to achieving environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives.
- d. Update the information to be disclosed for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The amendments to point (b) are more relevant for financial institutions, while amendments (a), (c) and (d) are relevant to all entities.

These amendments are effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026, although earlier adoption is permitted.

The implementation of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – 'Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity': Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar energy. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts may vary depending on uncontrollable factors, such as weather conditions. The amendments help companies better reflect these contracts in financial statements and consist of:

- A clarification of the application of 'own use' requirements.
- The possibility of applying hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
- The addition of new disclosure requirements to facilitate an understanding of the effect of these contracts on the company's financial information.

These modifications are effective for the years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted, although Bankinter Group has not opted for early application.

The implementation of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs, Volume 11: The amendments apply to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The purpose of the amendments is to avoid possible confusion arising from wording inconsistencies in the regulations, addressing changes in the following regulations:

- IFRS 1 'First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'.
- IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.
- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'.
- IFRS 10 'Consolidated annual financial statements'.
- IAS 7 'Statement of cash flows'.

The implementation of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that cannot be adopted early or that have not been endorsed by the European Union

At the date of preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the IASB and the IFRS Interpretations Committee had issued the following standards, amendments and interpretations that have yet to be adopted by the European Union.

IFRS 18 – 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements': The IASB has issued a new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, replacing IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements'. Many of the principles in IAS 1 have been maintained. The main new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- The structure of the statement of profit or loss, requiring the presentation of some specific totals and subtotals, and requiring the items in this statement to be classified into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations.
- Disclosures required in the financial statements for certain performance measurements reported in the financial statements (i.e. performance measures defined by management).
- Improved aggregation and disaggregation principles for the main financial statements and the notes in general.

IFRS 18 does not affect the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it could change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit'.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, including interim financial statements, and requires retrospective application. This standard may be applied before this date although it is pending approval by the European Union.

The implementation of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts, except in matters relating to presentation and breakdown.

IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures': This new standard has been developed to allow subsidiaries without public accountability to apply IFRS standards with reduced disclosure requirements when their parent company applies IFRS standards in their consolidated annual accounts. IFRS 19 is a voluntary standard that eligible subsidiaries can apply in preparing their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements, provided that this is permitted under pertinent regulatory legislation. These subsidiaries will continue to apply the other IFRS recognition, measurement and presentation requirements, but can apply reduced disclosures requirements in doing so.

This new standard, which is pending approval by the European Union, is effective from 1 January 2027, although it may be applied before this date.

The implementation of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts.

IFRS 19 (Amendment) — 'Subsidiaries without public accountability: Disclosures': IFRS 19, issued in May 2024, allows eligible subsidiaries to disclose less information in relation to IFRS standards or amendments issued up to February 2021. These new amendments help eligible subsidiaries to reduce disclosures in relation to IFRS standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024 (including IFRS 18). With these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes in IFRS that will take effect up to 1 January 2027, the date on which IFRS 19 will apply. In the future, IFRS 19 will be amended concurrently with the publication or revision by the IASB of other accounting standards.

This amendment is subject to endorsement by the European Union.

The implementation of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts.

IAS 21 (Amendment) — 'Conversion to a hyperinflationary presentation currency': This amendment clarifies how corporates should convert their financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency to a hyperinflationary currency. It is relevant for entities whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy and whose functional currency, or that of their foreign transaction, is of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The amendment requires the conversion of all amounts (including comparative figures) from a functional currency that is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy to a presentation currency that is that of a hyperinflationary economy, using the closing exchange rate at the date of the latest consolidated balance sheet.

It includes an exception for entities whose functional and presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy, allowing them not to re-convert comparative figures of their foreign transactions that have a functional currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The amendment, which is pending approval by the European Union, is effective from 1 January 2027, although it may be applied before this date.

The implementation of this standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated annual accounts.

APPENDIX III - Segment information

2025

	Wealth Management & Retail Banking	Corporate & SME Banking	BKCF Spain	BK Portugal	BK Ireland	Other Businesses	Total
NET INTEREST INCOME	913,914	818,098	265,267	285,117	116,009	(161,313)	2,237,092
Return on equity instruments			—	—	—	25,838	25,838
Share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method				9,073	—	39,784	48,857
Committees	424,414	297,665	20,131	81,743	9,672	(38,572)	795,053
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities and exchange differences	—	—	—	5,567	(5)	26,629	32,191
Other operating income/ expenses	(4,611)	921	(5,199)	(14,792)	(8,079)	(60,402)	(92,163)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	1,333,718	1,116,684	280,198	366,708	117,597	(168,036)	3,046,869
Transformation costs	240,756	164,135	49,935	119,634	52,171	472,853	1,099,484
Impairment losses	27,023	132,830	109,553	33,342	19,226	(9,504)	312,471
Provisions	58,719	1,652	21,121	2,903	44	(9,817)	74,621
OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS)	1,007,220	818,068	99,589	210,829	46,156	(621,568)	1,560,294
Other gains (net)	—	—	—	(1,120)	—	(23,996)	(25,116)
Profit or loss from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)	1,007,220	818,068	99,589	209,709	46,156	(645,564)	1,535,178
Average segment assets	34,356,526	33,184,080	2,864,225	10,924,882	4,741,788	44,947,391	131,018,892
Average the segment liabilities	51,816,567	23,129,336	—	10,409,109	10,146	39,242,251	124,607,408
Average off-balance sheet funds	49,637,477	2,734,266	—	7,994,675	—	8,146,038	68,512,455
Costs incurred in the acquisition of assets	4,297	2,298					6,594
Net inter-segment revenue/(expense)	(218,500)	(58,464)				276,964	—
Services rendered	33,057	23,103				(56,160)	—
Services received	(251,557)	(81,567)				333,124	—

APPENDIX III (continued)

2024

	Wealth Management & Retail Banking	Corporate & SME Banking	BKCF Spain	BK Portugal	BK Ireland	Other Businesses	Total
NET INTEREST INCOME	930,387	957,476	266,629	276,919	99,917	(252,919)	2,278,408
Return on equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	15,100	15,100
Share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method	-	-	-	(3,840)	-	38,704	34,864
Committees	322,571	238,153	21,083	76,773	9,607	48,879	717,066
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities and exchange differences	-	-	-	4,867	(2)	33,833	38,698
Other operating income/expenses	(4,003)	1,396	(12,815)	(8,505)	(6,386)	(152,347)	(182,659)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	1,248,955	1,197,025	274,897	346,214	103,136	(268,750)	2,901,477
Transformation costs	229,749	157,756	48,586	110,704	49,364	457,563	1,053,722
Impairment losses	20,377	132,998	141,197	38,106	12,801	13,642	359,121
Provisions	66,869	2,003	21,113	350	235	(2,463)	88,107
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	931,960	904,268	64,002	197,054	40,736	(737,493)	1,400,527
Other gains (net)	-	-	-	(1,816)	-	(39,013)	(40,829)
Profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)	931,960	904,268	64,002	195,238	40,736	(776,507)	1,359,698
Average segment assets	29,368,772	31,387,343	3,343,953	9,981,595	3,863,548	44,026,612	121,971,823
Average the segment liabilities	43,046,857	24,628,856	-	9,635,023	-	38,783,421	116,094,158
Average off-balance sheet funds	42,855,202	43,947	-	6,481,729	-	8,304,795	57,685,673
Costs incurred in the acquisition of assets	4,280	2,216	-	-	-	-	6,496
Net inter-segment revenue/(expense)	(184,493)	(54,343)	-	-	-	238,836	-
Services rendered	28,495	21,299	-	-	-	(49,794)	-
Services received	(212,988)	(75,642)	-	-	-	288,630	-

APPENDIX IV – Bankinter, S.A. financial statements

BANKINTER, S.A. BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

ASSETS	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024(*)
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	6	14,764,834	15,121,571
Financial assets held for trading	7	4,440,246	3,372,005
Derivatives		579,664	966,855
Equity instruments		307,465	185,542
Debt securities		2,199,984	1,316,576
Loans and advances		1,353,133	903,032
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		1,135,745	902,956
Customers		217,388	76
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		10,269	149,999
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8	76,819	85,380
Equity instruments		51,682	63,476
Debt securities		168	172
Loans and advances		24,969	21,732
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	—
Customers		24,969	21,732
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		—	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		—	—
Debt securities		—	—
Loans and advances		—	—
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	—
Customers		—	—
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	834,685	856,960
Equity instruments		211,918	205,472
Debt securities		622,767	651,488
Loans and advances		—	—
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	—
Customers		—	—
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		276,551	3,642
Financial assets at amortised cost	10	108,174,042	100,003,434
Debt securities		15,330,259	14,477,438
Loans and advances		92,843,783	85,525,996
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		12,432,720	8,374,572
Customers		80,411,063	77,151,424
Memorandum items: loaned or pledged		22,309,922	18,572,586
Derivatives – hedge accounting	11	1,227,222	733,207
Fair value changes of hedged items in interest rate risk hedge book	11	(742,833)	(208,562)
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	13	547,698	556,595
Subsidiaries		501,383	510,280
Joint ventures		—	—
Associates		46,315	46,315
Tangible assets	14	405,539	383,890
Tangible fixed assets		403,554	379,827
For own use		403,554	379,773
Leased out under an operating lease		—	54
Assigned to welfare projects (savings banks and credit cooperatives)		—	—
Real estate investments		1,985	4,063
Of which: Leased out under an operating lease		—	—
Memorandum items: Acquired under finance leases		124,710	113,113
Intangible assets	16	74,001	65,366
Goodwill		—	—
Other intangible assets		74,001	65,366
Tax assets	17	763,079	810,811
Current tax assets		352,215	370,821
Deferred tax assets		410,864	439,990
Other assets	18	129,740	113,129
Insurance contracts linked to pensions		—	—
Inventories		—	—
Other assets		129,740	113,129
Non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale	12	31,146	37,129
TOTAL ASSETS		130,726,218	121,930,915

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

BANKINTER, S.A. BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024(*)
LIABILITIES		125,003,607	116,556,774
Financial liabilities held for trading	7	1,787,469	3,417,828
Derivatives		679,797	1,071,106
Short positions		1,107,672	674,324
Deposits		—	1,672,398
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	290
Customers		—	1,672,108
Debt securities issued		—	—
Other financial liabilities		—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		—	—
Deposits		—	—
Central banks		—	—
Credit institutions		—	—
Customers		—	—
Debt securities issued		—	—
Other financial liabilities		—	—
Memorandum items: subordinated liabilities		—	—
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	19	122,185,250	111,670,379
Deposits		107,937,317	99,643,661
Central banks		340,426	—
Credit institutions		11,334,187	13,185,575
Customers		96,262,704	86,458,086
Debt securities issued		10,910,451	9,619,446
Other financial liabilities		3,337,482	2,407,272
Memorandum items: subordinated liabilities		2,469,179	1,654,638
Derivatives – hedge accounting	11	136,191	513,534
Fair value changes of hedged items in interest rate risk hedge book		—	(32,880)
Provisions	20	211,263	248,426
Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations		1,524	1,481
Other long-term employee benefits		—	—
Pending legal issues and tax litigation		65,387	76,629
Commitments and guarantees given		23,316	21,605
Other provisions		121,036	148,711
Tax liabilities	17	401,229	467,131
Current tax liabilities		331,615	388,507
Deferred tax liabilities		69,614	78,624
Share capital repayable on demand		—	—
Other liabilities	18	282,205	272,356
Of which: welfare fund (savings banks and credit cooperatives only)		—	—
Liabilities included in disposal Groups classified as held for sale		—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES		125,003,607	116,556,774

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

BANKINTER, S.A. BALANCE SHEETS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (continued)	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024(*)
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		5,570,184	5,216,469
Capital	21	269,660	269,660
a) Paid up capital	21	269,660	269,660
b) Unpaid capital which has been called up		—	—
Memorandum items: Uncalled up capital		—	—
Share premium		—	—
Equity instruments issued other than capital		—	—
a) Equity component of compound financial instruments		—	—
b) Other equity instruments issued		—	—
Other items of equity		23,247	17,472
Retained earnings		4,755,193	4,471,899
Revaluation reserves		—	—
Other reserves		—	—
(-) Treasury shares		(2,230)	(1,216)
Profit or loss for the period		930,069	824,178
(-) Interim dividends	21	(405,755)	(365,524)
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	22	152,427	157,672
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		159,788	152,586
a) Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans		8,369	7,516
b) Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale		—	—
c) Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		151,419	145,070
d) Hedge ineffectiveness of fair value hedges for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedged item)		—	—
Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedging instrument)		—	—
e) Fair value changes of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in their credit risk		—	—
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(7,361)	5,086
a) Hedge of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)		—	—
b) Foreign currency translation		—	—
c) Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges reserve (effective portion)		(2,497)	15,157
d) Fair value changes of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	(4,864)	(10,071)
e) Hedging instruments (non-designated items)		—	—
f) Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale		—	—
TOTAL EQUITY		5,722,611	5,374,141
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		130,726,218	121,930,915
MEMORANDUM ITEMS: OFF-BALANCE-SHEET EXPOSURES			
Contingent commitments	24	17,826,422	15,683,607
Financial guarantees given	24	1,693,176	2,146,969
Other commitments given	24	7,477,572	6,586,592

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

BANKINTER, S.A. STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

		(Debit)/Credit	(Debit)/Credit
	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024(*)
Interest income	29	3,573,190	4,023,601
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		7,794	12,930
Financial assets at amortised cost		3,234,107	3,475,349
Other assets		331,289	535,322
(Interest expenses)	29	(1,674,451)	(2,171,150)
(Expenses on share capital repayable on demand)		—	—
A) NET INTEREST INCOME		1,898,739	1,852,451
Dividend income		110,014	117,571
Fee and commission income	28	789,828	729,571
(Fee and commission expenses)	28	(222,137)	(220,018)
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	30	12,740	25,568
Financial assets at amortised cost		11,751	24,070
Other financial assets and liabilities		989	1,498
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	30	260,436	(41,916)
Reclassification of financial assets out of fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—
Reclassification of financial assets from amortised cost		—	—
Other gains or losses		260,436	(41,916)
Gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, net	30	1,576	(5,920)
Reclassification of financial assets out of fair value through other comprehensive income		—	—
Reclassification of financial assets from amortised cost		—	—
Other gains or losses		1,576	(5,920)
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net	30	—	—
Gains or losses resulting from hedge accounting, net		(511)	(901)
Exchange differences (gain or loss), net	31	(243,612)	61,303
Other operating income	33	37,325	33,028
(Other operating expenses)	33	(99,062)	(175,919)
Of which: compulsory transfers to welfare funds (savings banks and credit cooperatives only)		—	—
B) GROSS OPERATING INCOME		2,545,336	2,374,818
(Administrative expenses)		(989,017)	(890,873)
(Staff expenses)	27	(524,453)	(471,400)
(Other administrative expenses)	32	(464,564)	(419,473)
(Depreciation)	14	(49,470)	(53,427)
(Provisions or reversal of provisions)	20	(55,389)	(66,748)
(Impairment or reversal of impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss) or modification gains or losses, net)		(175,740)	(183,452)
(Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)	9	245	209
(Financial assets at amortised cost)	10	(175,985)	(183,661)
(Impairment or reversal of impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates)	13	1,105	(106)
(Impairment or reversal of impairment of non-financial assets)		(2,922)	(26,821)
(Tangible assets)		(490)	(22)
(Intangible assets)	16	(2,432)	(26,799)
(Other)		—	—
Gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets, net	34	504	(2,461)
Negative goodwill recognised in the statement of profit or loss		—	—
Gains or losses from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale not eligible as discontinued operations	34	1,051	655
C) PROFIT OR LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		1,275,458	1,151,585
Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations	42	(345,389)	(327,407)
D) PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		930,069	824,178
Profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations	13	—	—
E) PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		930,069	824,178
EARNINGS PER SHARE:			
Basic	22	1.03	0.92
Diluted	22	0.99	0.88

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

BANKINTER, S.A. STATEMENTS OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024(*)
A) PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	930,069	824,178
B) OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	(5,246)	85,632
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	7,201	45,013
a) Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans	1,208	2,142
b) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	—	—
c) Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,444	44,165
d) Gains or (-) losses from hedge accounting of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	—	—
e) Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedged item)	—	—
f) Fair value changes of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedging instrument)	—	—
g) Fair value changes of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in their credit risk	—	—
h) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	(451)	(1,294)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(12,447)	40,620
a) Hedge of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)	—	—
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity	—	—
Transferred to profit or loss	—	—
Other reclassifications	—	—
b) Foreign currency translation	—	—
Translation gains or (-) losses taken to equity	—	—
Transferred to profit or loss	—	—
Other reclassifications	—	—
c) Cash flow hedges (effective portion)	(25,220)	39,579
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity	(25,220)	39,579
Transferred to profit or loss	—	—
Transferred to initial carrying amount of hedged items	—	—
Other reclassifications	—	—
d) Hedging instruments [not designated elements]	—	—
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity	—	—
Transferred to profit or loss	—	—
Other reclassifications	—	—
e) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,439	18,448
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity	8,175	17,281
Transferred to profit or loss	(736)	1,167
Other reclassifications	—	—
f) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	—	—
Valuation gains or (-) losses taken to equity	—	—
Transferred to profit or loss	—	—
Other reclassifications	—	—
g) Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	5,334	(17,407)
C) TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	924,823	909,811

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

BANKINTER, S.A. STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

	Share capital (Note 22)	Share premium (Note 22)	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Other items of equity	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares (Note 22)	Profit or loss for the period	(-) Interim dividends (Note 22)	Other comprehensive income (Note 21)	Total
Closing balance at 31/12/2024(*)	269,660	—	—	17,471	4,471,899	—	—	(1,216)	824,178	(365,524)	157,672	5,374,141
Effects of error correction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opening balance 01/01/2025	269,660	—	—	17,471	4,471,899	—	—	(1,216)	824,178	(365,524)	157,672	5,374,141
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	930,069	—	(5,246)	924,823
Other changes in equity	—	—	—	5,776	283,294	—	—	(1,014)	(824,178)	(40,231)	—	(576,354)
Issuance of ordinary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of preferred shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of other equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise or expiration of other equity instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of debt to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital reduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends (or remuneration to shareholders) (Note 13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(516,717)	—	(516,717)
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	(789)	—	—	(12,577)	—	—	—	(13,365)
Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,563	—	—	—	11,563
Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers among components of equity	—	—	—	—	347,692	—	—	—	(824,178)	476,486	—	—
Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based payments	—	—	—	5,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,776
Other increases or (-) decreases in equity	—	—	—	—	(63,610)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(63,610)
Of which: discretionary transfer to welfare funds (only savings banks and credit cooperatives)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing balance at 31/12/2025	269,660	—	—	23,247	4,755,193	—	—	(2,230)	930,069	(405,755)	152,427	5,722,611

BANKINTER, S.A. STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND 2023

(Thousands of euros)

	Share capital (Note 22)	Share premium (Note 22)	Equity instruments issued other than capital	Other items of equity	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares (Note 22)	Profit or loss for the period	(-) Interim dividends (Note 22)	Other comprehensi ve income (Note 21)	Total
Closing balance at 31/12/2023 (*)	269,660	—	—	18,295	4,187,276	—	—	(1,244)	722,405	(325,570)	72,173	4,942,995
Effects of error correction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Opening balance 01/01/2024	269,660	—	—	18,295	4,187,276	—	—	(1,244)	722,405	(325,570)	72,173	4,942,995
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	824,179	—	85,632	909,811
Other changes in equity	—	—	—	(824)	284,623	—	—	29	(722,405)	(39,954)	(133)	(478,664)
Issuance of ordinary shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of preferred shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of other equity instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercise or expiration of other equity instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of debt to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital reduction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends (or remuneration to shareholders) (Note 13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(462,348)	—	(462,348)
Purchase of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	(1,522)	—	—	(25,997)	—	—	—	(27,519)
Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,026	—	—	—	26,026
Reclassification of financial instruments from equity to liability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reclassification of financial instruments from liability to equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers among components of equity	—	—	—	—	300,012	—	—	—	(722,405)	422,394	—	1
Equity increase or (-) decrease resulting from business combinations	—	—	—	—	531	—	—	—	—	—	(133)	398
Share-based payments	—	—	—	(824)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(824)
Other increases or (-) decreases in equity	—	—	—	—	(14,398)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14,398)
Of which: discretionary transfer to welfare funds (only savings banks and credit cooperatives)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing balance at 31/12/2024	269,660	—	—	17,471	4,471,899	—	—	(1,215)	824,179	(365,524)	157,672	5,374,142

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

BANKINTER, S.A. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of euros)

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024(*)
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		523,372	1,843,388
Profit or loss for the period		930,069	824,178
Adjustments to obtain cash flows from operating activities		582,584	689,839
Depreciation	14,15	49,470	53,427
Other adjustments		533,114	636,412
Net increase/(decrease) in operating assets		13,229,026	7,335,030
Financial assets held for trading		1,068,240	(1,127,409)
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		(7,574)	(6,368)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(36,404)	(335,993)
Financial assets at amortised cost		11,658,620	8,829,331
Other operating assets		546,144	(24,531)
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		12,560,204	8,051,346
Financial liabilities held for trading		(1,630,359)	(472,087)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		—	—
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		14,176,442	8,640,819
Other operating liabilities		14,121	(117,386)
Income tax recovered/(paid)		(320,459)	(386,945)
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(232,476)	701,002
Payments		(244,447)	(53,105)
Tangible assets		(34,236)	(28,992)
Intangible assets		(37,046)	(18,568)
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	13	(173,165)	(17)
Other business units		—	—
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale		—	(5,528)
Other payments related to investing activities		—	—
Proceeds		11,971	754,107
Tangible assets		—	4,989
Intangible assets		—	—
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	13	10,002	2
Other business units		—	—
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale		1,969	5,027
Other proceeds related to investing activities	13	—	744,089
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		282,269	(262,349)
Payments		(529,294)	(488,374)
Dividends	21	(516,717)	(462,348)
Subordinated liabilities	19	—	—
Redemption of own equity instruments		—	—
Acquisition of own equity instruments		(12,577)	(25,997)
Other payments related to financing activities		—	(29)
Proceeds		811,563	226,025
Subordinated liabilities	19	800,000	200,000
Issuance of own equity instruments		—	—
Disposal of own equity instruments		11,563	26,025
Other proceeds related to financing activities		—	—
D) EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		—	—
E) NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		573,165	2,282,041
F) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	6	14,191,669	12,839,530
G) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	6	14,764,834	15,121,571
Of which: Interest received		3,545,986	3,672,633
Of which: Interest paid		1,886,779	1,934,771

(*) Presented for comparison purposes only.

APPENDIX V - Itemised information on certain issuances, repurchases or redemptions of debt securities

Itemised information on certain issuances, repurchases or redemptions of debt securities

Details of the issuer				Details of issues carried out in 2025									
Name	Relationship with the Group	Country	Issuer or issue credit rating	ISIN code	Type of security	Type of transaction	Date of transaction	Amount of the issue, repurchase or redemption (thousands)	Outstanding balance at 31/12/2025 (Thousands of Euros)	Interest rate	Market on which it is quoted	Type of guarantee or collateral given	Risks that the Group would assume in addition to the guarantee or collateral
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	BBB/BBBH	ES02136790S7	Senior Non-Preferred	Issue	4/2/2025	750,000	750,000	3.625%	AIAF		
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	Aaa	ES0413679327	Covered bonds	Redemption	05/02/205	1,000,000	500,000	1.000%	AIAF	Mortgage book	Credit enhancement (0%)
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	Aaa	ES0413679590	Covered bonds	Issue	4/3/2025	1,500,000	1,500,000	Eur3m+60 pb	AIAF	Mortgage book	Credit enhancement (0%)
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	BBB-	ES02136790T5	Subordinated debentures	Issue	8/5/2025	300,000	300,000	4.125%	AIAF		
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	Aaa	ES0413679608	Covered bonds	Issue	28/5/2025	1,000,000	200,000	Eur3m+55 pb	AIAF		Credit enhancement (0%)
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	BB	XS3099152756	Preferred shares	Issue	30/6/2025	750,000	500,000	6,000%.	AIAF		
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	A-/A	ES02136790U3	Senior preferred	Issue	3/11/2025	2,000,000	500,000	3.25%	AIAF	Mortgage book	

APPENDIX V

Itemised information on certain issuances, repurchases or redemptions of debt securities

Details of the issuer			Details of issues carried out in 2024										
Name	Relationship with the Group	Countr y	Issuer or issue credit rating	ISIN code	Type of security	Type of transaction	Date of transaction	Amount of the issue, repurchase or redemption (thousands)	Outstanding balance at 31/12/2024 (Thousands of Euros)	Interest rate	Market on which it is quoted	Type of guarantee or collateral given	Risks that the Group would assume in addition to the guarantee or collateral
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	BBB/BBBH	ES02136790P3	Senior Non-Preferred	Issue	13/9/2023	500,000	500,000	Eur6m+1,73%	AIAF		
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	Aaa	ES0413679574	Covered bonds	Issue	13/2/2024	500,000	500,000	Eur3m+0,75%	AIAF	Mortgage book	Credit enhancement (0%)
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	Aaa	ES0413679491	Covered bonds	Redemption	19/2/2024	500,000	—	Eur 3m+0,30%	AIAF	Mortgage book	Credit enhancement (0%)
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	A(low)/A-	ES0313679K13	Senior preferred	Redemption	5/3/2024	500,000	—	0.875%	AIAF		
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	BBB-	ES02136790Q1	Subordinated debentures	Issue	25/3/2024	200,000	200,000	5.00%	AIAF		
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	A(low)/A-	ES02136790R9	Senior preferred	Issue	10/9/2024	750,000	750,000	3.50%	AIAF		
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	Aaa	ES0413679582	Covered bonds	Issue	12/11/2024	2,000,000	2,000,000	Eur 3m+0,55%	AIAF	Mortgage book	Credit enhancement (0%)
Bankinter, S.A.	Parent	SPAIN	Aaa	ES0413679483	Covered bonds	Redemption	19/11/2024	2,000,000	2,000,000	Eur 3m+0,35%	AIAF	Mortgage book	Credit enhancement (0%)

APPENDIX VI - Annual Banking Report

Bankinter Group information for compliance with Article 87 of Law 10/2014 of 26 June (Annual Banking Report):

This information has been prepared in compliance with the article 87 and transitional provision twelve of Law 10/2014 of 26 June, additional provision twelve of Law 10/2014 of 26 June on the organisation, supervision and capital adequacy of credit institutions, published in the Spanish Official State Gazette on 27 June 2014, which transposes article 89 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC (CRD IV) and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC.

a) Name, nature of activities and geographical location

Bankinter, S.A. was incorporated by notarial deed issued in Madrid on 4 June 1965, under the name Banco Intercontinental Español, S.A. It acquired its current name on 24 July 1990. It is entered in the Official Banks and Bankers Register. Its tax identification number is A-28157360 and it belongs to the Deposit Guarantee Fund with code number 0128. The registered office is located at Paseo de la Castellana 29, 28046 Madrid, Spain.

Bankinter, S.A. engages in banking activities and is subject to the laws and regulations applicable to banks operating in Spain.

In addition to the activities it directly carries out, the Bank is the parent company of a group of subsidiaries that are dedicated to various activities (essentially banking services, investment services asset management and credit cards) and which constitute, together with the Bank, the Bankinter Group. As a result, the Bank is obliged to prepare, in addition to its own separate annual financial statements, the Group's consolidated annual accounts, including investments in joint ventures and associates.

The consolidated group carries out its activity in Spain, Luxembourg, Portugal and Ireland, all of which are EU member countries. .

b) Turnover

This section presents information on turnover by country on a consolidated basis. Turnover is considered to be gross operating income, as presented in the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss at the end of the 2024 reporting period:

Figures at 31 December 2025	
	Turnover (in thousands of euros)
Spain	2,535,296
Luxembourg	27,267
Portugal	366,708
Ireland	117,598
Total	3,046,869

c) Number of employees on a full-time equivalent basis

Full-time employees per country at year-end 2025:

Figures at 31 December 2025	
	No. of employees
Spain	5,405
Luxembourg	42
Portugal	888
Ireland	343
Total	6,678

d) Gross profit or loss before tax

This item shows gross profit before tax on a consolidated basis.

Figures at 31 December 2025	
	Gross profit or loss (in millions of euros)
Spain	1,264,029
Luxembourg	15,284
Portugal	209,709
Ireland	46,156
Total	1,535,178

e) Tax on profit or loss

This item shows tax on profit or loss on a consolidated basis.

Figures at 31 December 2025	
	Income tax (in millions of euros)
Spain	379,364
Luxembourg	4,047
Portugal	54,927
Ireland	6,864
Total	445,202

f) Public subsidies received

Neither Bankinter, S.A. nor any Group company have received any public subsidies.

g) Return on assets

The return on the Group's assets, as established in Law 10/2014 of 26 June, is calculated by dividing net profit by average total assets as at December 2025. Average total assets are calculated as the average of total assets over the last 12 months. At that date, the Group's return on assets was 0.88%, including the profit from discontinued operations

Consolidated management report for the year ended 31 December 2025

1. Performance of the Group in the period

1.1. Corporate activity

Note 13, 'Business combinations, investments in joint ventures and associates', of the consolidated annual accounts describes the structure of the Group: main subsidiaries and associates, percentages of direct and indirect participation, activity, main economic data, among other information of interest. Also disclosed are the Group's consolidated and unconsolidated structured entities, investment funds, pension funds and SICAVs managed by the Group.

The most significant events with an impact on the Group's consolidation perimeter arising during the year were as follows:

- On 19 June 2024, the boards of directors of EVO Banco, S.A.U. and Bankinter, S.A. formulated the joint project for the merger by integration of EVO Banco by Bankinter. Bankinter's board of directors approved the project on 26 July 2024, in accordance with Article 53 of Royal Decree-Law 5/2023. The merger was subject to authorisation from the Ministry of Economy, which was granted on 25 November 2024. The deed of merger was signed and filed with the Commercial Registry on 1 April 2025. In line with accounting regulations, the accounting effective date is 1 January 2024, retroactively applying the merger to that fiscal year. Bankinter's individual financial statements for 2025 reflect this merger retroactively. In the third quarter of the year, the IT integration of EVO Banco took place. This operation only impacts the financial statements of the parent company Bankinter, S.A. It has no direct impact on the consolidated annual accounts since Evo Banco already formed part of the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group.
- On 17 April 2024, the boards of directors of Bankinter, S.A., the parent company of Bankinter Group, and Avantcard DAC, a subsidiary company wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A., agreed to carry out a merger by integration, thus incorporating Avantcard DAC into the structure of Bankinter, S.A. and improving the Group's profitability and efficiency. On 1 April 2025, Bankinter, S.A. and Avantcard DAC were merged and a Bankinter branch was established, to which all assets, liabilities, rights, obligations and other legal relationships acquired by Bankinter, S.A. as a result of the merger were assigned. This branch operates as a permanent establishment in Ireland and has taken over the activities previously carried out by Avantcard DAC in that jurisdiction. This operation only impacts the financial statements of the parent company Bankinter, S.A. It has no direct impact on the consolidated annual accounts since Avantcard DAC already formed part of the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group.

- In the first half of 2025, Group subsidiary Bankinter Hogar y Auto, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, Unipersonal was wound up, liquidated and dissolved. This subsidiary was wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A. The liquidation of this company has had no significant impact on the consolidated annual accounts.
- In November 2025, Bankinter's board of directors agreed to give a new boost to the Bank's strategy in the areas of consumer lending and payment methods, integrating the differential capabilities that had previously been conducted by its wholly owned consumer subsidiary, Bankinter Consumer Finance, EFC, S.A. Once the boards of directors of Bankinter and Bankinter Consumer Finance approve the respective merger projects and the pertinent regulatory authorisations have been obtained, the teams and capabilities will be fully integrated. The merger is expected to be completed during 2026.

The most significant changes in the consolidation perimeter during the previous year were as follows:

- In February 2024, EVO Banco, S.A.U. carried out a capital increase for a nominal amount of 5 million euros and an issue premium of 75 million euros, which allowed it to increase its shareholder equity by 80 million.
- In 2022, Bankinter and Liberty Seguros reached an agreement to jointly develop the insurance business through the company Bankinter Liberty Home and Auto, S.A. However, the parties withdrew from this agreement in 2024.

1.2. Results

At 31 December 2025, Bankinter Group reached a pre-tax profit of 1,535 million euros, an increase of 12.9% on the previous year. Net profit was 1.090 million euros, up 14.4%.

As regards the Group's ratios, return on equity (RoE) increased to 18.9% from 17.9% a year ago, with a RoTE of 20.0%, revealing a leading position in the financial sector in Spain.

The CET1 fully-loaded capital ratio reached 12.7%, while the regulatory minimum required of Bankinter by the ECB, which is the lowest among the listed banks in Spain, was 8.4%.

The non-performing loan ratio is lower than the previous year, at 1.9%. In the specific case of Spain, the default rate is 2.1%, although this is still well below the average figure for the sector, which according to the Bank of Spain stood at 2.8% in November 2025. Hedging for non-performing loans was 67.9% at the end of the reporting period.

The Bank's cost-to-income efficiency ratio reached a very positive 36.1%, which compares favourably with last year's figure of 36.3% and is among the best in the banking sector. The figure for Bankinter Spain is also 36.1%.

Liquidity is practically the same as last year. The Bank has a loan-to-deposit ratio of 105.5%, compared with 105.6% in 2024.

In 2025, Bankinter continued to increase its business volumes, diversify its sources of income and, as a result, expand its market share across all product categories, services and customer segments in which the Bank competes, with a clearly differentiated and highly recognisable value proposition.

The Corporate & SME business continues to outpace average growth within the sector. Loans and receivables closed the year at 36,700 million euros, up 6% on 2024. Bankinter has consistently grown its corporate loan book over the years, as well as its market share in lending, which currently stands at 6.6%. There was notable growth in the international Corporate & SME Banking loan book, which amounted to 11,000 million euros, almost doubling the level recorded five years ago.

As for Wealth Management & Retail Banking, which encompasses the Bank's business with individuals, growth was equally impressive across all product categories and customer segments.

Total assets under management in Wealth Management & Retail Banking (accounts, deposits, off-balance-sheet managed funds and assets under custody) amounted to 154,000 million euros, almost 21,000 million euros more than a year earlier, reflecting the outstanding quality of the Bank's customer base. Of this total, 84,000 million euros relates to the Private Banking segment, compared with 72,000 million euros a year earlier, while around 71,000 million euros relates to the Retail Banking segment.

As regards mortgage lending, the book increased by 5% year-on-year to reach 38,300 million euros. New mortgage origination amounted to 6,400 million euros during the year, up 10% on the figure in 2024. On the back of these figures, Bankinter's market share stands at 5% in both Spain and Portugal, rising to 7% in Ireland.

Bankinter Investment, the Bank's subsidiary dedicated to investment banking activity, is becoming increasingly prominent in the Group's financial statements, with its growing contribution to the Bank's gross operating income, which this year achieved 99.5 million euros. Within its alternative investment business, where it is leader in Spain, the subsidiary has already launched 31 investment vehicles in different projects in the real economy, with committed capital of 5,200 million euros.

Apart from Spain, Portugal also has a strong position in the different geographies where the Bank operates, contributing 12% to the Bank's gross operating income and exceeding expectations this year with an optimum result in all sections. On the lendings side, Bankinter Portugal closed 2025 with a loan book of almost 11 billion euros, up 9% on a year earlier. Customer funds grew by 8%, exceeding 10 billion euros, while off-balance sheet managed funds plus assets under custody increased by 28% year on year, reaching 11 billion euros.

With regard to Bankinter Ireland, loans and receivables reached 5,000 million euros, a growth of 23% compared to 2024. Of this amount, 4,000 million euros correspond to mortgages, with a book growth of 27%, and the rest to consumer lending, up 11%.

Comparative results for 2025 and 2024:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Change	
BANKINTER GROUP	Amount	Amount	Amount	%
Interest income	3,865,362	4,399,788	(534,426)	(12.15)
Interest expenses	(1,628,270)	(2,121,380)	493,110	(23.24)
Net interest income	2,237,092	2,278,408	(41,316)	(1.81)
Return on equity instruments	25,838	15,100	10,738	71.12
Share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method	48,857	34,864	13,993	40.14
Net fees and commissions	795,053	717,067	77,986	10.88
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities and exchange differences	32,190	38,698	(6,507)	(16.81)
Other operating income/expenses	(92,163)	(182,659)	90,496	(49.54)
Gross operating income	3,046,869	2,901,477	145,391	5.01
Staff expenses	(638,226)	(594,814)	(43,412)	7.30
Administrative expenses/depreciation	(461,258)	(458,909)	(2,349)	0.51
Operating profit (loss) before provisions	1,947,385	1,847,755	99,630	5.39
Provisions	(74,621)	(88,107)	13,486	(15.31)
Impairment losses	(312,471)	(359,121)	46,650	(12.99)
Net operating income	1,560,294	1,400,528	159,766	11.41
Gains/(losses) on disposal of assets	(25,116)	(40,829)	15,713	(38.48)
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	1,535,178	1,359,699	175,479	12.91
Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations	(445,202)	(406,727)	(38,474)	9.46
Profit or loss after tax from continuing operations	1,089,976	952,971	137,005	14.38
Profit or loss of discontinued operations	—	—	—	—
Consolidated profit (loss)	1,089,976	952,971	137,005	14.38

Quarterly trends in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

	Bankinter Group				% change		
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS							
	Q4 25	Q3 25	Q2 25	Q1 25	Q4 24	Q4 25/Q4 24	Q4 25/Q3 25
Interest income	946,194	949,445	970,695	999,028	1,067,162	(11.34)	(0.34)
Interest expenses	(376,196)	(383,459)	(410,299)	(458,315)	(517,143)	(27.25)	(1.89)
Net interest income	569,998	565,986	560,395	540,714	550,019	3.63	0.71
Return on equity instruments	6,386	1,368	8,434	9,649	5,015	27.33	366.80
Share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using the equity method	12,937	15,132	10,628	10,159	11,922	8.52	(14.50)
Net fees and commissions	218,477	196,433	192,074	188,069	195,966	11.49	11.22
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities and exchange differences	12,125	1,380	12,247	6,439	13,272	(8.64)	778.48
Other operating income/expenses	(24,527)	(23,247)	(21,041)	(23,347)	(26,127)	(6.12)	5.50
Gross operating income	795,396	757,052	762,738	731,682	750,067	6.04	5.06
Staff expenses	(162,268)	(159,592)	(158,870)	(157,496)	(181,308)	(10.50)	1.68
Administrative expenses/depreciation	(122,380)	(118,988)	(108,444)	(111,446)	(127,658)	(4.13)	2.85
Operating profit (loss) before provisions	510,748	478,472	495,424	462,741	441,102	15.79	6.75
Provisions	(21,315)	(19,544)	(20,826)	(12,936)	(26,108)	(18.36)	9.06
Impairment losses	(85,212)	(76,769)	(84,197)	(66,293)	(104,048)	(18.10)	11.00
Net operating income	404,221	382,160	390,401	383,512	310,946	30.00	5.77
Gains/(losses) on disposal of assets	(12,097)	(4,750)	(3,182)	(5,087)	(33,829)	(64.24)	154.66
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	392,125	377,410	387,219	378,424	277,117	41.50	3.90
Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations	(113,659)	(107,592)	(115,662)	(108,289)	(55,194)	105.93	5.64
Profit or loss after tax from continuing operations	278,466	269,817	271,557	270,135	221,923	25.48	3.21
Profit or loss of discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consolidated profit (loss)	278,466	269,817	271,557	270,135	221,923	25.48	3.21

Net interest income amounted to 2,237.1 million euros at the end of the year, down 1.81% on the 2024 figure.

Customer margin stabilised over the past year, closing in December 2025 at 2.68% compared with 2.91% in the prior year. This reduction is mainly due to the effect that the fall in interest rates has had on the balance sheet, which the strong growth in customer credit—4.97% at the end of the year—did not offset. Meanwhile, customer deposits closed the year with a growth of 6.07%.

Cumulative yields and costs

	31/12/2025		31/12/2024	
	Weight	Type	Weight	Type
Deposits at central banks	8.15 %	2.05 %	8.33 %	3.46 %
Loans and advances to credit institutions	9.09 %	2.10 %	7.45 %	3.82 %
Loans and advances to customers (a)	63.84 %	3.65 %	66.44 %	4.32 %
Debt securities	14.64 %	2.53 %	13.16 %	2.51 %
Of which ALCO book	11.70 %	2.44 %	11.14 %	2.16 %
Equity	0.88 %	2.35 %	0.73 %	1.84 %
Other unweighted income	—	0.03 %	—	0.13 %
Average interest-bearing assets (b)	96.58 %	3.22 %	96.11 %	4.07 %
Other assets	3.42 %	— %	3.89 %	— %
AVERAGE TOTAL ASSETS	100.00 %	3.11 %	100.00 %	3.92 %
Deposits from central banks	0.09 %	— %	0.28 %	3.22 %
Deposits from credit institutions	9.71 %	2.16 %	9.19 %	3.78 %
Customer funds	79.01 %	1.27 %	79.81 %	1.76 %
Customer deposits (c)	64.84 %	0.97 %	69.75 %	1.42 %
Wholesale deposits	14.17 %	2.63 %	10.06 %	4.12 %
Subordinated liabilities	1.69 %	1.62 %	1.41 %	1.48 %
Other unweighted costs	— %	0.07 %	— %	0.11 %
Average interest-bearing funds (d)	90.50 %	1.44 %	90.69 %	2.07 %
Other liabilities	9.50 %	— %	9.31 %	— %
AVERAGE TOTAL FUNDS	100.00 %	1.30 %	100.00 %	1.88 %
Net interest income (a-c)		2.68 %		2.91 %
Net interest margin (b-d)		1.78 %		2.00 %

CUMULATIVE FEES AND COMMISSIONS	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Change	%
FEES AND COMMISSIONS PAID	201,327	200,265	1,062	0.53
FEES AND COMMISSIONS RECEIVED				
On guarantees and documentary credits	66,784	67,331	(547)	(0.81)
On foreign exchange and foreign banknotes	92,389	89,452	2,937	3.28
On contingent commitments	22,574	22,734	(159)	(0.70)
On collection and payment services	198,347	194,557	3,790	1.95
On securities services	186,309	168,549	17,760	10.54
Underwriting and placement of securities	37,291	34,698	2,593	7.47
Purchase and sale of securities	47,499	43,772	3,727	8.52
Securities administration and custody	65,227	56,723	8,504	14.99
Asset management	36,292	33,357	2,934	8.80
For marketing of non-banking financial products	349,824	306,216	43,608	14.24
Asset management	248,919	212,143	36,776	17.34
Insurance and pension funds	100,905	94,072	6,832	7.26
Other fees and commissions	80,153	68,493	11,660	17.02
Total fees and commissions received	996,380	917,332	79,048	8.62
TOTAL NET FEES AND COMMISSIONS	795,053	717,067	77,986	10.88

Gross operating income totalled 3,047 million euros at 31 December 2025, up 5.0% from the previous year. This increase is mainly attributable to the increase in fees and commissions, up by 10.9%, which reflects both greater transactional activity by customers and the strong year that investment products and brokerage services have had in different markets. Combined, the fees and commissions received by the Bank amount to 996 million euros, up by 8.6% on 2024.

If we subtract from commissions received those that the Bank paid to its commercial partners in the agent and Partner Banking network, the figure for net commissions received by the Bank—795 million euros in 2025—is 10.9% higher than the figure for 2024.

Profit grew by 5.4% to 1,947 million euros, absorbing an increase of 4.3% in operating costs due to additional investments in new projects and digital systems to improve productivity.

However, higher revenue growth led to improvements in the Group's efficiency (cost-to-income), which fell again for another year to reach a ratio of 36.1%, aligned with sector leadership positions.

1.3. Performance of customer deposits and loans

Loans to customers were 3,983.8 million euros or 4.97 higher than the year before, driven by growth in mortgages and personal loans.

Thousands of euros				
CUSTOMER LENDING	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Change	%
Government entities	1,907,637	1,597,655	309,982	19.40
Private sector	78,768,237	75,462,675	3,305,563	4.38
Commercial credit	3,629,650	3,589,136	40,513	1.13
Secured loans	44,696,114	42,112,843	2,583,272	6.13
Reverse repurchase agreements	—	—	—	0.00
Other credit facilities	26,379,485	25,190,813	1,188,672	4.72
Personal loans	18,001,556	16,745,089	1,256,467	7.50
Credit accounts	8,149,403	8,282,948	(133,545)	(1.61)
Other term lending	228,526	162,777	65,750	40.39
Finance leases	582,528	549,322	33,206	6.04
Non-performing loans	1,796,737	1,867,657	(70,920)	(3.80)
Valuation adjustments	(575,546)	(684,940)	109,394	(15.97)
Other credit	2,259,270	2,837,843	(578,573)	(20.39)
Loans and advances to customers	80,675,874	77,060,329	3,615,545	4.69
Other customer assets at amortised cost	3,405,154	3,036,900	368,254	12.13
Total lendings to customers	84,081,029	80,097,229	3,983,799	4.97
Off-balance sheet exposures	28,499,842	26,438,979	2,060,863	7.79
Contingent risks	8,526,153	8,421,111	105,041	1.25
Undisbursed amounts	19,973,689	18,017,867	1,955,822	10.85

Retail funds from customers grew by 5,036.1 million euros, up 6.07% on the figure at the end of 2024.

Off-balance-sheet funds increased to 10,826.8 million euros, up 18.8% on 2024.

Thousands of euros				
CUSTOMER FUNDS	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	Change	%
RETAIL FUNDS	88,059,364	83,023,270	5,036,094	6.07
Government entities	1,617,234	1,569,009	48,225	3.07
Private sector	82,941,650	78,469,387	4,472,263	5.70
Current accounts	68,870,354	56,287,892	12,582,462	22.35
Term deposits	13,965,806	21,959,916	(7,994,110)	(36.40)
Valuation adjustments	105,490	221,579	(116,089)	(52.39)
Other demand accounts	864,718	766,791	97,927	12.77
Retail marketable securities	2,635,762	2,218,083	417,679	18.83
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (REPOS)	2,812,932	1,675,635	1,137,297	67.87
WHOLESALE FUNDING	14,097,811	11,370,153	2,727,658	23.99
Wholesale deposits	7,703,023	5,233,069	2,469,954	47.20
Securitised bonds	43,873	85,059	(41,186)	(48.42)
Covered bonds	1,736,213	2,751,366	(1,015,153)	(36.90)
Senior bonds	4,565,728	3,242,233	1,323,495	40.82
Valuation adjustments	48,974	58,426	(9,452)	(16.18)
SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES	2,469,020	1,654,479	814,541	49.23
OTHER WHOLESALE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	2,488,470	1,728,427	760,043	43.97
TOTAL ON-BALANCE SHEET FUNDS	109,927,597	99,451,964	10,475,633	10.53
AUMs: OFF-BALANCE SHEET FUNDS	68,512,455	57,685,673	10,826,782	18.77
Proprietary Investment funds	20,018,524	16,102,838	3,915,686	24.32
Third-party Investment funds	28,873,127	24,175,488	4,697,639	19.43
Pension funds and insurance contracts	4,999,066	4,367,859	631,207	14.45
Wealth management	9,306,926	7,965,613	1,341,313	16.84
Alternative Investment funds	5,314,812	5,073,875	240,937	4.75

The debt securities book acquired by the assets and liabilities committee as part of its management of the balance sheet structured risks (ALCO book) has the following composition and profit/ losses before tax, in millions of euros:

	Gross carrying amount		Profit/loss before tax	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	674	727	(7)	(17)
Financial assets at amortised cost	14,381	13,243	(45)	(277)
TOTAL ALCO book	15,054	13,969	(52)	(294)

1.4. Liquidity

Bankinter's liquidity management includes the monitoring of short-term (the liquidity coverage ratio or LCR) and long-term (net stable funding ratio or NSFR) regulatory ratios. Both ratios are also included in the liquidity metrics of the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).

The Entity's liquidity position remained at a high level in 2025, with a customer funding gap (difference between customer loans and deposits) that has continued to grow. Customer funds grew significantly more than lendings. The LCR stayed well above both the internal limits set in the RAF and regulatory limits, for the entire year. At the end of 2025, the annual average of the LCR stood at 197%, compared to 188% at the end of 2024.

1.5. Activity in business segments

Appendix III provides detailed information and comparisons of profit or loss of the Bank's main business segments and key business indicators.

2. Capital adequacy and management of shareholders' equity and eligible liabilities

Bankinter's capital management, business model and prudent risk policy allows it to operate with comfortable levels of high-quality capital, far above the requirements of the regulatory authorities and supervisors.

Regulation (EU) 2019/877 amending Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 refers to the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of credit institutions and investment firms. The aim of the regulation is to ensure the rapid and orderly reabsorption of losses and recapitalisation in resolution processes, with minimum impact on taxpayers and financial stability. Entities must therefore meet a minimum requirement for shareholders' equity and eligible liabilities (MREL) determined for each entity pursuant to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 806/2014.

Furthermore, on 1 January 2025 most of the articles in the new Capital Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 ('CRR III') came into force, aimed at implementing the reformed Basel framework in Europe.

On 17 December 2024, the Single Resolution Board (SRB) determined that Bankinter would have to comply, at a consolidated level, with a total binding MREL requirement of 20.31% of its total risk exposure (TREA) and 6.39% of its leverage ratio exposure (LRE).

The Bank must also meet an additional subordinated MREL (to be covered solely by shareholders' equity and eligible subordinate liabilities) equivalent to 15.80% of the TREA and 6.39% of the LRE.

At 31 December 2025, Bankinter met the above requirements, with its level of MREL at 25.67% and its level of subordinate MREL at 21.81%.

On 15 January, the SRB determined that Bankinter would have to comply, at a consolidated level, with a total binding MREL requirement of 20.24% of total risk exposure and 6.52% of exposure to leverage ratio. The SRB notification also established that subordinated instruments must be used to comply with the MREL for an amount equivalent to 15.38% of TREA and 6.52% of LRE.

Note 48 attached to these annual financial statements describes the Group's capital adequacy and shareholders' equity management.

3. Economic environment

In the last quarter of 2025, the economy remained on a sufficiently expansionary footing, with benign inflation and policy rates gradually easing in the United States and the United Kingdom, while remaining stable, albeit low, in the euro area.

US corporate earnings continued to grow at low double-digit rates, while European earnings advanced more modestly, remaining flat in some economies, such as Germany and France, though fortunately not in Spain.

From a global perspective, geostrategic tensions continued to play a prominent role across multiple geographical fronts: Eastern Europe (Ukraine/Russia), the Americas (Venezuela), the Near East (Israel/Palestine/Lebanon), the Middle East (Iran) and the Far East (China). However, despite these geostrategic risks, stock markets continued to rise in both Europe and the United States. From time to time, uncertainty surrounding the valuations of AI developers preparing for future initial public offerings led to occasional bouts of volatility, which were ultimately resolved in a fairly orderly manner.

Turning to central banks, further policy rate cuts took place in the United States and the United Kingdom while remaining unchanged in Europe and experiencing a moderate tightening in Japan, where the interest rate cycle continued to move in the opposite direction, as it has done since the first quarter of 2024.

In regard to the economic cycle, the US economy expanded by a generous 4.3% during the third quarter of 2025. This figure represented an acceleration compared to the previous two quarters, when the US economy grew by 2.1% and 2.0%, respectively. Inflation retreated to 2.7% from levels above 3%, although this figure may have been distorted somewhat by the partial government shutdown lasting 43 days (1 October–12 November). The Federal Reserve began to focus on the risk of a cooling labour market and, largely for that reason, decided to cut its policy rate again in December (-25 bps), to a range of 3.50%–3.75%.

In the euro area, GDP growth slowed by one tenth of a percentage point in the third quarter of 2025 compared to the second quarter to reach 1.4%, and by two tenths relative to the first quarter. Meanwhile, prices relented by moving back towards the formal target set by the European Central Bank (2.0%). This was made possible by a combination of three factors: the containment of energy prices, slowing wage growth, and a strong euro. This lack of inflationary pressures allowed the European Central Bank to keep its policy rates unchanged in the 2.00%–2.15% range (deposit and lending facilities, respectively), where they have remained since June 2025, when the last rate cut was implemented.

On the domestic front, the Spanish economy continued to grow above the European average (2.8% in the third quarter of 2025), supported by a combination of private consumption growth of over 3% (a pace maintained since the third quarter of 2024), low double-digit growth in business investment (+11.1%), high single-digit growth in construction (+7.3%), and more than satisfactory forward momentum in the external sector (exports +3.3% and imports +6.8%). On a less positive note, inflation ended 2025 at 2.9%, just one tenth of a percentage point below the level recorded a year earlier, in December 2024, and therefore showing no meaningful improvement in what is a genuinely key concern.

Looking at equities, both the quarter and the year were marked by broad-based gains. The IBEX 35 rose by a remarkable 11.8% in the final quarter of 2025, more than twice the increase recorded by the Euro Stoxx 50 (+4.7%). This outperformance was even more pronounced when looking at 2025 as a whole (+49.3% versus +18.3%), driven mainly by the heavier weighting and stronger relative performance of the financial sector. While the US equity market delivered more than decent gains over both horizons (+2.4% for the quarter and +16.4% for the year), these were more modest than those recorded in Europe and Spain.

Finally, the US dollar failed to recover from its weakness, ending 2025 at 1.175 against the euro, while gold maintained its upward trend, profiting from the sharp increase in gold reserves held by central banks in emerging economies, rising to \$4,386 per ounce (+12.5% for the quarter and +65% in 2025).

4. Risk management

Note 44 of these annual financial statements describes the Group's risk policy and risk management during the year, referring in particular to:

- Risk policy framework established by the board of directors
- Credit risk: organisation, policies and management, performance in the year, maximum exposure to credit risk, refinancing and restructuring policy, trends in customer risks, control, monitoring and recoveries, non-performing loans and foreclosures, provisions and allowances
- Structural risk management policies: structural interest rate, liquidity and market risks
- Market risk management policies
- Operational risk
- Reputational and compliance risk.
- Climate change risk.

Note 11 lists the asset and liability hedging transactions carried out by the Bank.

5. Other relevant information

In 2025, Bankinter shares registered strong performance, yielding a total return of +93%, driven by a 12% growth in dividends paid during the year. The price rose +85.3%, below the advance of the IBEX 35 Banks index (+112.6%) but above the Eurostoxx 600 Banks (+66.9%). Capitalisation reached 12,700 million euros. The share capital was composed of 898.9 million shares and the number of shareholders stood at 51,899, with a balanced distribution between residents (50%) and non-residents (50%).

Share capital

At the end of 2025, Bankinter, S.A.'s share capital was represented by 898,866,154 fully subscribed and paid shares with a nominal value of 0.30 euros each. All the shares are represented by book entries, admitted for listing on the Madrid and Barcelona Stock Exchanges and traded on the Spanish continuous market.

Bankinter had 51,899 shareholders at 31 December. Residents in Spain held 50% of the share capital and non-residents the remaining 50%. The registered shareholders with a significant interest are detailed in the attached table.

Key data and ratios for Bankinter shares in 2025 are detailed in the following tables:

Shareholder structure by number of shares

Shareholders with significant holdings		
Name	Total Shares	%
Cartival, S.A.	208,505,602	23.20
Mr Fernando Masaveu Herrero	47,790,465	5.32
Blackrock Inc.	53,128,378	5.91
FMR LLC	33,961,781	3.78
Lazard Asset Management Inc.	27,254,415	3.03
Fidelity International Limited	17,638,606	1.96

Shareholder structure by number of shares

Shareholder structure by number of shares			31/12/2025	
Brackets	Number of shareholders	%	No. of shares	%
From 1 to 100 shares	13,860	26.71	279,516	0.03
From 101 to 1,000 shares	18,016	34.71	8,725,630	0.97
From 1,001 to 10,000 shares	16,939	32.64	55,678,444	6.19
From 10,001 to 100,000 shares	2,824	5.44	65,798,451	7.32
More than 100,000 shares	260	0.50	768,384,113	85.48
Total	51,899		898,866,154	

Summary by type of shareholder

Summary by type of shareholders	No. of shareholders	%	No. of shares	%
Residents	50,896	98.07	450,629,739	50.13
Non-residents	1,003	1.93	448,236,415	49.87
Total	51,899		898,866,154	

Per share data for the period

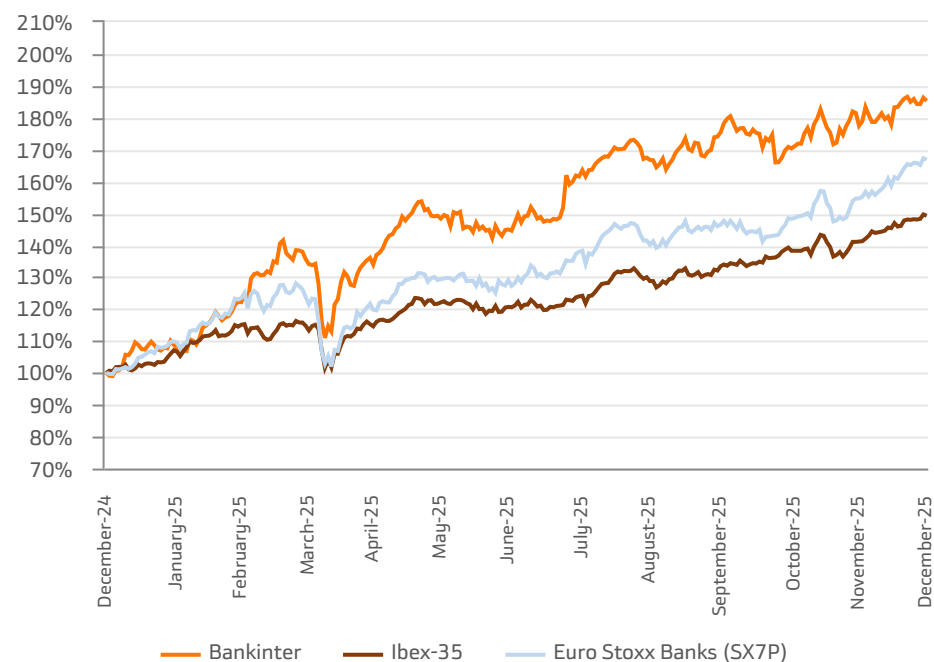
Data per share for the period, at 31/12/2025 (euros)	
Earnings per share	1.17
Dividend per share	0.57
Book value per share	7.13
Tangible book value per share	6.72
Share price at beginning of period	7.64
Minimum intraday share price	7.32
Maximum intraday share price	14.31
Last share price	14.16

Stock market ratios at 31/12/2025

Stock market ratios at 31/12/2025	
Price/book value (times)	1.98
PER (price/earnings, times)	11.67
Dividend yield (%)	4
Number of shareholders	51,899
Number of shares	898,866,154
Number of shares of non-residents	448,236,415
Number of shares of non-residents	2,209,799
Average daily trading volume (number of shares)	24,830

Market capitalisation (thousands of euros)

Stock quote. Share price: relative performance (%) last 12 months (Dec-24 base 100)



In a report published on 19 June 2024, Bankinter announced the decision of the board of directors to maintain the traditional dividend distribution schedule for 2025 and approved the results for the corresponding reporting period:

	Payment month	Profit for the period
First interim dividend	June	1st quarter
Second interim dividend	December	2nd and 3rd quarters
Final dividend (subject to final approval at the Annual General Meeting)	April	4th quarter

The two dividends paid out on the 2025 profit or loss statement were 0.452 euro per share, with a distributed total of 406 million euros. This dividend distribution represents an increase of 11% on the 366 million euros paid in the same two dividends in 2024.

In addition to these interim dividends, the final dividend will be paid subject to the approval of the 2025 Annual General Meeting (scheduled for 26 March 2026) on the recommendation of the board of directors.

Distributed or proposed dividends from 2025 profit, excluding treasury shares held by the Bank, are as follows:

Dividend distributions

Date	Dividend per share (euros)	Number of shares	Amount (thousands of euros)	Date of board approval	Profit (loss) for the year
Jun-2025	0.15029784	898,866,154	135,068	Jun-2025	2,025
Dec-2025	0.30121021	898,866,154	270,687	Nov-2025	2,025
Apr-2026	0.15493301	898,866,154	139,233	Feb-2026	2,025
Total	0.60644106		544,988		

American Depositary Receipts (ADR)

Bankinter has a Level 1 ADR programme managed by Bank of New York-Mellon, with 10,344,210 ADRs outstanding at the end of 2025. This allows US residents to invest in foreign companies through a US dollar-denominated product and to receive dividend payments in their own currency.

6. New products

Corporate banking products

The year 2025 was marked by a favourable economic context in Spain, with stable growth and a reduction of rates by the ECB to 2.5%, which boosted investment and the demand for financing, especially in SMEs, the engine of the business fabric. Medium-sized and large corporates accelerated their internationalisation and transition towards sustainable models, supported by European funds and specific credit facilities. This scenario allowed us to strengthen our value proposition with solutions that respond to the real needs of corporates, boosting their competitiveness, digitalisation and sustainability, while consolidating the Bank as a strategic partner.

Financing and liquidity: tailored solutions

Tax pressure and the need to meet tax obligations without compromising liquidity made the Tax Payment Loan especially relevant. We simplified the arrangement process by incorporating online validation and flexible terms, which allowed corporates to face tax payments without financial stress, and we expanded the scope to make them available to corporates in the Wealth Management & Retail Banking segment, offering a simple, fast and fully digital experience.

Furthermore, improvements in reverse factoring optimised the relationship with suppliers, offering them tools to anticipate collections and guarantee payments, thereby strengthening the supply chain and trust between the parties. This advance not only streamlines operations but provides an additional benefit when the supplier also banks with Bankinter: in such cases, settlement is practically immediate, eliminating waiting times and reducing the risk of non-payment. This integration provides the supplier with same-day liquidity, improving their cash flow and strengthening the business relationship. For the corporate customer, it represents a competitive advantage by guaranteeing continuity of supply and consolidating strategic agreements with its partners.

In the Invoice Advance service, improvement of the website with the incorporation of new invoice statuses has allowed us to offer customers a clearer and more accessible experience, without needing to visit a branch. Meanwhile, management information has been enriched to facilitate more accurate monitoring by supervisors. With regard to factoring, the operational improvements derived from the modifications to the risk screening system and the improvement of information databases have provided additional value by facilitating more detailed exploitation of the information.

The renewal of agreements with ICO, the application of the ICO DANA payment holiday for victims of the flash floods, the implementation of the guarantee line for the recovery of the business fabric, plus the marketing of the BEI2023 facility and the channelling of Next Generation funds, have allowed us to support our customers both in restoring normality after a natural disaster and in strategic projects related to digitalisation (digital kit/consulting kit) and energy transition.

These facilities have been essential for corporates seeking to modernise processes and reduce their carbon footprint. During the year, agreements with various mutual guarantee societies (Sociedades de Garantía Recíproca, SGR) were renewed and expanded, reinforcing our commitment to supporting SMEs. These alliances allow us to offer coverage through guarantees issued by the SGRs, facilitating access to financing under more competitive conditions and reducing the risk for the corporates. As such, we boost economic activity and contribute to the sustainability of the business fabric, consolidating our role as a strategic partner in the growth and development of small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Bankinter has significantly strengthened the value proposition of its leasing product by improving the supplier payment process, a key component of the formalisation and customer service cycle. The improvement reflects our aim of offering a more agile, secure and efficient experience both for the corporates funded and for the suppliers that participate in these operations.

From a commercial point of view, the improvement consolidates the positioning of Bankinter leasing as an agile and robust financing product aligned with the operational needs of corporates. The automation and reinforcement of internal control for payments directly contributes to supplier satisfaction, as they receive payment faster and with less manual intervention. For corporates, it means faster and frictionless operations, therefore strengthening the business relationship between all parties. This advance reinforces the competitiveness of Bankinter leasing and its positioning as a modern, experience-oriented financing solution for customers.

Sustainability has been consolidated as a strategic axis for the Bank and for corporates, not only as an ethical commitment but as a lever for competitiveness and value creation. The push towards sustainable leasing, through agreements with Ayvens and Drivalia, has promoted green mobility, aligning our strategy with ESG objectives and contributing to the decarbonisation of the business fabric. Along these same lines, we are moving forward with the signing of guarantee lines with the EIF, intended to finance projects linked to innovation, digitalisation and sustainability, thus reinforcing our role as a key partner in the transition towards a more responsible and resilient economy.

The consolidation of Paga y Financia as a comprehensive solution has allowed corporates to cover specific liquidity needs for SEPA payments, taxes and salaries, with terms adapted to their operating cycle. This flexibility has been especially valued by growing SMEs and corporates with high seasonality, which view the product a tool to maintain their operations without financial stress.

The latest addition has been the possibility of financing urgent transfers, bringing the product closer to the medium-sized and corporate segments, providing an immediate response in critical situations, avoiding delays in strategic payments and reinforcing trust with suppliers and employees.

In addition, a new query feature has been incorporated linking each loan to the financed payments and offering a clear and traceable view of transactions, which improves transparency and internal control for corporates while facilitating management by the Bank. This improvement makes Paga y Financia a more complete solution, aligned with the demand for agility and control in business financial management. Meanwhile, the launch of financing solutions for the advance payment of energy saving certificates (Certificados de Ahorro Energético, CAEs) has been a decisive step in supporting energy efficiency projects. These solutions allow corporates to advance the economic value of the certificates obtained by their savings initiatives, improving their liquidity and facilitating the execution of new sustainable investments. As such, we are driving the transition towards more efficient production models aligned with ESG objectives and reinforcing our commitment to decarbonisation and the competitiveness of the business fabric.

Lastly, in 2025 significant improvements were implemented in multicurrency credit, aimed at facilitating international operations for corporates. The product now allows for greater flexibility in the choice and combination of currencies, adapting to the specific needs of each transaction and reducing exchange rate risk. The arrangement process has been optimised through digital integration, which streamlines formalisation and reduces response times. These improvements provide added value for corporates that engage in international operations, not only allowing them to manage their financing under more competitive conditions and with greater control, but also strengthening their ability to operate in international markets. Thanks to these features, corporates can take advantage of global opportunities with greater security and efficiency, consolidating the Bank as a strategic partner in their expansion and in building a solid presence in international environments.

Controls have also been strengthened over forward currency transactions to ensure the safety of our customers and preserve the integrity of the market. Specific procedures have been implemented to prevent speculative behaviour, ensuring that these transactions respond to real hedging needs. Furthermore, we conduct comprehensive quarterly controls to monitor these transactions and act preventively against possible deviations, therefore consolidating a framework for responsible action aligned with best practices in the sector.

Liabilities, payments and services: efficiency and safety

Throughout the year, in current accounts for the legal entities segment we have strengthened the offering of our Corporate Plan Account by improving the quality of the management information to help our teams better protect customers, and we have continued to offer customers remuneration on treasury accounts, incorporating new features to continue competing for resources at a good price but without losing profitability for the Bank.

In an environment where speed and security in transactions are critical, the improvement of instant payments and SEPA transfers has represented a major step forward. We equalised the price of ordinary and instant transfers and incorporated new features such as beneficiary verification and limit management, reducing fraud risks and optimising the treasury of corporates. These improvements allow customers to operate with greater confidence and agility, especially in sectors where payment turnover is high, such as distribution and commerce.

Meanwhile, the expansion of the Bizum service has responded to the growing demand for agile solutions for payments between corporates and customers. Traditionally targeted at payments between consumers, Bizum has become a go-to tool for B2C transactions, with features such as C2ER (Consumer-to-Enterprise) payments and recurring merchant-initiated transactions.

Value for corporates and for the Bank

Each initiative has had a direct impact on business competitiveness: liquidity to meet tax and operational challenges, digitalisation to simplify processes and reduce costs, internationalisation through solutions adapted to global markets, and sustainability as a lever for growth and differentiation. For the Bank, these actions have strengthened the relationship with customers, increasing loyalty and satisfaction, generating new business opportunities and consolidating our reputation as an innovative bank committed to business development.

Challenges and opportunities

Looking ahead to the future, the challenges focus on further digitalising processes to offer more agile experiences, expanding the sustainable offering to support the green transition and deepening personalisation to adapt to each business segment and anticipate their financing needs.

Wealth Management & Retail Banking products

The year 2025 began with the Euribor still at high levels, although showing signs of stabilisation after the sharp increases recorded between 2022 and 2023 and continuing the decline that began in 2024. In January, the 12-month Euribor stood at around 2.52%, practically the same as at the end of the previous year. During the first quarter, markets incorporated expectations of more contained inflation and the end of the ECB upward cycle, which resulted in a fall in interest rates, especially in the first half of the year, followed by a slight rebound that placed the 12-month Euribor at around 2.22% and the 3-month Euribor at around 2.02% at the end of the year.

This gradual reduction in interest rates provided some relief for borrowers with variable-rate mortgages, although not excessively so. In perspective, 2025 marked a turning point, ushering in a period of relative stability in interest rates, pending the economic developments of 2026. Official figures from the Bank of Spain confirm this stabilisation, showing the Euribor hovering around 2.2% at the end of 2025, a level significantly lower than a year earlier (November 2024: ~2.50%), which indicates a favourable trend for the coming months if inflation remains low.

For Commercial Banking products, the changes in interest rates have had a significant impact on financing products (mainly mortgages) and on divestment by remuneration of customer balances, whether in interest-bearing accounts or in fixed-term deposits.

Throughout the year, mortgages have been marked by an upward trend in customers opting for fixed-rate transactions to protect themselves from the volatility of the Euribor, and this has been accompanied by high competition in the market for this type of mortgage. Bankinter is committed to a mortgage market where the rates offered in fixed-rate mortgage transactions do not reflect an offer of below-market-value rates that would imply entering into transactions without guaranteed profitability. For this reason, it maintains its policy of offering quality, personalisation and product diversity, rather than trying to beat the market on price. This was demonstrated with the mid-year launch of our rechargeable mortgage, a product whose advantages throughout the life of the loan allow the borrower to obtain added value for banks' flagship product.

Furthermore, Bankinter has shown its commitment to the responsibility of financial institutions towards groups that have difficulty accessing the housing market if the conditions for accessing the mortgage market are not made more flexible. Through the agreement signed last year with ICO, the Bank has been able to include in its range of products the coverage of operations for families and young people who have the capacity to repay a mortgage but are unable to cope with the high initial outlay required by LTVs below 80%. In these cases, borrowers sign operations guaranteed by ICO for the amounts that exceed the Bank's standard LTVs.

In regard to current accounts, the year was undoubtedly marked by the legal and technological integration of EVO into Bankinter.

This involved the dedication of multidisciplinary teams working in coordination to ensure that the Bank's system functioned smoothly, avoid interruptions to customer services and guarantee that all migrated customer products behaved exactly as they had in the original entity, respecting their economic conditions. As a result, 80,000 deposits and 495,000 accounts entered our system.

One of the major technological integration challenges the Bank faced was the development of systems to accommodate the operation of EVO's interest-bearing accounts, whose main advantage for customers was the payment of interest on the portion of the account balance allocated to savings and preserving a non-interest-bearing portion of the balance for everyday spending. Based on these premises, Bankinter designed its application to guarantee that these accounts would operate smoothly and even allow for more efficient movement of balances.

The result was the launch of the Smart Account in March as a campaign to offer potential customers an account that maximises the remuneration of balances while preserving their complete access, up to a limit that is determined in each campaign.

In these interest-bearing products for customers, such as deposits and current accounts, the challenge lies in the need to find an equilibrium between the deposited balances and the cost of remunerating them. To achieve this, we conducted an exhaustive survey of both deposits and interest-bearing accounts to be able to continue offering maximum profitability to customers without diminishing it for the Bank.

This led to one-off deposit offer campaigns for customers who chose to open a salary account with us, offering a more attractive price on the risk-free deposit without reducing the advantages of the Bankinter salary account, which remains one of our crucial tool for attracting customers to our current products.

Lastly, as part of Bankinter's firm commitment to maximising the benefits of new technologies, we developed an alternative for resolving queries through GUIA, a virtual assistant based on generative artificial intelligence that aims to reduce the time it takes to get answers to questions raised by teams from any discipline (sales, risk, operations, etc.). GUIA is designed to facilitate access to product manuals and to quickly and efficiently find relevant product information using natural language.

7. Outlook

Going forward, the Group will continue to develop its business model based on value creation through differentiation, focused on quality of service and underpinned by a multichannel approach and ongoing innovation, together with rigorous monitoring of asset quality and capital adequacy. With this model, the outlook is to maintain the positive trend in earnings and value creation.

8. Events after the reporting period

The relevant events between the end of the reporting period and preparation of these consolidated annual accounts are included in Note 52.

9. Research and development activities

At year-end, the Group was not involved in any significant research and development activities.

10. Reliance on patents and licences

At year-end, Bankinter Group was not subject to any significant degree of reliance on issuers of patents, licences, industrial, commercial or financial contracts, or new manufacturing processes.

11. Transactions involving treasury shares

These transactions are described in Note 21 to the consolidated annual accounts.

12. Annual corporate governance report

The annual corporate governance report, under the format outlined in Circular 5/2013 of 12 June of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (including subsequent amendments) and which is included in the management report as a separate section, in accordance with article 538 of Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010 of 2 July, approving the consolidated text of the Spanish Companies Act, is available for consultation on the CNMV website under Other relevant information (OIR), and on Bankinter's website, under 'Corporate governance and remuneration policy'.

Link to the report on the CNMV website: cnmv.es/Portal/Consultas/EE/InformacionGobCorp.aspx?nif=A28157360

13. Annual report on director remuneration

The annual report on director remuneration, using the format provided in Circular 4/2013 of 12 June of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (including subsequent amendments), which is part of the management report, after the entry into force of Law 5/2021 of 12 April amending the consolidated text of the Spanish Companies Act approved by Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010 of 2 July and other financial regulations, with regard to the promotion of long-term shareholder involvement in listed companies, is available for consultation on the CNMV website under Other relevant information (OIR) and on Bankinter's website under 'Corporate governance and remuneration policy'.

Link to the report on the CNMV website: cnmv.es/Portal/Consultas/EE/InformacionGobCorp.aspx?TipoInforme=6&nif=A28157360

14. Alternative performance measures

Bankinter Group uses certain 'Alternative Performance Measures' (APMs). These APMs, which are not subject to auditing, help readers to better understand the Group's financial performance and should be considered as additional information. They do not replace the financial information prepared under IFRS. Furthermore, these measures may differ, both in their definition and in their calculation, from similar measures calculated by other companies. Consequently, they may not be comparable.

The ESMA Guidelines define APMs as a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position, or cash flows, rather than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable financial reporting framework.

The main APMs used by Bankinter Group, calculated according to its consolidated annual accounts, are as follows:

Alternative performance measure	Definition	Relevance of use
Eligible exposures	Loans and advances to customers (without valuation adjustments) for each book of financial assets + Loans and advances to credit institutions from customer activity (without valuation adjustments) + Fixed Income from customer activity (without valuation adjustments) + Contingent risks + Securitised assets derecognised from the balance sheet (before 2004).	Measures the total credit risk assumed by the Group with customers.
Non-performing loan ratio (%)	Calculated as non-performing loans (with off-balance sheet exposure) divided by total exposure.	Measures the quality of the entities' loan book, indicating the percentage of non-performing loans of total loans.
Non-performing loan coverage ratio (%)	Calculated as provisions and allowances divided by non-performing loans (with off-balance sheet exposure).	Measures the percentage of non-performing loan book covered by provisions and allowances for credit risk.
Cost-to-income ratio (%)	This is the result of dividing the sum of staff expenses, other general administrative expenses and redemption and amortisation by gross operating income.	Measures the amount of general administrative expenses and depreciation and amortisation required to generate income.
ROE (%) Return on equity	Net profit from continuing operations divided by average shareholders' equity (excluding profit or loss for the period, dividends and remuneration, and valuation adjustments). In the denominator, average shareholders' equity refers to the moving average shareholders' equity of the previous 12 calendar months, excluding the profit/(loss) attributed to the Group as part of its shareholders' equity, as well as dividends and accumulated other comprehensive income.	Measures the return obtained on funds invested in/held by the entity.
RoTE (%) (Return on tangible equity)	Net profit from continuing operations divided by average shareholders' equity (excluding profit or loss for the period, dividends and remuneration, and valuation adjustments) less average intangible assets. In the denominator, average shareholders' equity refers to the moving average shareholders' equity of the previous 12 calendar months, excluding the profit/(loss) attributed to the Group as part of its shareholders' equity, as well as dividends and accumulated other comprehensive income. In the denominator, average intangible assets are the moving average of the intangible assets on the Group's consolidated balance sheet, including goodwill and other intangible assets.	Measures the return obtained on funds invested in/held by the entity, excluding intangible assets.
Earnings per share (EPS)	Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the earnings attributable to the Group, adjusted by the net profit recognised in equity from contingent convertible preferred shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, excluding, where applicable, the treasury shares acquired by the Group.	Measures the net profit generated by each share, and enables shareholders to measure their return on their investment per share.

Alternative performance measure	Definition	Relevance of use
DTL (%) (Deposit-to-loan ratio)	The deposit-to-loan ratio is the result of dividing customer deposits by customer loans.	Measures the percentage of investment financed with customer funds, therefore representing the degree of reliance on wholesale funding.
LTD (%) (Loan-to-deposit ratio)	The loan-to-deposit ratio is the result of dividing deposits by customer loans.	Measures the percentage of deposits that finance customer loans, therefore representing the degree of reliance on wholesale funding.
Customer funding gap	The customer funding gap is the amount of customer loans not funded with retail deposits, but rather with funds raised on wholesale markets and the Bank's shareholders' equity. Lendings are considered to include: Loans to the public sector, commercial loans (including ICO loans), foreign-currency effect, secured loans, other term loans, demand loans, non-performing loans and valuation adjustments, non-resident customers, Portugal debt securities that correspond to bills of exchange, and lending to credit institutions. Customer deposits are considered to include: Demand accounts, term deposits, promissory notes placed by the network, repos of promissory notes, structured bonds, subordinated debt placed by the network and ICO funds.	An additional measure of reliance on wholesale funding. Measures the amount of business activity requiring finance with shareholders' equity or wholesale funding.
Liquidity gap	The liquidity gap is defined as the liquidity needs arising from the business that are covered by funds obtained on wholesale markets and the Bank's shareholders' equity. It includes the customer funding gap (the difference between customer loans and deposits) plus other items that generate inflows and outflows of funds. On the asset side of balance sheet: foreclosed assets, net of collateral and derivatives; and on the liability side: external securitisation fund accounts and BK securitisation fund accounts, net of other financial assets and liabilities (such as temporary accounts of transactions in progress).	An additional measure of reliance on wholesale funding. Measures the amount of business activity requiring finance with shareholders' equity or wholesale funding.
Managed customer volumes	Managed customer volumes represent the total set of financial funds that the Entity manages directly or indirectly on behalf of its customers. This indicator includes both on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet products and is composed of lendings, retail funds and AUMs.	A commercial dimension indicator that assesses an entity's ability to attract and manage customer funds.
Dividend yield	The dividend yield is a ratio that demonstrates an entity's annual dividends relative to its share market price.	Helps to determine the potential level of recurring income to shareholders regardless of fluctuations in the share value. Also offers shareholders a factor to compare with other shares or financial instruments.

APM	Description	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Eligible exposures	A Loans and advances to credit institutions from customer activity (without valuation adjustments)	2,568,732	2,228,642
	B Loans and advances to customers (without valuation adjustments) for each book of financial assets	81,249,411	77,744,644
	C Debit securities, customer activity (without valuation adjustments)	838,621	809,861
	D Loans and advances at fair value through profit or loss	1,212	170
	E Contingent risks	8,526,153	8,421,111
	A+B+C+D+E	93,184,128	89,204,428
Non-performing loan ratio	A Non-performing exposures (includes contingent exposures)	1,811,685	1,883,804
	B Eligible exposures	93,184,128	89,204,429
	A/B	1.94 %	2.11 %
Non-performing loan coverage ratio (%)	A Provisions for credit risk	1,230,032	1,296,822
	B Non-performing exposures (includes contingent exposures)	1,811,685	1,883,804
	A/B	67.89 %	68.84 %
Cost-to-income ratio	A Staff expenses	638,226	594,814
	B Other general administrative expenses	370,899	371,456
	C Depreciation	90,358	87,453

	D	Gross operating income (A+B+C)/D	3,046,869 36.09 %	2,901,477 36.32 %
RoE	A	Profit or loss for the period	1,089,976	952,971
	B	Average shareholders' equity A/B	5,778,125 18.86 %	5,329,278 17.88 %
ROTE	A	Profit or loss for the period	1,089,976	952,971
	B	Average shareholders' equity - average intangible assets A/B	5,442,761 20.03 %	5,019,541 18.99 %
EPS	A	Profit or loss for the period	1,089,976	952,971
	B	Contingent convertible preferred shares	41,350	30,758
	C	Average number of shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.	898,866	898,866
	D	Treasury shares (thousands) (A-B)/(C-D)	199 1.17	175 1.03
Loan-to-deposit ratio	A	Funds	87,254,470	83,054,272
	B	Tax collection accounts	727,425	638,598
	C	Loans	83,424,917	79,348,721
	D	Securitisations (A+B)/(C-D)	43,873 105.50 %	85,059 105.60 %
Loan-to-deposit ratio	A	Loans	83,424,917	79,348,721
	B	Securitisations	43,873	85,059
	C	Funds	87,254,470	83,054,272
	D	Tax collection accounts (A-B)/(C+D)	727,425 94.80 %	638,598 94.70 %
Customer funding gap	A	Lendings to customers	83,424,917	79,348,721
	B	Customer funds A-B	87,254,470 -3,829,553	83,054,272 -3,705,551
Liquidity gap	A	Customer funding gap	-3,829,553	-3,705,551
	B	Other assets	-727,425	-638,598
	C	Other liabilities A+B+C	-493,611 -5,050,589	-458,097 -4,802,246
Managed customer volumes	A	Lending	84,081,029	80,097,229
	B	Retail funds	88,059,364	83,023,270
	C	Off-balance sheet funds A+B+C	68,512,455 240,652,848	57,685,673 220,806,172
Dividend yield	A	Dividend per share last 12 months	0.5750	0.5145
	B	Last share price since 1 January A/B	14.1550 4.06 %	7.6400 6.73 %

15. Statement of non-financial information and sustainability information

The statement of non-financial information and sustainability information is attached as an integral part of this management report.

bankinter.

Consolidated
Statement of
**Non-Financial
Information and
Sustainability
Information**
2025

Together



Roberto Giménez Serrano, Deputy Branch Manager

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1. General Information

1.1. Introduction

1.1.1 General bases for the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information and Sustainability

This document contains information on the results and trends of the non-financial indicators of Bankinter Group with respect to the impact of its activity on environmental, social and labour aspects, respect for human rights and matters related to the prevention of corruption and bribery, among others. All of the above in accordance with the provisions of Law 11/2018 of 28 December, which amended the Commercial Code, the revised text of the Spanish Companies Act approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2nd July, and Law 22/2015 of 20th July on Audit, regarding non-financial information and diversity.

Bankinter Group has prepared this report in voluntary compliance with Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14th December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU with regard to the reporting of sustainability information by companies (hereinafter, the CSRD), following the non-transposition of the Directive in Spain. The Directive establishes the development of a sustainability reporting framework based on the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

This Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information and Sustainability is included in the Consolidated Management Report, which accompanies the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year 2025, as set out in Article 49.6 of the Commercial Code introduced by Law 11/2018. The report also includes a summary of the Group's business model, a description of the policies in relation to the above issues and measures adopted, the results of these policies, the main risks related to these issues linked to the Group's activities, the management of these risks and objectives and key non-financial performance indicators.

Bankinter Group's 2025 information includes Bankinter and all its subsidiaries, as it did in 2024. The reporting scope of the information contained in this document is the same as that used for the purposes of the consolidated public financial reporting of the Bankinter Group, and no sensitive information has been omitted.

The most significant events with an impact on the Group's consolidation scope (specific circumstances) that occurred during the current year are listed below:

- On 19th June 2024, the boards of directors of EVO Banco, S.A.U. and Bankinter, S.A. formulated the joint project for the merger by absorption of EVO Banco by Bankinter. Bankinter's board of directors approved the project on 26 July 2024, in accordance with Article 53 of Royal Decree-Law 5/2023. The merger was subject to authorisation from the Ministry of Economy, which was granted on 25 November 2024. The deed of merger was signed and filed with the Commercial Registry on 1st April 2025. In line with accounting regulations, the accounting effective date is 1st January 2024, retroactively applying the merger to that financial year. Bankinter's individual annual financial statements for 2025 will reflect this merger retroactively. In the third quarter of the year, the IT integration of EVO Banco took place. This operation only impacts the financial statements of the parent company Bankinter, S.A. It has no direct impact on the consolidated financial statements since EVO Banco already formed part of the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group.
- On 17th April 2024, the boards of directors of Bankinter, S.A., the parent company of Bankinter Group, and AvantCard DAC, a subsidiary company wholly owned by Bankinter, S.A., agreed to carry out a merger by absorption, thus integrating AvantCard DAC into the structure of Bankinter, S.A. and improving the Group's profitability and efficiency. On 1st April 2025, Bankinter, S.A. and Avantcard DAC were merged and a Bankinter branch was established, to which all assets, liabilities, rights, obligations and other legal relationships acquired by Bankinter, S.A. as a result of the merger were assigned. This branch operates as a permanent establishment in Ireland and has taken over the activities previously carried out by Avantcard DAC in that jurisdiction. This operation only impacts the financial statements of the parent company Bankinter, S.A. It has no direct impact on the consolidated financial statements since AvantCard DAC already formed part of the consolidation perimeter of Bankinter Group.

- In November 2025, Bankinter's board of directors agreed to give a new boost to the Bank's strategy in the areas of consumer lending and payment methods, integrating the differential capabilities that had previously been conducted by its wholly owned consumer subsidiary, Bankinter Consumer Finance, EFC, S.A. Once the boards of directors of Bankinter and Bankinter Consumer Finance approve the respective merger projects and the pertinent regulatory authorisations have been obtained, the teams and capabilities will be fully integrated. The merger is expected to be completed during 2026.

These three significant events have no impact on non-financial and sustainability information.

Regarding the information reported in relation to previous years, it should be noted that some indicators required by Law 11/2018 but not by the ESRS have been included in Annex I of this report.

The 2025 Consolidated Non-Financial and Sustainability Information Statement has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of current commercial legislation, as well as EU guidelines 2017/C215/01 for reporting performance on non-financial information, and, as noted above, the ESRS approved in Commission Delegated Regulation 2023/2772.

Additionally, the regulations relating to the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (hereinafter, the Taxonomy Regulation), the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 on disclosure and Delegated Acts have been taken into account for another year.

The information included in this document meets the requirements of Law 11/2018 regarding non-financial information and diversity, and has been verified with a limited scope of review by PwC (PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.) in accordance with code 49 of the Commercial Code.

This report reproduces some information that is also contained in more detail in other documents, such as the Consolidated Legal Report, the Integrated Annual Report, the Corporate Governance Report or the Remuneration Report 2025.

1.2 Double materiality exercise

Bankinter Group has prepared this report and the information contained therein in accordance with the double materiality principles consistent with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Draft Law on Corporate Sustainability Information. This approach takes an integrated view of both the Group's impacts on society and the environment (impact materiality) and the financial risks and opportunities arising from sustainability issues (financial materiality).

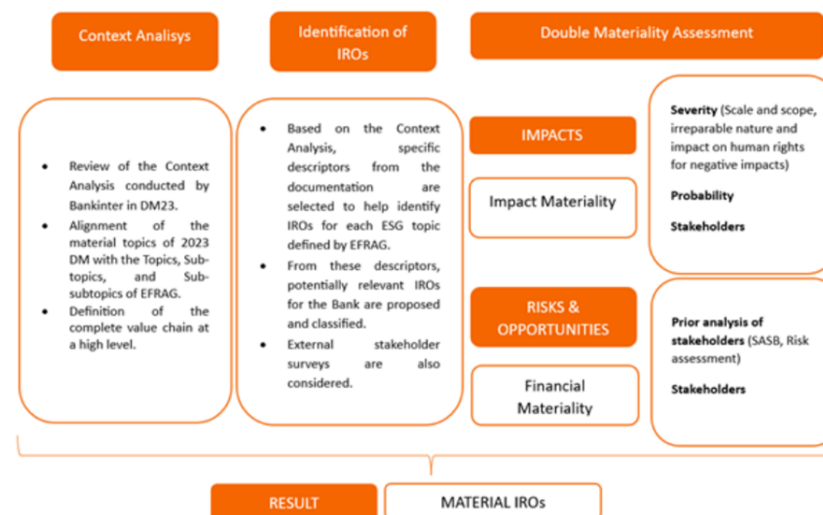
Prior analysis

Bankinter Group periodically carries out materiality studies in order to improve the effectiveness of the channels of dialogue with social stakeholders and identify priority issues according to two parameters: the maturity of aspects related to financial activity according to sustainability analysts and the importance attributed to these aspects by the Bank's main stakeholders.

The 2024–2026 Sustainability Plan was defined based on the results of the Double Materiality Analysis conducted in 2023. This study included a contextual analysis, surveys of six key stakeholder groups (customers, employees, academic experts, the media, NGOs, and suppliers, with a total of 2,732 responses), and the preliminary identification of the company's Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IROs). The results were validated by teams from different areas of the Group and allowed the IROs to be grouped into themes and sub-themes, establishing a double materiality matrix that served as the basis for defining the new Sustainability Plan.

In 2024, the Group carried out its first double materiality analysis fully aligned with the requirements of the CSRD and with the EFRAG IG1 *Materiality Assessment* methodological guidance. This exercise allowed for a review and expansion of the previous analysis, an update of the contextual analysis, and the strengthening of the identification, assessment, and prioritisation of Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IROs) in accordance with the criteria established by the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), thereby consolidating the methodological framework for subsequent exercises.

The process followed to carry out this analysis was as follows:



Update of the materiality analysis in 2025

In 2025, Bankinter Group carried out an update of its double materiality analysis, adopting a continuous approach relative to the exercise conducted in 2024. This approach responds to the need to ensure the consistency and comparability of results over time, as well as the current context of evolving regulations and methodological guidance related to double materiality assessment within the CSRD framework.

The 2025 update was carried out using the same approach, criteria, and evaluation methodology applied in 2024, pending future regulatory updates and methodological guidance that may require adjustments to the process in subsequent exercises.

The exercise included reviewing the context analysis, grouping and reclassifying previously identified IROs, and surveying and evaluating new IROs where necessary, taking into account developments in the regulatory, economic, social and environmental environment, and possible changes in the Group's business model and value chain.

This approach has allowed the relevance of the main previously identified material matters to be confirmed, while also incorporating, where necessary, new elements to ensure that the double materiality analysis accurately reflects the Group's current situation.

The double materiality exercise, both in terms of methodology and the results and conclusions obtained, has been reviewed by both the Bank's Internal Control and Internal Audit areas, concluding that the process was appropriate and aligned with industry practices. The conclusions of the materiality analysis have been presented to the sustainability and appointments committee of the board of directors.

As indicated in the standard, the materiality analysis will be reviewed annually and, in the event of relevant changes, either in the business model or in the value chain, it will be updated accordingly.

1.2.1 Contextual analysis

The contextual analysis conducted in 2024 has been updated to incorporate new trends and recent developments in sustainability, taking into account the main factors of the political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal environment (PESTEL), as well as elements specific to Bankinter Group's business model and value chain. This update has also allowed for the review and alignment of the identified IROs with the topics, sub-topics, and sub-sub-topics defined by the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), ensuring that the analysis is consistent with the reporting requirements established by the CSRD.

The context analysis consists of an analysis of relevant internal and external information of Bankinter Group.

a. Analysis of internal information

It provides a global overview of the Group and its business model, while identifying impacts, risks and opportunities. Public documents and policies, business plan, strategy, financial statements, previous non-financial information statements, information provided to investors, results of surveys conducted in previous years, as well as risk management procedures and analysis have been included.

b. Analysis of external information

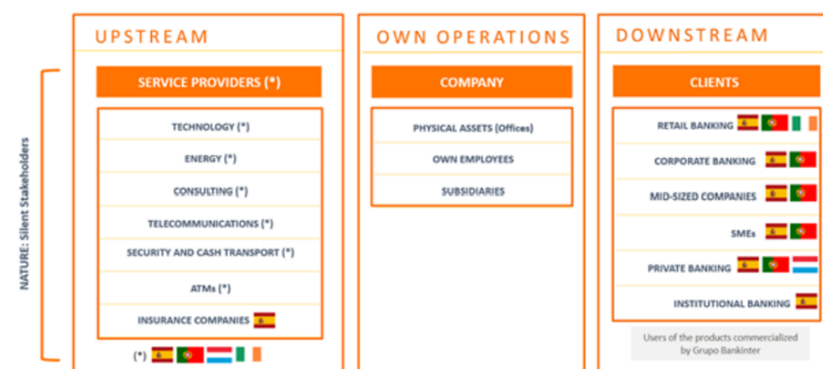
It includes public documents on sector trends, regulatory developments, reports by analysts, supervisors, shareholders and regulators, and sustainability reports by peers. In addition, documents derived from questionnaires addressed to various stakeholders, including customers,

staff, suppliers, shareholders, academic experts, the media and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), have also been analysed. Bankinter Group also considers society in general (in its geographical areas of activity) and nature (as a silent stakeholder) as part of its stakeholders. To integrate the societal perspective, statistical sources and publicly available representative surveys have been reviewed, including, among others, surveys and studies produced by official reference bodies at the European level, such as Eurostat, as well as other relevant socioeconomic reports.

Bankinter Group has incorporated the perspectives and opinions of its various strategic stakeholder groups, involving the different areas that maintain direct contact with them in the process. By including the opinions of stakeholders, we seek to achieve a more complete and exhaustive analysis that integrates their perspectives in a coherent manner, enriching the review of the documentation for the Bank's contextual analysis.

Furthermore, Bankinter Group has identified its **value chain**, not only its own operations, but also all the actors involved in its supply chain, products, services and customers. It has been divided into three large groups:

- Upstream:** Set of activities carried out by companies that form part of the initial phases of the Bank, providing products or services for the development and marketing of the Bank's own products.
- Own operations:** This covers all the activities that Bankinter Group carries out within its organisation to manage and carry out its functions.
- Downstream:** This refers to the offer of products and services aimed at different types of customers and users.



1.2.2 IRO identification and management process

When identifying IROs, the EFRAG guidelines have been taken into account when assigning each IRO to a topic, sub-topic, or sub-sub-topic included in ESRS 1.

In the case of the **impacts**, both positive and negative ones have been identified, analysing internal and external sources of information. In addition, they have been mapped with the previous materiality analysis carried out and have been linked to the value chain at a high level, according to the stage where they impact. Finally, they are classified according to their current or potential nature, whether they are positive or negative, the time horizon when they can occur, the analysis of internal or external context and the relevant documents where they are referenced have been identified.

The process of identifying, assessing, prioritising and determining impacts has not focused on specific activities, business relationships, geographic areas or other factors that give rise to a higher risk of adverse events, due to the business model and geographies where the Bank operates. The identification of impacts has considered both those caused by Bankinter Group's own operations and those to which it has contributed as a result of its business relationships throughout the value chain.

To identify **risks**, information on risk management, as well as other relevant external documentation, has been incorporated. In addition, the negative impacts of the previous section are analysed in order to determine potential risks that could arise and dependencies between risks and impacts are established.

Furthermore, to identify **opportunities**, internal and external documentation is also taken into account, as well as positive impacts, in order to recognise potential opportunities that could be generated, again establishing dependencies between impacts and opportunities.

In the identification and assessment of IROs, Bankinter has taken an integrated approach, considering both the impacts arising from its activities and the dependencies on external factors that influence its business model and value chain. Based on the analysis of the identified impacts, the potentially associated risks and opportunities have been evaluated, establishing interrelationships between impacts, risks, and opportunities in accordance with the defined methodology.

The time horizons of the IROs that reflect the expected impacts on people and/or the environment, as well as the expected financial effects, are established as follows:

- Up to 1 year for the short term.
- From 1 to 5 years for the medium term.
- More than 5 years for the long term.

1.2.3 Double materiality assessment

The materiality assessment identifies impacts, risks and opportunities that are material and which must therefore be reported. For these purposes, a sustainability issue is "material" when an associated IRO with that issue is assessed with a score that exceeds the established materiality threshold, as detailed below, either for impact materiality, financial materiality or both.

Double materiality therefore has two dimensions: Impact materiality and financial materiality. Both dimensions are interrelated and the interdependencies between these two dimensions are considered, as can be observed with the risks and opportunities that depend on identified impacts.

a. Impact materiality

The objective criteria for assessing the materiality of current and potential impacts, whether positive or negative, are based on the severity of the impact (scale, scope, irremediable nature) and the probability of the event.

	Current Impact	Potential Impact
Positive Impact	Severity (Scale and Scope) Probability (Only Time Horizon)	Severity (Scale and Scope) Probability
Negative Impact	Severity (Scale, Scope, Irreparable Nature, and Impact on Human Rights) Probability (Only Time Horizon)	Severity (Scale, Scope, Irreparable Nature, and Impact on Human Rights) Probability

Different assessments have been established for the scale, scope and irreversible nature with a scale between 1 and 4, which have allowed the classification of the various impacts identified.

The probability scale has also been assessed on a scale of 1 and 4, taking into account the possible impact on human rights, with a greater weighting in the event that it does have an impact.

Finally, the scale has been transformed to 1-5, taking into account a weight of 60% for severity and 40% for probability.

The opinions of stakeholders have been incorporated through the scores obtained in the questionnaires carried out in the first double materiality exercise, based on the topics applicable to each impact.

To obtain the final result, the adjusted result prior to consideration of the stakeholders, with a weight of 80%, is added to the result of the participation of the stakeholders, weighted at 20%.

b. Financial materiality

Bankinter Group has developed specific methodologies to assess the financial materiality of sustainability risks and opportunities.

In the case of climate and environmental risks, we have taken into account the risk assessment analysis developed according to the criteria of the European Central Bank, which analyses how the different prudential risks (credit, market, liquidity, operational and reputational) are affected by climate risk factors (transition and physical for various time horizons), as well as a first assessment analysis of environmental risks.

In addition, the following have been applied to assess social and corporate governance risks:

- The SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) methodology, an internationally accepted standard, contemplates three different levels of materiality for the financial industry, which in Bankinter Group has been mapped with each sub-subtopic of the EFRAG.
- The reputational risk matrix of Bankinter Group was used as a reference, leveraging the internal assessment exercise that the entity regularly conducts to evaluate these risks.

Finally, the evaluation of opportunities takes into account the bank's sustainable business plan, as well as the time horizon and weighting of internal stakeholders (considering both the likelihood and the potential financial impact of each opportunity).

The final determination to establish an IRO (impact, risk and opportunity) as material is set by comparing the evaluations obtained with the materiality thresholds that have been established for this purpose. Thus, all IROs that obtain an evaluation higher than 70% are considered material.

The methodology and results of the double materiality analysis, the identification of the IROs that take into account the expectations of the main stakeholders and the list of IROs considered material after the analysis, have been supervised by the sustainability and appointments committee of the board of directors. This committee, as detailed below, is also responsible for approving the sustainability strategy, which takes into account these identified material IROs.

Bankinter Group takes into account the materially relevant IROs in its risk analyses.

In section 2.1.1 Analysis of the materiality of climate change risks, it is detailed that climate risk has been taken into account in the climate stress tests of 2022, in the internal capital adequacy assessment processes (ICAAP) where future internal capital needs are foreseen, and has been incorporated as a risk factor that can impact prudential risks. Additionally, in 2025, as explained in Note 44 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, a *post-model* adjustment was formalised to more directly reflect the effect of climate and environmental risks on credit risk provisions. Despite the scarcity of specific customer information and the current uncertainty regarding climate risk, based on the estimates and weightings used by the Group and active management to identify, assess and reduce such risk, a significant short-term impact on the Group's financial statements is not expected.

Below is a table that presents the material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) identified in 2025 through the materiality analysis. It details the various IROs, including information on the ESRS standard to which they belong, the corresponding subtopic and sub-subtopic, the type of IRO (impact, risk, or opportunity), its description, whether it is current or potential, its category, and, finally, the strategic line of the ADN Plan with which it is associated.

The ADN Plan is Bankinter Group's strategic sustainability plan for the 2024-2026 period, designed to integrate sustainability into the Group's strategy and operations. Further details on this plan are provided in section 1.4.2 The Group's Commitment to Sustainability. As indicated in the introductory section, in 2025 Bankinter Group carried out an update of the materiality analysis, which involved the grouping and reclassification of previously identified IROs. As a result of this exercise, the material

IROs differ partially from those identified in the previous exercise, although consistency is maintained with the Group's main impacts, risks, and opportunities.

The main changes are concentrated in the environmental area (E1), where it has been decided to group previously defined IROs that were more granular in nature into more general IROs, given that they responded to the same drivers and have common management mechanisms. This grouping allows for better alignment with the regulatory approach and facilitates a more cross-cutting management of climate-related risks and opportunities. In the social domain (S1), adjustments and groupings have been made to certain impacts to improve their definition and coherence, ensuring a clearer and more structured view of issues related to working conditions and employee well-being. Finally, in the governance domain (G1), one impact has been reclassified to ensure its correct placement and alignment with the nature of the identified risk and with the criteria established under the applied analysis framework.

Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO type	Description of the IRO	Current/ Potential	Category	ADN Plan strategic line
E1	Energy	-	Impact	Positive impact of Bankinter's business arising from the promotion of customer decarbonisation, through the integration of ESG criteria into the business plan and the provision of sustainable financial products (such as green bonds, sustainable funds, or renewable energy financing) that support the transition to a low-carbon economy.	Current	Positive	Sustainable finance
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Impact	Increase in GHG emissions from financing and investment books due to higher volumes of assets or exposure to carbon-intensive economic activities.	Current	Negative	Climate change
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Risk	Delay in the transition towards climate change mitigation due to the prolongation in the implementation of effective actions by companies to reduce emissions until 2030	-	Medium term	Climate change
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Risk	Operational risk arising from damage to assets and/or interruption of operations caused by physical risks	-	Long term	Climate change
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Risk	Business risk generated by a possible negative effect on the Bank's results due to the cessation of activities exposed to the materialisation of credit, market, operational, reputational or liquidity risks.	-	Medium term	Climate change
E1	Climate change mitigation Climate change adaptation	-	Risk	Inefficiencies in risk management as a result of the lack of integration or inadequate integration of traditional risks (credit, operational, etc.) with ESG risks.	-	Medium term	Climate change
E1	Climate change adaptation	-	Risk	Credit risk arising from the physical risks of climate change, which may affect customers and financed assets through direct damage, operational disruptions, or deterioration of their financial capacity.	-	Medium term	Climate change
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Opportunity	Reputational improvement due to increased development of sustainable products and advances in climate risk management by supervisors.	-	Medium term	Sustainable finance
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Opportunity	Improvement in the credit risk quality of financing books as a result of correct management of climate change risk	-	Medium term	Climate change
E1	Climate change adaptation Climate change mitigation	-	Opportunity	Opportunity arising from the growth of sustainable financing, through the development of products such as green bonds, sustainable loans, and financing for renewable energy or energy-efficient buildings, which support the energy transition and climate change mitigation and adaptation.	-	Short term	Sustainable finance
S1	Working conditions	Social dialogue Freedom of association, the existence of works councils, and workers' rights to information, consultation and participation Collective bargaining, including the proportion of workers covered by collective bargaining agreements	Impact	The Bank's commitment to ensure freedom of association, collective bargaining agreements and channels of social dialogue to resolve conflicts or differences between the parties and reach labour agreements	Current	Positive	People management

Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO type	Description of the IRO	Current/ Potential	Category	ADN Plan strategic line
S1	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value	Impact	Promotion of diversity and inclusion in the workforce and governance bodies through the encouragement of diverse profiles by age, gender, culture, and abilities	Current	Positive	People management
S1	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Training and capacity building	Impact	Improving the professional development of employees through training and learning activities that promote professional knowledge and skills	Current	Positive	People management
S1	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace	Impact	Promotion of employees' physical, emotional, and social well-being through health, safety, and prevention initiatives, as well as fostering a workplace free from harassment supported by operational protocols and reporting channels	Current	Positive	People management
S1	Other labour rights	Privacy	Impact	Promoting awareness and training in Privacy and Cybersecurity for the workforce to reduce the risk of personal data security breaches	Current	Positive	Cybersecurity
S1	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value	Impact	Fair and transparent management of the remuneration policy, promoting flexible and competitive systems that improve employees' financial conditions and contribute to pay equity.	Current	Positive	People management
S1	Working conditions	Work time Work-life balance	Impact	Complaints from employees due to the lack of adaptation of work-life balance and welfare measures	Current	Negative	People management
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy	Impact	Ensuring customers' right to privacy through a Privacy Governance Framework	Current	Positive	Customer relations
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy Freedom of expression and access to (quality) information	Impact	Contribution to the communication of complaints or claims regarding operations, banking and financial services by customers thanks to the existence of Customer Services as a complaint mechanism	Current	Positive	Customer relations
S4	Social inclusion of consumers or end users	Access to products and services	Impact	Improving accessibility to products and services for all customers by adapting to the needs of groups such as people with disabilities and the elderly	Current	Positive	Customer relations
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users Social inclusion of consumers or end users	Privacy Freedom of expression Access to (quality) information Non-discrimination Access to products and services Responsible marketing practices	Impact	Consumer dissatisfaction derived from significant issues in the overall customer experience	Current	Negative	Customer relations
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy	Impact	Leakage of confidential/sensitive customer information	Potential	Negative	Customer Relations / Cybersecurity

Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO type	Description of the IRO	Current/ Potential	Category	ADN Plan strategic line
S4	Social inclusion of consumers or end users	Access to products and services	Risk	Reputational risk due to failure to meet customer expectations regarding products and services	-	Medium term	Customer relations
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy	Risk	Security in the protection of customers' financial and/or personal data.	-	Short term	Customer Relations / Cybersecurity
S4	Social inclusion of consumers or end users	Responsible marketing practices	Risk	Reputational risk due to lack of commercial and corporate transparency	-	Medium term	Ethics and transparency
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy	Risk	Operational risk due to a cyberattack that compromises business continuity	-	Medium term	Cybersecurity
G1	Corporate culture	-	Impact	Promotion of a responsible and upright corporate culture derived from good governance actions that are framed within the principles of the Sustainability Policy	Current	Positive	Ethics and transparency
G1	Management of supplier relations, including payment practices Corruption and bribery	Prevention and detection, including training Cases	Impact	Reinforcement of the fight against corruption and improvement of integrity in the supply chain derived from the implementation of and compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct and the incorporation of ESG criteria in its evaluation and approval	Current	Positive	Supply chain
G1	Corporate culture Corruption and bribery	Prevention and detection, including training Cases	Impact	Strengthening the culture of transparency and integrity within the Bank through the strict enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Policy, ethics codes, etc., which includes labour and contractual sanctions for non-compliance and the possibility of mitigating liabilities	Current	Positive	Ethics and transparency
G1	Corporate culture	-	Impact	Strengthening the capabilities of senior management through specialised ESG training that improves monitoring of ESG aspects within the organisation.	Current	Positive	Corporate Governance

1.2.4 List of Material Disclosure Requirements

Within the ESRS environmental standards, only the ESRS E1 standard on Climate Change has been identified as material. Therefore, the remaining environmental standards (ESRS E2 Pollution, ESRS E3 Water and marine resources, ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ESRS E5 Circular economy) have been classified as not significant, due to the nature of the activities of a financial institution and the information currently available on these topics. Accordingly, no information relating to these standards will be reported beyond that required by the disclosure requirements (including their data points) set out in the environmental ESRS related to the IRO-1 disclosure requirement.

Regarding these specific disclosure requirements for ESRS E2, E3 and E5:

- Bankinter Group has not carried out an analysis of its assets by location related to pollution, water resources and use of resources and circular economy in the identification of IROs. Nor has it conducted stakeholder consultations related to the IROs identified in these standards. The Bank has conducted a top-down analysis at the company level, as no material issues related to these standards were identified due to the location of its facilities (in urban areas) and the information available at the end of the fiscal year regarding the supply chain and customer activities.

Regarding the requirements for ESRS E4:

- Bankinter Group has not conducted an analysis of its assets by location related to the impacts and dependencies on biodiversity in the identification of IROs. Instead, it has carried out a top-down analysis at the company level, as no material issues related to these standards were identified due to the location of its facilities (in urban areas) and the information available at the end of the fiscal year regarding the supply chain and customer activities. This analysis has included the identification of risks and opportunities, which, as previously mentioned, have not been material, although no physical, transition or systemic risks have been identified. Similarly, no consultations have been conducted with stakeholders regarding these issues due to the location of our assets in urban areas, not in biodiversity-sensitive areas. Based on the analysis carried out, it has not been considered necessary to apply mitigation measures related to this area so far.

Bankinter Group considers that, in future reporting periods, information relating to the value chain in connection with these environmental aspects will be progressively expanded and integrated into updates of the double materiality analysis.

Additionally, within the ESRS E1 standard, requirement E1-8, related to the internal carbon price, is not applicable to Bankinter Group, since it does not currently use this type of tool. Bankinter Group also applies the transitional provision of requirement E1-9 related to the expected financial effects of climate risks and opportunities.

Regarding social issues, ESRS S1 on Own Personnel and ESRS S4 on Consumers and End Users have been identified as material for the entity, given that these represent two of the main stakeholders for Bankinter Group. In contrast, ESRS S2 on Value Chain Workers and ESRS S3 on Affected Groups have been deemed non-material at this time and no information will be reported on them. Requirement S1-7, relating to non-salaried workers, will not be reported either, since Bankinter Group adheres to the time limits permitted by the regulation for the implementation of this disclosure.

Finally, within the scope of the ESRS G1 governance standard, which is considered material, the disclosure requirement G1-5 on Political influence and lobbying activities has been defined as non-material in the double materiality analysis carried out in 2025.

Below is a table detailing the disclosure requirements complied with in the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement and sustainability information:

ESRS	Disclosure requirement		Location in the report
ESRS 2	BP-1	General basis for the preparation of the sustainability report	Page 3
ESRS 2	BP-2	Information regarding specific circumstances	Page 3
ESRS 2	GOV-1	Role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Page 17
ESRS 2	GOV-2	Involvement of governing bodies	Page 17
ESRS 2	GOV-3	Integrating sustainability factors into incentive systems	Page 22
ESRS 2	GOV-4	Due diligence statement	Page 23
ESRS 2	GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls regarding the disclosure of sustainability information	Page 24
ESRS 2	SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	Pages 26, 28
ESRS 2	SBM-2	Interests and opinions of relevant stakeholders	Page 34
ESRS 2	SBM-3	Incidents, risks and opportunities and their interaction with its strategy and business model	Page 35
ESRS 2	IRO-1	Materiality assessment process	Page 5
ESRS 2	IRO-2	Disclosure requirements set out in the ESRS covered by the company's sustainability report	Page 13
ESRS E1	GOV-3	Integrating sustainability-related performance into incentive systems	Pages 22 and 79
ESRS E1	E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	Page 62
ESRS E1	SBM-3	Incidents, risks and opportunities of relative importance and their interaction with the strategy and business model	Pages 44, 46 and 47
ESRS E1	IRO-1	Description of processes for determining and assessing material climate-related incidents, risks and opportunities	Pages 37 and 39
ESRS E1	E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Pages 44, 46 and 62
ESRS E1	E1-3	Actions and resources related to climate change policies	Page 62
ESRS E1	E1-4	Goals related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Pages 64 and 84
ESRS E1	E1-5	Energy consumption and mix	Page 80
ESRS E1	E1-6	Gross scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions and total GHG emissions	Page 81
ESRS E1	E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed by carbon credits	Page 84
ESRS S1	SBM-2	Interests and opinions of relevant stakeholders	Page 93
ESRS S1	SBM-3	Incidents, risks and opportunities of relative importance and their interaction with the strategy and business model	Page 90

ESRS	Disclosure requirement		Location in the report
ESRS S1	S1-1	Policies related to the Bank's personnel	Page 97
ESRS S1	S1-2	Processes for collaborating with employees and their representatives on incidents	Page 93
ESRS S1	S1-3	Processes for remedying negative incidents and channels for the Bank's personnel to voice their concerns	Page 96
ESRS S1	S1-4	Adoption of measures related to significant incidents concerning the Bank's personnel, approaches to mitigate significant risks and take advantage of significant opportunities related to Bank's personnel, and effectiveness of such actions	Pages 103 - 113
ESRS S1	S1-5	Targets related to managing material adverse incidents, driving positive events and managing material risks and opportunities	Page 100
ESRS S1	S1-6	Characteristics of the company's employees	Page 87
ESRS S1	S1-8	Coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue	Page 103
ESRS S1	S1-9	Diversity parameters	Page 110
ESRS S1	S1-10	Adequate salaries	Page 103
ESRS S1	S1-11	Social protection	Page 103
ESRS S1	S1-12	People with disabilities	Page 111
ESRS S1	S1-13	Training and capacity development parameters	Page 109
ESRS S1	S1-14	Health and safety parameters	Page 106
ESRS S1	S1-15	Work-life balance parameters	Page 105
ESRS S1	S1-16	Compensation parameters (salary gap and total remuneration)	Page 108
ESRS S1	S1-17	Serious incidents and complaints related to human rights	Page 113
ESRS S4	SBM-2	Interests and opinions of relevant stakeholders	Page 115
ESRS S4	SBM-3	Incidents, risks and opportunities of relative importance and their interaction with the strategy and business model	Pages 120 and 131
ESRS S4	S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end users	Pages 122 and 132
ESRS S4	S4-2	Processes for collaborating with consumers and end users regarding incidents	Page 115
ESRS S4	S4-3	Processes for remedying negative incidents and channels for consumers and end users to voice their concerns	Page 115
ESRS S4	S4-4	Adoption of measures related to material incidents on consumers and end users, approaches to mitigate material risks and take advantage of material opportunities related to consumers and end users and the effectiveness of such actions	Pages 122 and 132
ESRS S4	S4-5	Targets related to managing material adverse incidents, driving positive events and managing material risks and opportunities	Pages 129 and 134
ESRS G1	GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Page 136
ESRS G1	IRO-1	Description of the processes for determining and assessing incidents, risks and opportunities	Page 135

ESRS	Disclosure requirement		Location in the report
ESRS G1	G1-1	Corporate culture and corporate culture and business conduct policies	Pages 136, 137 and 141
ESRS G1	G1-2	Supplier relationship management	Page 142
ESRS G1	G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	Page 138
ESRS G1	G1-4	Confirmed cases of corruption or bribery	Page 138
ESRS G1	G1-6	Payment practices	Page 144

The list of data points included in general standards and thematic norms derived from other EU legislation is included in Annex IV of this document.

1.3 Corporate Governance

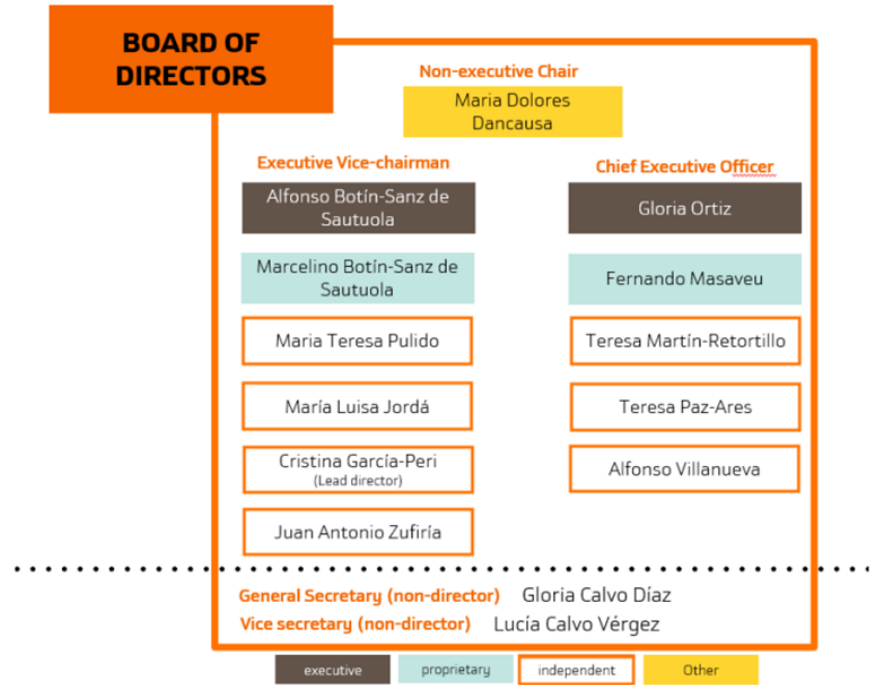
1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

One of the pillars of Bankinter Group (hereinafter, the "Group"), whose parent company is Bankinter, S.A. (hereinafter, "Bankinter" or the "Institution"), is its internal organisation, which is always committed to sustainability, understood as responsible performance across all areas of its activity. In the area of internal governance, this results in a robust corporate governance model underpinned by a board and Board committees with the right size and composition to ensure diversity and effectiveness; sound internal decision-making processes; and a clear corporate structure, with well-defined lines of responsibility to guarantee that risks are properly identified, assessed and managed in all of the regions in which it operates.

Under the leadership and oversight of the board of directors, this model serves the essential objective of creating long-term value for all stakeholders: shareholders, customers, employees and society as a whole.

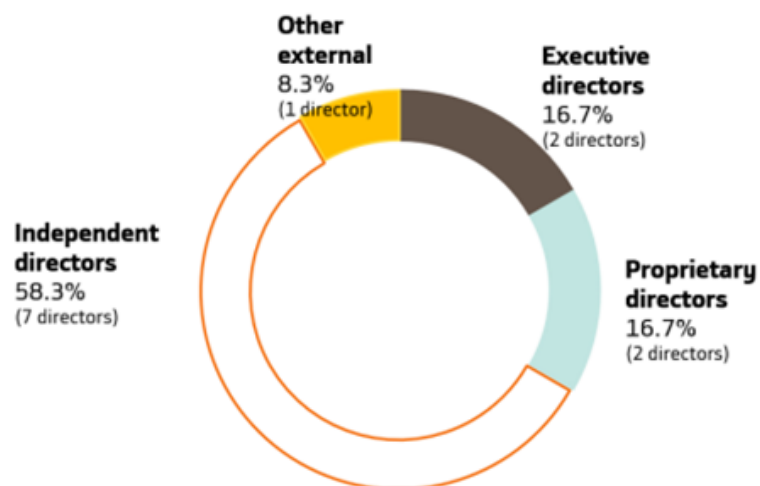
Bankinter Group's board of directors, supported by its sustainability and appointments committee, is the competent body to establish and oversee compliance with the Sustainability Policy and its implementing instruments, such as strategic sustainability plans and the Transition Plan, among others.

As at 31th December 2025, the composition of Bankinter's board of directors is as shown below:



There is no employee representation on Bankinter's board of directors.

As of 31th December 2025, the reference date of this Report, Bankinter Group's board of directors is made up of 12 directors with the following distribution by categories:



In the 2025 financial year, the following changes have been made to the composition of the Board, as approved by the Annual General Meeting held in March 2025:

- Increase in the number of board members from 11 to 12.
- Appointments of Juan Antonio Zufiría Zatarain and Alfonso Villanueva Rodríguez as new independent external directors.

Lastly, effective on 27th March 2025, the independent external director Álvaro Álvarez-Alonso Plaza resigned from the board.

Both appointments have enhanced the composition and diversity of Bankinter's board of directors in key areas for the future of the Institution and its Group, such as technology, digitalisation, and risk management and control, particularly technological risks, as well as international experience.

With regard to gender diversity, the distribution between men and women on the Board stands at 58% women (7) and 42% men (5), exceeding the targets set both by Bankinter and by national and international recommendations and best practices.

Furthermore, Bankinter continues to be the only IBEX 35 company with two women in the Institution's most senior governance and executive positions (non-executive chairwoman of the board of directors and chief executive officer). The other female directors (five) are independent external directors.

As regards diversity of knowledge, skills and experience, both nationally and internationally, the board of directors as a whole brings together sufficient and appropriate expertise to cover all areas of knowledge necessary to properly understand the development of the Group's activities, including its main risks, and to ensure the effective capacity of the board of directors to take decisions independently and autonomously in the best interests of the Group. This has been further strengthened, particularly in technological and digital matters, following the appointment of the two new directors:

- the Group's business and the main related risks, including emerging risks such as climate, environmental or geopolitical risks;
- each of the Institution's significant activities;
- relevant areas of sectoral/financial expertise, including financial and capital markets, capital adequacy and models;
- accounting and financial reporting;
- risk management, compliance and internal audit;
- digital, information technology and security;
- local and regional markets;
- the legal and regulatory environment;
- leadership skills and management experience; and
- strategic planning capability.

It is important to note that the collective suitability of the board of directors for overall risk management, given its diversity, must be assessed using objective criteria, prioritising those risks particularly related to the core activity of the Institution and its Group. However, there are emerging risks, such as climate or geopolitical risks, which, although not specific to the activity of Bankinter Group, may, due to their cross-cutting nature, affect multiple aspects of the business. These risks require a global vision and collective capacity to understand by the board as a whole that ensures, through the diversity of perspectives and experience of the directors, that the board of directors can effectively and efficiently confront the complex and multi-faceted challenges that these universal risks present.

The members of Bankinter's board of directors have experience in identifying, assessing and managing risks within their respective areas of responsibility, and collectively possess an understanding of how all types of risks may impact the operations of the Institution and its Group, its customers and the market, and are therefore in a position to understand and oversee emerging risks as well.

The Annual Corporate Governance Report and the corporate website set out in detail the knowledge and experience of the members of Bankinter's board of directors, both individually and collectively, demonstrating that the composition of Bankinter's board of directors fully meets diversity objectives and maintains a completely balanced structure in all areas.

Additionally, ongoing training and specialised external advice, where considered necessary, are elements that ensure the board of directors' understanding and supervisory capacity through the updating of directors' knowledge and experience in relation to the latest trends, regulatory developments and supervisory expectations, and best practices in the management of these risks, ensuring at all times that the Board oversees their integration into the business strategy, including their incorporation into decision-making processes, remuneration, and long-term planning.

Given the importance of Sustainability for the Group and the regulatory developments in this area, Bankinter provided collective training to board members during the 2025 financial year on the following matters (7 sessions):

Joint training session for members of the sustainability and appointments committee and the audit committee ^(*)	On the new EBA Guide on ESG Risk Management (provided by an external expert).
Joint training session for members of the risk and compliance committee and the audit committee ^(*)	On the new ECB Guide on Internal Governance and Risk Culture (provided by an external expert).
To all members of the board	i) Geopolitical risks: overview and potential business implications (provided by an external party). ii) Technology: Blockchain and Cryptocurrency (provided by an independent external director of the Board). iii) Cybersecurity (provided by an external advisor). iv) Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. v) Update of the regulatory map that impacts Bankinter Group's activity.

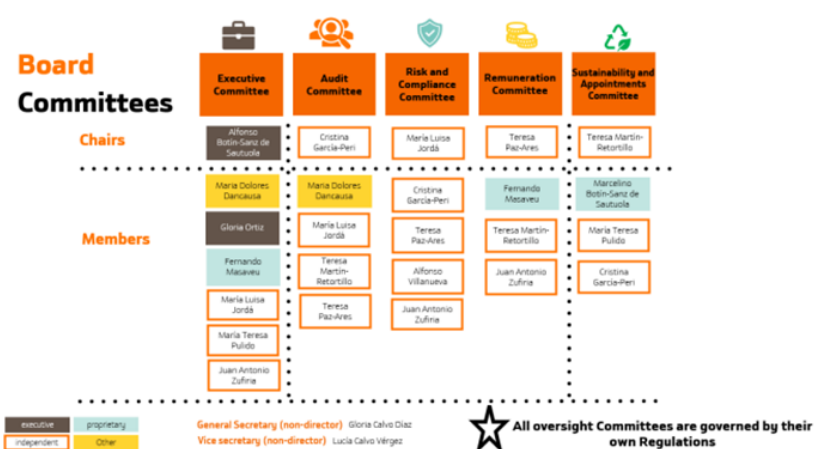
^(*) All other board members were invited.

For the 2026 financial year, and in light of the conclusions reached in the annual evaluation exercises of the Board's performance (conducted by an external expert) and the assessment of the suitability of its members, both individually and collectively, the board of directors, in accordance with its Directors' Training Policy (available on the corporate website), has scheduled training sessions comprising at least three sessions on the following topics: i) Neobanks, ii) Artificial Intelligence, and iii) the Digital Euro; in addition, training sessions planned for members of the Committees, to which all Board members are invited, focus specifically on matters relating to financial and credit risk management. Through this approach, the Board ensures that it has, at all times, the up-to-date capabilities required for the performance of its supervisory functions.

With the training delivered during the 2025 financial year and that planned for 2026, the board of directors strengthens its preparedness to address the material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) identified in the double materiality analysis. Through a structured and continuous approach, it is ensured that directors possess the specialised knowledge necessary to effectively oversee the risks to which the Institution's activities are exposed, as well as the key strategic and regulatory aspects relevant to the activities of Bankinter Group.

This training plan not only responds to the suggestions provided through the annual board performance evaluation exercises, but also aligns with the evolution of the regulatory and risk environment.

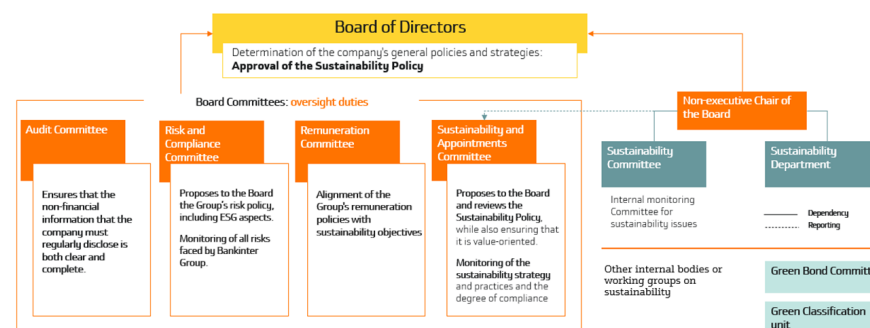
The board of directors, in the exercise of its functions relating to Sustainability, is supported by its supervisory Committees, the composition and regulations of which are available on Bankinter's corporate website. All of them are made up of non-executive directors, with a majority of independent directors and chaired by one of the latter. Below is the composition of the Board committees as at the end of the 2025 financial year:



Bankinter Group's Sustainability Policy, approved by the board of directors of Bankinter, establishes the framework for action under which the Group integrates responsible management values and principles into its activities in order to generate economic, social and environmental value, and is complemented by the other policies established for the Group.

The Group's strategy is set out in the current Sustainability Plan. We refer to this as our ADN (Responsible Action, Differentiation and Sustainable Business - "negocio sostenible" in Spanish). This is characterised by a number of strategic approaches chosen following analysis of the sustainability challenges facing Bankinter Group. These apply across the regions in which it operates and the activities in which it is involved. They include objectives related to sustainable finance and investment and the green agenda. Further information on the ADN Plan is included in section 1.4.2 Group Commitment to Sustainability.

Below are the governance bodies involved in Sustainability matters according to the functions entrusted to them, which are summarised as follows:



- **Sustainability and appointments committee:** the body responsible for reviewing the Sustainability Policy, monitoring the strategy and overseeing the performance of the Group's ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) indicators, approving the Transition Plan, as well as monitoring dialogue with stakeholders, assessing ESG risks and ensuring the public disclosure of non-financial and diversity information.
- **Risk and compliance committee:** the body competent to exercise the powers of the Board relating to risk oversight (including sustainability risks), including, among others, advising the Board on the current and future overall risk appetite of the Institution and its Group and its strategy in this area, and assisting it in its supervision; as well as reviewing the general risk map of Bankinter and the Group and submitting the corresponding proposals to the board of directors. The committee is also responsible, without prejudice to the powers of the audit committee, for supervising the internal control and risk management systems, both financial and non-financial, so that the main risks are identified, managed and adequately disclosed. Additionally, it contributes to the establishment of rational compensation policies and practices, examining, without prejudice to the functions of the remuneration committee, as outlined below, whether the incentives provided in the compensation system take into account risk (including sustainability risks), capital, liquidity and the probability and timing of benefits.
- **Audit committee:** the body of the board of directors competent to exercise the Board's powers relating to the oversight of adequate internal control systems that ensure the proper management of the Institution's financial and non-financial risks, as well as the accuracy, objectivity, and transparency of corporate accounting, financial and non-financial

information, and compliance with the legal and regulatory provisions applicable to the Group.

- **Remuneration committee:** the body of the board of directors competent to exercise the Board's powers regarding remuneration. Its responsibilities include the annual review of the remuneration policies of directors and employees whose professional activities have a significant impact on the Group's risk profile (generally, all such employees form the Identified Staff in terms of remuneration), to ensure that these policies are aligned with the Institution's short-, medium- and long-term situation and strategy, and with market conditions, and to assess whether they contribute to long-term value creation and to proper risk control and management.

Likewise, there are internal bodies created within the Institution to transmit to the entire Group the principles and guidelines issued by the Board and its committees regarding sustainability, ensuring a robust, efficient, and fully coordinated management framework in this area:

- **Sustainability committee:** assumes coordination functions on sustainability within the Group, and is responsible for preparing proposals for multi-year strategic sustainability plans and promoting, within Bankinter Group, compliance with the principles contained in Bankinter Group's Sustainability Policy, approved by the board of directors, as well as the objectives of the current strategic sustainability plans.

The committee is chaired by the non-executive chairwoman of the board of directors and includes the heads of the areas key to integrating ESG criteria into decision-making across the Group's value chain.

- The **Sustainability Department** is responsible for ensuring the effective performance of the actions defined in the lines and programmes of the multi-year strategic plans. It also acts as an observatory of trends and risks based on ongoing dialogue with stakeholders and promotes coordinated action among the areas to develop initiatives focused on meeting their expectations. It is also responsible for monitoring and verifying the alignment of the Bank's different divisions, subsidiaries and branches, as well as monitoring and verifying the degree of compliance with the objectives set out in the strategic plan, reporting periodically to the sustainability and appointments committee and to the sustainability committee. It also identifies areas for improvement, according to internationally recognised standards, norms, guides and ethics and sustainability indexes. It is also responsible for the preparation of the different sustainability accountability reports for the various regulators and

competent bodies and other stakeholders, as well as the information required by investors and sustainability analysts.

The sustainability department is committed to positioning the Bank and its group as leaders in sustainability and social responsibility.

Given the Institution's and Group's activities, the sustainability department participates in units responsible for evaluating and promoting green financing and the issuance of green financial instruments.

- The **Financial and Non-Financial Information Control division**, as the second line of control integrated into the Corporate Control and Compliance division, includes control of the effectiveness of the administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the financial reporting communicated internally and externally. Reporting in relation to financial control is made to the audit committee.
- It is also necessary to emphasise the role that **internal audit** plays in terms of Sustainability, identifying areas for improvement in ESG practices through its recommendations, thus strengthening controls and processes and mitigating risks.

At Bankinter Group, the material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) detected through the double materiality analysis are integrated into the strategic lines of the ADN Sustainability Plan. Details of the relationship between the different IROs and the strategic lines of the ADN Plan are provided in the table included in section 1.2.3 Double materiality assessment.

In relation to the oversight of IROs by Bankinter's board of directors, Bankinter Group's Sustainability Plan, which includes the identified IROs, is presented periodically to the sustainability and appointments committee. At these meetings, information is provided on the progress of initiatives, progress in the application of due diligence and the results obtained in relation to policies, actions, parameters and goals.

The IROs form part of Bankinter Group's strategy and risk management, aligning with the strategic lines of the Sustainability Plan. As detailed in the sections of this report corresponding to ESRS E1, S1, S4 and G1, their impact is analysed in the periodic sessions of the sustainability and appointments committee, where oversight is exercised on how these matters influence corporate strategy, decision-making, and the risk management process, ensuring alignment with the strategic objectives of Bankinter Group.

Finally, regarding the matters addressed during the reporting period, as reflected in the Annual Activity Report of the sustainability and appointments committee, available on the Institution's corporate website, various sessions covered topics related to the material IROs included in Bankinter Group's Sustainability Plan, ensuring their proper supervision and integration into the Group's strategy.

1.3.2 Alignment of remuneration policy with ESG objectives

Bankinter Group's remuneration policy is designed to be coherently aligned with ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) objectives. This alignment seeks to incentivise behaviours and outcomes that generate long-term sustainable value, ensuring that the incentives provided for in the remuneration system adequately consider the risks related to sustainability, capital, liquidity and the timing of benefits.

To ensure this alignment, Bankinter Group's remuneration policy includes variable components linked to performance on ESG criteria. This translates into the evaluation of managers and staff not only for their financial results, but also for their contribution to the achievement of the Group's environmental, social and governance objectives. In this way, a corporate culture is fostered that values and rewards responsible and sustainable practices.

Furthermore, as previously indicated, the remuneration committee continuously reviews these policies to ensure they adapt to changes in the Group's strategy and market conditions, as well as to assess their effectiveness in promoting proper risk control and management. This review includes an assessment of whether the remuneration policy contributes to the creation of long-term value and whether it is aligned with international best practices in sustainability.

Taken together, these measures ensure that Bankinter Group's remuneration policy not only promotes financial success but also reinforces the Group's commitment to sustainability and social responsibility, aligning incentives and remuneration practices with the ESG objectives established by the Institution.

The variable remuneration of Executive Directors, as well as key personnel, is determined through the application of highly demanding indicators, fully aligned

with the Group's risk profile, and which are fundamental to its long-term sustainability.

To do this, the calculation of variable remuneration is carried out in three phases:

- First phase: achievement of the annual and multi-year goals is assessed based on the indicators established for each case.
- Second phase: the variable remuneration calculated based on the above indicators is adjusted by the risk appetite framework (hereinafter, "RAF") indicators aligned with metrics that adequately reflect the most significant risks, including ESG risks.

These indicators affect 100% of the accrued variable remuneration and may even reduce it to zero but never increase it.

Bankinter Group currently relies on six RAF indicators, two of which are related to environmental and social targets: Financed emissions (which measures the impact on decarbonising the economy through the financing granted by the bank to its customers), and the Institution's total NPS (*Net Promoter Score*) based on quality surveys (which measures the customers' willingness to recommend the Institution).

Each indicator has a defined objective, tolerance and limit that are approved by the board of directors at the proposal of the risk and compliance committee. Each indicator is measured quarterly, so there are four measurements per year for each indicator. Non-compliance with the tolerance and limit levels will result in a penalty being applied to the accrued variable remuneration and may even adjust it to zero.

- Third phase: variable remuneration is adjusted according to ROE TTC¹, following the scale determined by the board of directors, on the proposal of the risk and compliance committee, with the objective of creating long-term value and developing the Institution and its Group sustainably over the coming years, aligned with shareholders' interests.

These three stages apply to both annual variable remuneration and multi-year variable remuneration. The second and third stages involve ex ante adjustments.

Further information is available in the directors' remuneration policy and remuneration report, available on the Institution's corporate website.

¹ROE TTC (through the cycle), return on invested capital: A metric designed to evaluate the Bank's medium- to long-term profitability, isolating the cyclical component introduced into the income statement by the cost of risk, as well as other extraordinary results which, while they should be considered part of the Institution's historical profitability, constitute isolated and unique events that are not used as a reference in a forward-looking assessment of profitability.

1.3.3 Due diligence

To explain the due diligence process for material IROs carried out by Bankinter Group, a table is included that links the key elements of the process with the applicable disclosure requirements and the relevant sections of the report.

Essential elements of due diligence	Sections of the Consolidated Statement of Non-financial Information and Sustainability
Integration of due diligence into governance, strategy, and business model	Section 1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies. Page 17 Section 1.3.2 Alignment of the remuneration policy with ESG objectives. Page 22 Section 1.4.4 Integration of impacts, risks and opportunities into the strategy and business model. Page 35
Collaboration with affected stakeholders at all key stages of due diligence	Section 1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies. Page 17 Section 1.4.3 Relationship with stakeholders. Page 34 Section 1.2 Double Materiality Exercise. Page 5 Section 3.1.3 Dialogue with the staff. Page 93 Section 3.2.1 Dialogue with stakeholders. Page 115 The MDR-P (Minimum Disclosure Requirements on Policies) are met throughout the thematic standards, which detail the environmental, social and governance policies adopted to address the identified impacts, risks and opportunities.
Identification and evaluation of adverse incidents	Section 1.2 Double Materiality Exercise. Page 5 Section 1.4.4 Integration of impacts, risks and opportunities into the strategy and business model. Page 35
Adoption of measures to address these adverse incidents	Requirements relating to the adoption of measures to address adverse incidents are addressed in a cross-cutting manner throughout the thematic standards of the regulations. In these particular requirements are addressed in E1 (Climate Change), S1 (Employees), S4 (Consumers and End Users) and G1 (Business Conduct), where the actions implemented to mitigate negative impacts and promote responsible management in environmental, social and governance matters are detailed.
Monitoring the effectiveness of these efforts and communication	The MDR-M (Minimum Disclosure Requirements on Metrics) are met throughout the thematic standards, providing information on the indicators used to measure environmental, social and governance performance, as well as monitoring progress on established commitments. The MDR-T (Minimum Disclosure Requirements on Targets) are disclosed in the specific sections on objectives and targets within each of the thematic standards, detailing the commitments established and monitoring their progress over time.

1.3.4 Risk management system and internal control related to the Sustainability information disclosure process (SCIIS)

a. Characteristics and components of the sustainability information risk management and internal control system

In compliance with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and in accordance with Technical Guide 1/2014 of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), Bankinter Group is implementing a Sustainability Information Internal Control System (SCIIS in Spanish) with a robust three-year risk management and internal control plan to ensure accuracy and transparency in the disclosure of sustainability information.

This system is designed taking into account international regulations and standards, such as the Integrated Internal Control Framework developed by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and the ICSR Report (Internal Control Sustainability Reporting). The framework and international standards establish five components that must be the basis for the effectiveness of the internal control system: control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication and monitoring activities.

The components must be present and operational, so that, within the scope of the SCIIS, they are capable of preventing, detecting, correcting and mitigating material errors or fraud in information related to Sustainability.

The Financial and Non-Financial Information Control department of Bankinter Group carries out an annual general evaluation of the SCIIS system based on these components. To this end, it considers in its evaluation the results of the double materiality analysis, incorporating into the control scope those issues related to the standards and sub-standards of the CSRD that have been identified as material.

New disclosure requirements may be integrated into the SCIIS model on an annual basis based on the results of the review of the double materiality analysis, which may lead to a redefinition of the current scope.

As part of the improvements to be made in the three-year plan, an annual SCIIS review report will be prepared, reporting on the overall assessment of the COSO-based SCIIS as well as the outcome of the monitoring of the risks and controls of the

SCIIS model, as detailed in the section 'Monitoring and reporting to the management and governing bodies'.

b. Scope of the Internal Control System for Sustainability Information

The consolidation perimeter of the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement and Sustainability Information is the one used for the construction of the SCIIS, thereby ensuring that the information presented is coherent and complete, reflecting the activities of all entities within the Group.

c. Scope, assessment and risk management and controls as part of the sustainability information disclosure process

■ Risk identification, assessment and prioritisation methodology

Bankinter Group carries out a process of identifying, assessing and prioritising non-financial risks, including those related to climate change and other factors, which are disclosed as part of the sustainability information.

Bankinter Group's SCIIS process defines as a key risk the possibility that an event materialises due to errors in reporting information, regulatory changes or errors in information or governance systems, which affect the reliability, accuracy and integrity of the sustainability information disclosed by the Bank.

The Financial and Non-Financial Information Control division has conducted an analysis of the indicators required by current regulations (CSRD Directive and Law 11/2018). Based on the analysis, the most relevant indicators that could present a higher associated risk have been identified for prioritising their review, considering variables such as potential relevance, calculation complexity, consolidation of information from subsidiaries, etc.

Clear policies and procedures have also been established for the collection, verification and reporting of sustainability indicators. These policies are periodically reviewed and updated to reflect best practices and regulatory changes.

■ Control strategy for risk mitigation

Bankinter Group has narratives and flowcharts of the processes for calculating and reporting the disclosure requirements associated with the material indicators, as well as the corresponding controls defined by the first line of defence to mitigate the risks in the sustainability information disclosure process.

Furthermore, as part of the three-year plan for the full implementation of the control system within the SCIIS assessment, work is being done to incorporate an annual

internal certification process for the identified controls at different levels in the organisation.

The result of the process is monitored by the Financial and Non-Financial Information Control division and presented to the audit committee and sustainability committee for their information.

- **Risk and control assessment and management tool**

As part of its control system improvement plan, Bankinter Group is developing the incorporation of a GRC tool that incorporates SCIS regulations, risks and controls, reducing manual tasks and allowing for traceability and consistency of the process at all times.

The risks and controls of the sustainability information disclosure process will be assessed in the GRC tool in accordance with the Group's risk and control assessment methodology.

- **Integration of risk and control assessment findings into internal functions and processes**

In this context, the risk and control assessment model is based on the identification and assessment of risks, the performance of self-assessments of controls by the first line, as well as on continuous and specific supervisions carried out by the second and third lines. The results (recommendations, action plans, etc.) are included in the supervisory reports that are submitted to the governance bodies.

Bankinter Group also conducts ongoing training exercises for its staff on the importance of sustainability and compliance with SCIS procedures. This ensures that all levels of the organisation are aligned with sustainability goals.

- d. Supervision and reporting to the governing bodies

Bankinter Group's board of directors has the non-delegable authority to establish a risk management and control framework that takes into account all the different types of risks, both financial and non-financial, that may arise and the periodic monitoring of internal information and control systems, with a level of risk that allows:

- Achieve strategic objectives with controlled volatility.
- Ensure business stability, financial strength and reputation of the Group (stakeholders).
- Contribute to the achievement of the SDGs approved by the UN.
- Promote a culture of risk awareness.

The audit committee reviews the quality, clarity, consistency, and completeness of both financial and non-financial information, and reports to the board of directors prior to its publication.

The audit committee reviews the quality, clarity, consistency, and completeness of both financial and non-financial information, and reports to the board of directors prior to its publication.

The Financial and Non-Financial Information Control division acts as a second line of support to the audit committee in overseeing the effectiveness of internal controls over sustainability information, reporting to both the committee and the board of directors.

For its part, the internal audit department conducts periodic reviews of the SCIS system to ensure its effectiveness and compliance with applicable regulations. The multi-year audit plan includes the review of the SCIS and other activities related to non-financial information, including sustainability information. Audit work, as well as the periodic follow-up of recommendations, is reported to the audit committee.

1.3.5 Internal audit function in sustainability

The Internal Audit function actively participates in strengthening sustainability management within the Group. By applying a systematic and disciplined approach, Internal Audit contributes to ensuring that governance processes and risk management and internal control activities are robust and effective. This work not only supports the achievement of organisational objectives but also drives continuous improvements in sustainable management.

Within the multi-year internal audit plan, processes related to sustainability have been integrated, covering the management of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) risks. Furthermore, the audit function supports transparency and responsible disclosure to the market, with periodic reviews of sustainability information made available externally and of its internal control system (SCIS).

1.4 Strategy

1.4.1 Business model

Positioning and value proposition

Bankinter is the fifth-largest Spanish bank by assets and one of the most resilient listed banks in the Eurozone, according to the European Banking Authority. The Group maintains a presence in Spain, Portugal, Ireland, and Luxembourg, with a diversified activity both across markets within the European Union and across business lines.

Traditionally, the Group has maintained strong levels of profitability, operational efficiency, and asset quality. In terms of business lines, the bank stands out for a strong specialisation in Commercial Banking (for individual customers) and, within this, significant activity in Wealth Management (for high-net-worth customers or private banking) and Corporate & SME Banking. This specialisation is combined with prudent risk management, a customer service culture, and efficient capital allocation, elements that have enabled the bank to maintain good business performance, mainly supported by organic growth.

Over more than 60 years of history, the bank has been a pioneer in digitalisation and financial innovation, having early on introduced mobile banking solutions, digital brokerage, robo-advisors, and fully digital investment advisory services.

In this context, Bankinter develops a commercial strategy based on a business model balanced by segments and geographies, focused on profitable growth, recurring revenues, and the sustained generation of value for customers, shareholders, and other stakeholders.

Structure of Activities and Business Segments

The Group's business model is structured around complementary areas of activity, defined by the nature of the products offered, the needs of the customers and the distribution channels used.

- Commercial Banking – the core of the relationship with individual and wealth customers, integrating savings, investment, financing, and specialised advisory solutions through a multichannel and personalised service model.

- Corporate & SME Banking – focused on financing and financial services for large corporations, the public sector, medium-sized enterprises, and SMEs, including support in growth processes, internationalisation, and financial management.
- Consumer lending – delivered through credit cards, personal loans, and payment solutions, contributing to revenue diversification, strengthening relationships with individual customers, and developing payment capabilities and new business lines within the Group's commercial model.
- International Activity – with a consolidated banking presence in Portugal and strategic development of consumer and mortgage businesses in Ireland, progressively evolving into a broader financial franchise in products and services. Luxembourg – complements the Group's international presence through specialised financial activities, primarily related to asset and wealth management.

Geographic presence and diversification

Spain remains the Group's main market, concentrating the majority of commercial and customer relationship activities. However, the growth strategy has driven selective expansion into other European countries, especially Portugal and Ireland, which allows the Group to:

- reduce geographic concentration of risk,
- broaden sources of revenue generation,
- leverage differentiated growth dynamics within the European Union.

Customers, channels, and value chain

The Group provides financial services to a diversified customer base, including:

- individuals and households,
- companies and the public sector,
- customers with specialised wealth and investment needs.

Customer relationships are managed through a multichannel model that integrates a specialised commercial network, remote channels, and digital platforms, supported by advanced technological capabilities that enhance user experience, service personalisation, and operational efficiency.

The banking value chain also incorporates relationships with technology providers, financial markets, specialised partners, and other agents necessary for the comprehensive provision of financial services, within a framework of prudent risk management, regulatory compliance, and oversight.

Performance and key highlights of 2025

The 2025 financial year was marked by strong financial and commercial performance, reflected in:

- a record net profit of 1,090 million euros (+14.4%),
- growth in customer business volumes and off-balance-sheet resources,
- maintenance of high levels of profitability, efficiency, and risk quality within the European banking sector.
- Bankinter's gross operating income reached 3,047 million euros in 2025, representing a 5% increase compared with 2024, when it stood at 2,902 million euros. The breakdown of gross operating income at the end of 2025 by the Group's significant business segments is presented below:

Breakdown of gross operating income by segment (in thousands of euros)		
	2025	2024
Customer segments	2,730,600	2,801,717
Commercial Banking and Private Banking	1,333,718	1,329,794
Corporate & SME Banking	1,116,685	1,197,025
Consumer loans	280,198	274,898
BK Portugal	366,708	346,214
BK Ireland	117,598	103,138
Capital Markets	391,000	343,800
Corporate Centre Adjustment	-559,037	-693,391
Total	3,046,869	2,901,477

Alongside these results, three particularly significant strategic milestones stand out:

Creation of the Consumer Banking, Payments and New Businesses Division

In November 2025, Bankinter decided to integrate its consumer finance subsidiary (Bankinter Consumer Finance) into the bank and to create a Consumer Banking, Payments and New Businesses Division reporting directly to the chief executive officer. This new corporate structure aims to drive profitable growth in the consumer and payments business, accelerate the development of new value propositions, and intensify innovation in digital payments and emerging financial solutions.

The integration strengthens unified management of the consumer finance business, improves operational synergies, and advances the construction of a comprehensive payments and new businesses platform, enhancing the Group's competitive position against traditional banks, neobanks, and fintech players in the digital financial ecosystem.

Integration of EVO Banco: The incorporation of EVO's customers into

the Group's digital organisation allowed the consolidation of a fully digital and scalable banking platform, strengthening customer acquisition through digital channels, operational efficiency, and the deployment of artificial intelligence across commercial, risk, and customer service processes.

Consolidation of the business in Ireland

During 2025, Ireland was confirmed as one of the main vectors of international growth, operating under its own brand and banking licence, with dynamism in the mortgage business and progressive expansion of the product offering. The development of this market, together with Portugal, increases the international contribution to the Group's revenues and strengthens its structural diversification within the European Union.

1.4.2 The Group's Commitment to Sustainability (Sustainability Policy and Plan)

Over the past decade, Bankinter Group has demonstrated a strong commitment to sustainability, integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria into its corporate strategy. The lines of action of this strategy are structured under sustainability plans, such as 'Noughts and Crosses' Plan (2012-2015 / 2016-2020), 3D Plan (2021-2023) and the ADN Plan (2024-2026). These plans seek to promote sustainable and inclusive development, aligning with the corporate values of agility, enthusiasm, integrity and originality. Thanks to these initiatives, Bankinter Group not only contributes to protecting the environment, but also fosters a positive impact on the society and economy of the countries where it operates.

The bank has been publishing sustainability reports periodically for more than a decade (called non-financial information statements since the entry into force of Law 11/2018 on non-financial information and diversity). In this way, Bankinter Group guarantees transparency and monitoring of its progress in this area.

Sustainability policy

In May 2025, the board of directors approved a new update to the Group's Sustainability Policy, proposed by the sustainability and appointments committee as the body responsible for advising and making recommendations to the board on matters covered by this policy, as well as for ensuring that non-financial and diversity information is made public.

The Sustainability Policy defines the framework within which Bankinter Group integrates the Bank's values – Agility, Enthusiasm, Integrity and Originality – along with the principles of responsible management into its activities to create economic, social and environmental value.

This Policy is the main reference for managing the Bank's environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects and covers the management of all IROs identified as material. It takes a comprehensive approach to ensuring the identification and management of the most relevant IROs, aligning with the requirements of the CSRD and the sub-topics outlined in this directive.

Each of the principles established in the Sustainability Policy addresses, in a cross-cutting manner, the different sub-topics defined in the regulatory framework, thus guaranteeing that the material IROs linked to areas such as climate change, people

management, customer relations and corporate governance are reflected in the Bank's strategic guidelines.

In the 2025 update, some of the principles have been redefined and structured within each of the three dimensions of sustainability (environmental, social, and governance), defining the lines of action in each of them, as well as the instruments to implement them (strategic plans, associated objectives, communication channels, and training and skills development).

The Policy applies to all entities that make up Bankinter Group and reflects the commitment to align with international protocols and standards such as the United Nations 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreements, among others. Bankinter is also a signatory to alliances and standards such as the United Nations Global Compact Guiding Principles, the Equator Principles, the Principles for Responsible Banking and the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative. These frameworks reinforce Bankinter Group's commitment to sustainability and its integration into the corporate strategy.

Bankinter Group also considers the opinions and expectations of its stakeholders as a core element in its development and implementation. To this end, the Bank carries out periodic materiality analyses, through which it identifies and prioritises the most relevant sustainability issues, integrating the perspectives of its main stakeholders. The principles of this policy are published on Bankinter Group's corporate website and are available to all stakeholders.

2024-26 ADN Sustainability Plan

Sustainability plans are the instrument that the Bank implements to deploy its Sustainability Policy. For the structuring of this Plan 2024-26, the following references, among others, were considered:

- The Spanish Companies Act and Law 11/2018, of 28 December, on non-financial information and diversity.
- Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards corporate sustainability reporting (the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive or CSRD).
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to sustainability reporting standards (ESRS).
- The recommendations included in the Code of Good Governance of Listed Companies approved by the CNMV.

- The commitments that Bankinter Group has signed within the framework of various international initiatives, including, among others, the Guiding Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the Equator Principles, the Principles for Responsible Banking and the initiative for the financial sector of the United Nations Environment Programme and Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA).
- Analysis of the results of assessments by leading ESG analysts and rating agencies.
- International standards and frameworks relating to Sustainability management (GRI, IIRC, ISO 26000, SGE 21, etc.).
- Analysis of the results of satisfaction surveys completed by stakeholder groups such as customers and employees.
- The goals associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).
- Consideration of best practices from global industry leaders.
- Materiality analysis carried out in 2023.

The ADN Sustainability Plan 2024-26 is made up of 3 pillars:

- **"A" is for responsible action.** It focuses on the Bank's ethical management and its commitment to responsible and transparent business practices. Its strategic lines are corporate governance, ethics and transparency, human rights and supply chain.
- **"D" is for differentiation.** The Bank positions itself as an organisation with distinctive core values, thanks to its provision of innovative solutions with the best available technologies, such as artificial intelligence, recognised quality service, and advanced people management. The strategic lines linked to differentiation are: customer relations, people management, sustainable innovation and relations with the local community.
- **"N" is for sustainable business ("negocio sostenible" in Spanish).** It covers aspects related to Bankinter Group's business from a sustainable perspective, incorporating new business opportunities that arise for the Bank, and also addresses ESG risks. The strategic lines linked to this pillar are sustainable finance, climate change, natural capital and cybersecurity.

The achievement of business objectives must be compatible not only with regulatory compliance, but also with the development of best practices and national and international standards required for its activity. The Strategic Plan also serves to comply with regulatory requirements in terms of sustainability and following recommendations from international advisors, such as sustainability rating agencies and corporate responsibility observatories.

Throughout the report and specifically in each section on specific ESRS, the key sustainability objectives relating to each material IRO are detailed. However, those related to new ESG-related business opportunities are noteworthy, as they are closely linked to the Bank's inclusive strategy with its customers, to help them in the transition to a more sustainable and low-carbon economy.

2024-2026 ADN Sustainability Plan



Action

Strategic pillar "A", corresponding to "Responsible action". Strategic lines:

- Corporate Governance
- Ethics and transparency
- Human rights
- Supply chain



Differentiation

Strategic pillar "D", which corresponds to "Differentiation". Strategic lines:

- Customer relations
- People management
- Sustainable innovation
- Relationship with the local community



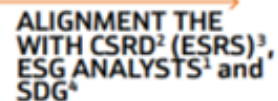
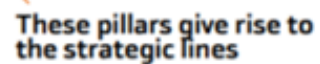
Business

Strategic pillar "N", which corresponds to "Sustainable business" (in Spanish, 'Negocio sostenible'). Strategic lines:

- Climate change risks
- Natural capital risks
- Cybersecurity risks
- Sustainable Finance/Opportunities



2024-2026 ADN Sustainability Plan



MATERIAL ISSUES

1. ESG, environmental, social and governance
2. CSRD: Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive
3. ESRS: European Sustainability Reporting Standards
4. SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

Key milestones for 2025

Over the last few financial years, Bankinter Group strengthened its sustainability function, providing it with greater resources, placing it under the direct hierarchical dependence of the Chairman's Office of Bankinter Group and under the supervision of the sustainability and appointments committee. Thus, this board committee adopts the functions of reviewing the Strategic Sustainability Plan, monitoring the strategy and supervising the performance of the Group's ESG indicators, monitoring the dialogue with stakeholders, evaluating ESG risks and ensuring the public dissemination of non-financial and diversity information.

With this organisation, Bankinter Group seeks to respond to the growing challenges in terms of sustainability. Specifically, the sustainability function is aimed at meeting the following objectives:

- Promote the identification, evaluation and capture of value creation opportunities arising from the sustainable transition in both the environmental and social dimensions.
- Lead Bankinter Group to the highest level in the sustainability standards defined by the European Union.
- Ensure complete and rapid adaptation to current and future regulatory and supervisory requirements.
- Transmitting Bankinter Group's contribution to ESG concerns to its numerous internal and external stakeholders.

On the occasion of the publication of the CSRD, the development of the ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards), and the associated EFRAG (European Financial Reporting Advisory Group) guidelines, Bankinter Group carried out a double materiality analysis in 2024, which has been reviewed and updated during 2025. The process of this exercise is detailed in section 1.2 Double Materiality Exercise, and as a result of the update, grouping, and reclassification, 30 material impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) have been identified in the areas of climate change (ESRS E1), own employees (ESRS S1), consumers and end users (ESRS S4), and governance (ESRS G1), compared to the 43 identified in 2024.

Based on the development of the double materiality analyses under these new standards, Bankinter has carried out an alignment of the ADN Plan to this new exercise, prioritising initiatives, standardising metrics, structuring control processes, and providing additional monitoring of the lines of work in the Group's subsidiaries. In this way, the progress made in the ADN Plan respond to the material issues identified under the new methodology.

Some of the main milestones achieved in 2025 in sustainability, included in the strategic lines of the ADN Plan, are set out below. However, they will be described in greater detail in the sections corresponding to ESRS E1, S1, S4, and G1 of this report, alongside the main objectives for 2026 relating to each IRO identified as material.

In the area of **Responsible Action**, as described above, Bankinter Group has carried out an update of the double materiality analysis in accordance with the current sustainability reporting requirements.

Furthermore, Bankinter Group has updated some of the relevant policies within the Group, such as the Sustainability Policy and the ESG Risk Integration Policy in investment decisions.

In addition, an ambitious ESG training plan has been implemented across the entire workforce, and work related to critical sustainability aspects has continued to be included in internal audit plans.

In the **Differentiation** pillar, both in Spain and Portugal, the healthy company certifications and ISO 45001 occupational health and safety certifications have been renewed.

The Bank has also continued to promote financial education through various programmes such as the digital platform *Money Town*, the project "Your Finances, Your Future" together with the Spanish Banking Association (AEB, for its acronym in Spanish), the *Game of Traders* game for students and workshops on financial education adapted for the elderly and people with intellectual disabilities. Furthermore, a global customer service protocol has been created and the customer recommendation indicator (NPS) has continued to improve.

Accessibility in corporate buildings has also continued to be enhanced, and corporate well-being programmes, such as the "Bankinter Te Cuida" programme, have been strengthened.

In the **Sustainable Business** dimension, Bankinter has placed a strong focus on developing business with ESG criteria through the launch of new products for companies (Energy Saving Certificates advance loan) and individuals (eco-renovation loan and energy efficiency simulator), distribution agreements for sustainable mobility and self-consumption, advisory services in decarbonisation, and the structuring and coordination of green and sustainable bonds.

Alongside commercial developments, Bankinter Group has also advanced in managing climate and environmental risks to align with the expectations of the European Central Bank.

In this area, it is worth highlighting the fulfilment of the decarbonisation roadmap for the corporate book, achieving a 15.6% reduction in financed emissions per million euros, with respect to 2024 (more details are included in section 2.2.3 Action).

Furthermore, Bankinter has approved and published interim decarbonisation targets to 2030 for the most emissions-intensive sectors, in line with the Paris Agreements and UNEPFI recommendations, with the ultimate objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

During this year, Bankinter has updated its sustainable finance marketing framework, as well as its green bond framework.

Finally, it is noteworthy that the bank's Environmental Management System has been re-certified according to ISO 14001, and the corporate carbon footprint calculation has been externally verified in accordance with ISO 14064.

A strategy recognised by the market

Bankinter's sustainability management was once again recognised in 2025 by the Bank's continuing place in the main sustainability indices (Dow Jones Best-in-class Index and the FTSE4Good). Meanwhile, sustainability rating agencies such as MSCI, Sustainalytics and ISS upgraded Bankinter's rating with respect to 2024.

1.4.3 Relationship with stakeholders

Bankinter Group has identified and prioritised the stakeholders with which it maintains a two-way relationship, identifying and managing their needs and expectations and incorporating them into the various sustainability plans that have been defined over the last few years. Below is a list of the channels of dialogue with each stakeholder group, as well as the areas responsible for managing them.

Shareholders	Dialogue channels	Management officers	Main inputs and value creation
Shareholders	Shareholders' Office Annual General Meeting	Shareholders' Office Manager	Direct information to the Bank's shareholders, approval of results and main strategic decisions
Investors and Analysts	Roadshows Meetings Questionnaires	Head of Investor Relations Head of Sustainability	ESG trends, material issues for analysts when evaluating companies, sharing the Bank's strategy and main objectives
Customers	Quality surveys Customer Service area Data Privacy Officer Digital security mailbox/fraud Branches	Head of Quality Head of Customer Service area Data Privacy Officer Digital Security Division Commercial staff	Information regarding customer satisfaction with the Bank's products and services, collaboration with customers to improve processes and customer experience, resolution of incidents, complaints and claims
Regulatory bodies (Bank of Spain, CNMV, ECB)	Circulars Meetings	Chief Regulatory Compliance and Corporate Governance Officer Supervisor relations department	Adaptation of the Bank's products and services to current regulations and preparation for future requirements
Employees	Meetings with workers' representatives Workplace Climate Surveys Internal quality surveys Whistleblowing channel Queries mailbox Intranet	Head of Labour Relations People Management, Internal Communication, and CSR Department Head of Quality Head of Internal Audit People Management, Internal Communication, and CSR Department People Management, Internal Communication, and CSR Department	Information on the degree of staff satisfaction with the Bank, identification of main areas for improvement, implementation of action plans, updated information to staff on the company's day-to-day operations, incident management and resolution of queries.
Suppliers	Procurement portal Follow-up meetings Questionnaires	Head of Efficiency and Transformation Head of Sustainability	Relationship with the Bank's various suppliers to ensure compliance with regulations in this area, involvement in the ESG development of suppliers, payment management
Partners, Universities and Business Schools	Meetings Forums Workshops	Head of Fundación Innovación Bankinter Communication Department Head of Sustainability	Bank visibility, success stories, alliances with the educational sector
Third sector	Social action mailbox Alliances	People Management, Internal Communication, and CSR Department	Collaboration with the third sector, visibility for solidarity initiatives
Media	Press conferences Press releases Social media Press room	Communication Department	Up-to-date information about the Bank in all media, both traditional and digital, relationship of trust to communicate Bank-related news to society
Society (others not previously included)	Social media Corporate website Reptrak Survey	Communication Department Communication Department Corporate Reputation department	Bank's engagement with society to communicate its products and services, and the key projects it is involved in, reputation measurement and the development of action plans

Bankinter Group's main stakeholders include shareholders, customers, employees, regulatory bodies, investors and analysts, suppliers, the media, third sector organisations and society in general (including nature as a silent stakeholder). For each of these stakeholders with a voice, Bankinter Group has established different communication channels that allow us to understand their expectations and concerns about the Bank's activity.

One of the most direct processes for integrating stakeholder opinions into the entity's strategy is the development of sustainability plans. These plans are based on the double materiality analyses carried out in recent years, which have included consultations with the various stakeholders to define the key strategic lines of the sustainability plan based on the most relevant issues for them. In this regard, all the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) identified as material in the latest materiality analysis have been incorporated into the three lines of action of the 2024-2026 ADN Sustainability Plan, thus ensuring alignment between the expectations of stakeholders and Bankinter Group's sustainable strategy.

Throughout this report, the different communication and incident management channels that Bankinter Group makes available to staff (see chapter 3.1.3 Dialogue with staff) or customers (see chapter 3.2.1 Dialogue with stakeholders) are described in greater detail.

1.4.4 Integration of impacts, risks and opportunities in the strategy and business model

Bankinter Group has identified the material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) in relation to its business model and its value chain, as detailed in section 1.2 Double materiality analysis. Throughout the chapters on environmental, social and governance information, there are specific details of how these material IROs have been incorporated into the company's strategy.

Bankinter Group has seamlessly integrated the material IROs identified in the double materiality analysis into its overall strategy, business model and sustainability strategy. This approach allows for direct alignment between the material aspects identified and the priorities established in the Bank's Sustainability Plan. These impacts and risks are not only managed proactively, but are also considered a key source for leveraging long-term opportunities to generate shared value for key stakeholders. Through this integration, Bankinter Group reinforces its commitment to sustainability and responds to the expectations of regulators and other key market players.

The identification of material risks has allowed Bankinter Group to incorporate preventive and corrective measures in its strategic management, ensuring the mitigation or reduction of negative impacts on its operations and the environment in which it operates. These risks, aligned with the strategic lines of the Sustainability Plan, include mitigation and adaptation to climate change, management of customer expectations regarding the Bank's products and services, commercial transparency and management of privacy and digital security issues. In this regard, the Bank's strategy has been designed to progressively reduce its environmental footprint, while promoting the transition towards a more sustainable economy, as well as a commitment to providing excellent service to customers, emphasising appropriate treatment, transparency and security in customer relations.

On the other hand, the material opportunities detected, mainly related to the ESG business, have been incorporated into Bankinter Group's business model as a key driver of innovation, competitiveness and support for customers in their transformation processes.

By integrating these opportunities into the Bank's strategy, it seeks not only to improve its economic performance, but also to contribute significantly to the sustainable development of society. By implementing new technological solutions and strengthening its commitment to sustainable finance, Bankinter Group is reinforcing its role as a key player in the new, more sustainable and digital economic model.

Finally, Bankinter Group's sustainability strategy, which incorporates material impacts, risks and opportunities, is aligned with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and with the different regulatory expectations. The Bank has established a system for monitoring and evaluating key sustainability indicators, which ensures consistency between its strategic decisions and its sustainability performance. This approach ensures that all of Bankinter Group's business decisions, both at an operational and strategic level, are aligned with sustainability principles and contribute to achieving long-term objectives.

1.4.5 Policies, processes, actions, parameters and goals

Throughout this report, responses are provided to the disclosure requirements regarding policies, processes, initiatives, parameters and goals of each of the material standards reported: ESRS E1, S1, S4 and G1.

In the sections dedicated to environmental, social and governance information, tables are included that detail the identification of material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs). These tables allow data subjects to clearly understand the existing policies that Bankinter Group has implemented for the management of these IROs, offering a transparent and accessible approach. Each policy is linked to specific material standards, allowing us to identify how each area of the Bank manages key issues for sustainable performance.

Additionally, the operational processes established by Bankinter Group to ensure the effective implementation of policies related to material aspects are described. These processes range from the integration of ESG criteria into strategic decision-making to the implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems that allow adjustments to be made when necessary.

In this way, Bankinter Group ensures that its actions in terms of sustainability are coherent and aligned with the goals established in its Sustainability Plan, while guaranteeing transparency and accountability in all areas of activity.

Finally, Bankinter Group establishes parameters and goals for the most relevant material IROs, which facilitates monitoring and measuring progress in relation to sustainability objectives. Goals include key performance indicators (KPIs) that allow progress to be assessed in both the short and long term. Throughout this report, the progress made to date and future goals are detailed, reflecting Bankinter Group's commitment to continuous improvement and the achievement of global sustainability objectives.

2. Environmental Information – ESRS E1

2.1 Identification and assessment of material environmental IROs

Bankinter is developing its sustainability strategy to minimise the negative impacts that its activity may have on its social and environmental surroundings and to enhance the positive ones. This strategy is transversal and involves all areas of the Bank and therefore all its businesses. Bankinter identifies the aspects of its activity that have the greatest impact on the environment through a management system for the needs and expectations of its main stakeholders.

As described in the section “1.2 Double Materiality Exercise of this report”, Bankinter carried out an update of the double materiality analysis during 2025, based on the analysis conducted in the previous year and following the guidance of the EFRAG IG1 *Materiality Assessment*. In this way, material IROs on which to focus sustainability reporting have been identified.

The phases followed were context analysis, definition of the value chain, identification of IROs and the assessment of both impact materiality and financial materiality.

Bankinter used internal exercises and reports, insofar as they were available for the different categories of IROs, so that this double materiality analysis was in line with the Bank's own management and strategy, and the material IROs obtained reflected the company's reality.

For this reason, in the specific analysis of risks related to climate change, Bankinter has taken into account the “*risk assessment*” exercise conducted to respond to the European Central Bank's *Thematic Review*, which analyses how different prudential risks (credit, market, liquidity, operational, and reputational) are affected by climate risk factors (transition and physical) across various time horizons. This exercise is explained in more detail in the next section.

In the case of impacts, the general methodology has been followed, that is, based on severity and probability.

Finally, for the assessment of opportunities, the Bank's ESG business plan has been taken into account, along with the time horizon and the calibration of internal stakeholder groups (considering both the probability and benefit of each opportunity)

The list of material IROs of the E1 standard for Bankinter Group is as follows:

Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO type	Description of the IRO	Current/ Potential	Category	Policies integrating IRO management
E1	Energy	-	Impact	Positive impact of Bankinter's business arising from the promotion of customer decarbonisation, through the integration of ESG criteria into the business plan and the provision of sustainable financial products (such as green bonds, sustainable funds, or renewable energy financing) that support the transition to a low-carbon economy.	Current	Positive	SFCC Energy sector ESG policy MA and climate change policy
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Impact	Increase in GHG emissions from financing and investment books due to higher volumes of assets or exposure to carbon-intensive economic activities.	Current	Negative	SFCC Energy sector ESG policy MA and climate change policy
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Risk	Delay in the transition towards climate change mitigation due to the prolongation in the implementation of effective actions by companies to reduce emissions until 2030	-	Medium term	SFCC Sectoral ESG policies MA and climate change policy
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Risk	Operational risk arising from damage to assets and/or interruption of operations caused by physical risks	-	Long term	Risk management and control framework Business continuity policy MA and climate change policy
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Risk	Business risk generated by a possible negative effect on the Bank's results due to the cessation of activities exposed to the materialisation of credit, market, operational, reputational or liquidity risks.	-	Medium term	Risk management and control framework MA and climate change policy
E1	Climate change mitigation Climate change adaptation	-	Risk	Inefficiencies in risk management as a result of the lack of integration or inadequate integration of traditional risks (credit, operational, etc.) with ESG risks.	-	Medium term	Risk management and control framework MA and climate change policy
E1	Climate change adaptation	-	Risk	Credit risk arising from the physical risks of climate change, which may affect customers and financed assets through direct damage, operational disruptions, or deterioration of their financial capacity.	-	Medium term	Risk management and control framework Sectoral ESG policies
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Opportunity	Reputational improvement due to increased development of sustainable products and advances in climate risk management by supervisors.	-	Medium term	SFCC MA and climate change policy
E1	Climate change mitigation	-	Opportunity	Improvement in the credit risk quality of financing books as a result of correct management of climate change risk	-	Medium term	Risk management and control framework
E1	Climate change adaptation Climate change mitigation	-	Opportunity	Opportunity arising from the growth of sustainable financing, through the development of products such as green bonds, sustainable loans, and financing for renewable energy or energy-efficient buildings, which support the energy transition and climate change mitigation and adaptation.	-	Short term	SFCC MA and climate change policy

2.1.1 Materiality analysis of climate change risks

To assess the materiality of climate change risks, Bankinter carries out exercises to quantify the effects that climate change can have on the different traditional risks and, therefore, the potential losses that it can have on its business. In conclusion, Bankinter considers these risks to be material, based on the assessment of their impacts as described below.

Climate risks are considered 'risk factors'. This means that they do not have an impact in themselves, but they do materialise through the risks traditionally managed by financial institutions. Specifically, in credit, market, operational, reputational and liquidity risks.

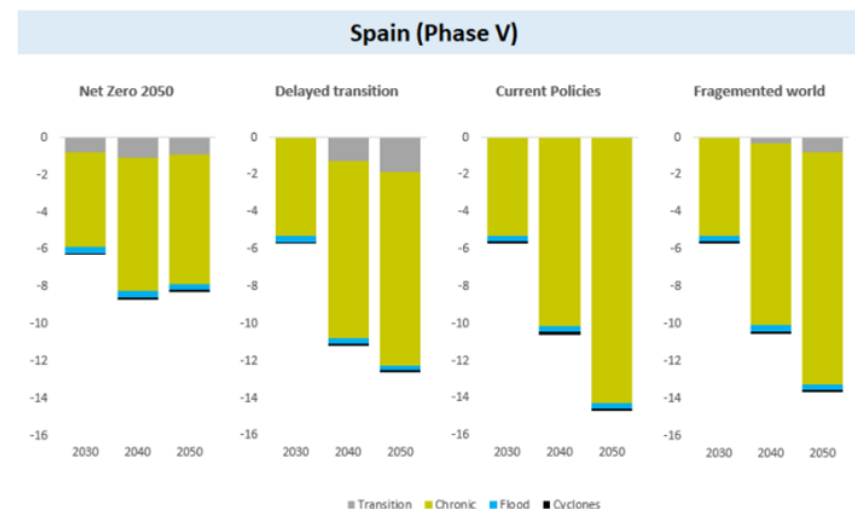
They also impact the business model over the medium and long term, depending on the extent to which the Bank's business involves sectors and markets vulnerable to these risks. Climate risks are therefore considered as a cross-cutting source of risk, included in each of the risk categories described below.

The assessment of the potential impacts of these risks is carried out from a dual perspective:

Top-down approach

One of the most important references in relation to the potential economic damage that climate and environmental risks can cause is the set of contents published by the *Network for Greening the Financial System* (hereinafter, NGFS). This association of central banks and supervisors is making a major effort to establish a common framework of scenarios and associated impacts, which provides a very solid basis on which to build impact analyses and, consequently, to determine the materiality of climate factors, especially with regard to credit risk. In November 2024, this organisation published the so-called Phase V of its scenarios, the most relevant novelty being the incorporation of a new damage function that gives greater prominence to physical risks.

The following graph shows the impacts on GDP for Spain, in terms of cumulative growth differential, of physical and transition risks in four scenarios that we take as a reference for the years 2030, 2040 and 2050 with respect to a theoretical scenario in which climate effects are ignored:



These Phase V impacts correspond to the NiGEM NGFS v1.24.2 model[REMIND-MAgPIE 3.3-4.8]², adding those associated with flooding and cyclones that come from Phase IV (NiGEM NGFS v1.23.2 model[Climate Analytics]³).

The narrative describing these four scenarios considered is summarised in the following points:

- Orderly: this is the desired scenario and represents an orderly transformation through effective policies and innovation to reach the goal of net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050, keeping the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Since this is an orderly scenario, not only are physical risks mitigated to the maximum, but those associated with the energy transition are kept at moderate levels.
- Disorderly: In this scenario, effective actions to reduce emissions are delayed until 2030 and therefore it is necessary to introduce urgent measures that cause a temporary energy shock. To a certain extent, although on a different scale, this is what is currently happening as a result of the Ukraine conflict and its effects on energy prices. Therefore, by acting late and in a disorderly manner, both the impact of transition risks and physical risks is greater, limiting the temperature increase to 2°C.

²For more details, see the document NGFS Climate Scenarios Technical Documentation V5.0 (November 2024)

³For more details, see the document NGFS Climate Scenarios Technical Documentation V4.1 (November 2023)

- *Hot House World*: This scenario assumes that current policies are maintained, which causes emissions to continue to grow and, therefore, leads to greater exposure to physical risks. However, transition risks are not considered in this context.⁴
- *Fragmented World*: A delayed and divergent political response is assumed between different countries, which ultimately results in ineffective action where high transition risks coincide with a limited capacity to reduce emissions. This scenario seems plausible given the current geopolitical tensions, as well as a probable change of plans in the US under the Trump administration. Indeed, by early 2025, all major US banks had left the Net Zero Banking Alliance, and later the alliance itself was fully dissolved.

As can be seen, even in the best of scenarios, physical risks have a material impact on the economy as a whole. In addition, acute physical risks can concentrate their impacts over short periods of time, in specific geographic areas, as well as in specific activities.

Bankinter uses these scenarios to assess potential future impacts both in terms of losses associated with stress situations and in terms of capital needs.

On this basis, in 2024 financial year, Bankinter carried out a Materiality Analysis of Climate and Environmental Risks, studying the different impacts, under the hypothesis of realisation of the different scenarios on traditional risks such as credit, operational, reputational, market and liquidity risks. The methodology used involves:

- Defining the "Risk drivers" or transmission channels of each risk.
- Defining time horizons.
- Conducting a qualitative analysis of the potential impact of climate risks on traditional risks.
- Conducting a quantitative analysis of each of these.

This exercise has been carried out for all the Bank's geographies and businesses and for the first three climate scenarios⁵ stated in three time horizons, in accordance with the horizons established in exercises such as the ICAAP or the recommendations of the EBA (European Banking Authority) for this type of analysis related to climate risks: short term, medium term and long term.

The impact assessment is carried out using a severity scale from 1 to 5:

Severity	High	Medium-High	Medium	Medium - Low	Low
Impact	5	4 - 4.9	3 - 3.9	2 - 2.9	0 - 1.9

The assessment carried out on the possible impact of climate risks on each of the traditional risks is detailed below.

Credit risk

Climate risks (physical and transition) can have an impact on credit risk because they increase the probability of non-payment or non-compliance by borrowers with respect to their obligations to Bankinter, due to a reduction in their income as a result of a climate event. Specifically, these three Bankinter books may be affected:

- Mortgage book: they may lead to a reduction in the value of the assets that serve as collateral.
- Financing for individuals with personal guarantees: these may affect borrowers and therefore increase the risk of default on their financial obligations.
- Financing to companies: Some economic sectors are particularly vulnerable to climate risks, such as agriculture, construction, energy or insurance. Companies in these sectors may see their productivity and business models affected or their supply chains interrupted if these risks materialise.

The analysis of the impact of climate risks on credit risk has been carried out taking into account the book distribution data detailed above and transition and physical risks.

Transition risk can impact credit risk mainly through climate policies/regulations, investor/ customer behaviour and technological development requiring higher capital investments. For the qualitative analysis of its impact through credit risk, a theoretical exercise is carried out to identify the transmission channels through which climate risks can impact the three loan books and the impact and probability of occurrence that they could have in the three defined time and climate horizons is evaluated.

Regarding physical risks, they can affect credit risk mainly through extreme weather events, such as floods, forest fires and other natural disasters, which impact the

⁴ In this scenario, a financial risk of NON-transition could be considered. That is, a risk derived from excessive exposure to projects that, without a real transition, will not achieve the expected return values in their business plans.

⁵ The Fragmented World scenario can be seen as a combination of the Delayed Transition and Current Policies scenarios, so it has not been considered necessary to incorporate it in this analysis.

value of assets and the payment capacity of customers. To analyse this impact, the transmission channels of physical risk in the Bank's three loan books are identified, considering the probability of occurrence and the potential impact of these risks in different time horizons and under the three climate scenarios.

Market risk

Physical and transition climate risks may impact market risk, affecting these Bankinter books:

- *Trading Book + Banking Book*: Some economic sectors are particularly vulnerable to climate risks, both physical and transitional, such as agriculture, construction, energy or insurance. Bonds issued by companies in these sectors may be at risk if any of these risks materialise.
- *Non-trading Book*: Physical risks, such as natural disasters, can deteriorate the credit quality of assets in *Non-Trading Book* books, increasing defaults and reducing the value of collateral. However, transition risks, arising from regulatory and economic changes towards a low-carbon economy, may affect specific sectors where the financial institution has exposure, increasing the risk of credit losses and adjustments in asset valuation.

Transition risks can impact market risk by affecting the value of financial assets linked to carbon-intensive sectors or those not aligned with the climate transition. Changes in regulatory policies, technology or investor preferences can cause sudden adjustments in the prices of these assets, increasing the volatility of investment portfolios. Furthermore, an accelerated or disorderly transition could generate significant losses in fixed and variable income instruments, affecting the market position and financial results of the bank. To analyse these effects, the vulnerability to climate transition risk of each of the sectors with exposure in the two books is assessed, the vulnerability of each sector is obtained and multiplied by its exposure.

Physical risk can impact market risk by altering the value of financial assets related to sectors or regions vulnerable to extreme weather events, such as floods or droughts. To carry out the qualitative analysis of the impact of physical risk on market risk, the vulnerability to climate risk of each of the sectors with exposure in the two market books (*Trading Book + Banking Book* and *Non-trading Book*) is assessed. Once the vulnerability of each sector is obtained, it is multiplied by its exposure.

In order to estimate the quantitative impact of climate risks on market risks, these books, mostly composed of securities issued by public or financial institutions, have been analysed using a tool that establishes climate ratings on each issuer, stressing it in terms of climate scenarios and time frames and using qualitative analysis as the basis.

Liquidity risk

Climate risks (physical and transition) can impact liquidity risk due to a reduction in asset quality, an increase in non-performing loans, an increase in cash demands and even a loss of value in the bank's exposed sectors. Specifically, climate risk can affect the four books in the following ways:

- **Deposits**: Withdrawal of large amounts of cash to cover immediate needs.
- **Wholesale financing**: Wholesale markets are increasingly focused on sustainability. If Bankinter does not adequately manage climate risks or does not align its strategy with ESG principles, it may lose support from institutional investors.
- **Loans**: In loans, affecting borrowers, asset quality and the Bank's ability to manage its liquidity.
- **Collateralised assets**: A reduction in the value or availability of collateral assets may limit the Bank's liquidity.

For the qualitative analysis of transition risk in liquidity risk, each *risk driver* has been analysed and assigned a severity according to ECB guidelines, and an average is then applied together with the probability of occurrence.

For the qualitative analysis of physical risk in liquidity risk, each *risk driver* has been analysed and assigned a severity according to the ECB guidelines and the *Think Hazard* tool and then an average is applied to it along with the probability of occurrence, considering the exposure in each of the geographies where Bankinter is exposed to liquidity risk (Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Luxembourg).

Regarding the quantitative assessment of the possible impacts of climate risks on the Bank's liquidity risks, the effects of a possible reduction in customer deposits or greater investment provisions as a result of climate events or transition risks on the LCR (*Liquidity Coverage Ratio*) ratio have been analysed. The conclusions are that this ratio, in the different time frames and scenarios, would always remain within the minimum levels set out in Bankinter's Risk Appetite Framework. It is also concluded that these risks are not material for Bankinter.

Operational risk

Climate risks can affect a Bank's operational risk. Extreme natural events, such as floods or hurricanes, can damage key infrastructure, disrupting operations and technology services. Additionally, stricter climate regulations may require complex operational changes, increasing the risk of errors and associated costs. In addition,

disruptions in the supply chains of critical suppliers due to climate events or their inability to adapt to the transition can impact business continuity.

In this regard, three main areas of impact of operational risk have been identified in the bank:

- Financial: Quantifies the economic loss that would be caused by the interruption of the analysed activity.
- Operational: The interruption of activity can have an impact by increasing the workload of other areas, reducing or paralysing their activity and requiring investment to restore adequate levels of service.
- Legal or litigation: Any way in which stopping the process could result in legal action against Bankinter is being considered.

Transition risk can impact operational risk by requiring costly adaptations to processes and systems to comply with environmental regulations. Furthermore, disruptions in supply chains and shifts in customer preferences towards sustainable products can strain internal resources, creating inefficiencies and operational vulnerabilities.

Climate risk through physical risk can impact the financial institution, legally and operationally.

- Financial impact: Local operating costs are taken into account to determine the proportional weight of each geography in the financial impact of physical risks.
- Operational impact: The number of branches per country will be taken into account to determine the proportional weight of each geography in the operational impact of business continuity of physical risks.
- Legal impact: The number of customers will be taken into account to determine the proportional weight of each geography in the legal impact of physical risks.

The calculation of the physical impact on operational risk is carried out through an approach that includes the identification and analysis of multiple factors. First, the severity of the impact is assessed by geography, considering financial, business continuity and legal areas.

To do this, the *Think Hazard* tool is used, which allows for the analysis of each of the relevant *risk drivers*, such as floods, droughts or extreme events, in the regions in which Bankinter operates.

A weighted average is then calculated that combines the identified severity with the probability of occurrence of the events under different climate scenarios. This detailed analysis considers how operational, legal and financial exposure varies across geographies, allowing for a more accurate calculation of potential impact and yielding results that integrate both the magnitude and likelihood of physical risk in each context.

Regarding the quantitative assessment of operational risks, physical and transition risks have been assessed. For physical risk, the loss has been estimated using as a reference the losses that occurred with the DANA in Valencia. For transition risk, the maximum (very high impact in the most adverse scenario) is taken as the average of fines imposed on banks in recent years for misrepresentation or erroneous disclosure in ESG and climate risk matters, and the proportion is calculated with the ratio of the size of these banks to that of Bankinter.

Reputational risk

Climate risks (physical and transition risks) may impact reputational risk due to the perception that different *stakeholders* may have regarding Bankinter's actions in climate matters, both in relation to the financing of certain carbon-intensive activities and due to its collaboration and commitment to the transition. In this regard, specifically, although physical and transition climate risks may impact the Bank as a whole, the reality is that financing certain industries that are more sensitive to reputational risk may have a greater effect on Bankinter's reputation. For this reason, exposure to different sectors of activity has been taken into account within this qualitative analysis.

To calculate the impact of transition risk on reputational risk, different variables have been defined to assess the severity of each of the *risk drivers* initially defined. Here are some examples of those analysed:

- Possible sanctions for non-compliance with regulations, adverse publications by official bodies that may result in reputational damage if the Bank is involved in legal actions
- Financing customers with unsustainable practices can damage the Bank's reputation, resulting in less financing capacity.
- Practices that are not sustainable or not aligned with their corporate and strategic objectives goals (inappropriate investment, inadequate or insufficient ESG product catalogue, controversial comments from spokespersons, expulsion from or downgrading in sustainability indices, environmental media controversies). Their reputation may be damaged, leading to a loss of demand or investment.

- Lack of transparency and information reported regarding compliance with sustainability objectives and climate and environmental commitments (*Greenwashing*)

To calculate the impact of physical risk on reputational risk, the same methodology has been followed as for transition risk, defining a variable for the evaluation of the severity of each *risk driver* and its defined severity to complement it with its probability of occurrence according to the defined scenarios.

For example, regarding the *risk driver* of an inability to adequately anticipate the risks associated with extreme weather events, the calculation of the severity of the impact has been carried out by taking the reputational impacts obtained in the Business Impact Assessments (BIAs) conducted by the Bank for the different areas. Subsequently, the different reputational impacts in the different geographies of the Group have been taken into account and the weighted average value of reputational impact for all of them has been assigned.

To quantify climate risks on reputational risk, the losses from an extreme event with a reputational impact associated with the governance dimension have been analysed. These types of events could be associated with climate factors linked to greenwashing or, directly, to a non-compliance with our own policies. In the most extreme cases, the impact of these events could be significant for the Bank.

Conclusions

The results obtained from the qualitative analysis for the climate transition risk in the different scenarios and time frames are shown below collectively:

	CLIMATE TRANSITION RISK								
	ORDERED			DISORDERED			HOT HOUSE WORLD		
	S/T	M/T	L/T	S/T	M/T	L/T	S/T	M/T	L/T
Credit Risk	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Reputational Risk	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.2	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Operational Risk	2.7	2.8	2.9	2	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.8
Liquidity Risk	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4
Market Risk	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6

These results are consistent with previous analyses carried out at Bankinter and are also supported by the *bottom-up* approach described below. Most of the values obtained are low or medium-low, except for credit and reputational risks, where in some scenarios and time frames average results are obtained.

The risk of transition is obviously greater in scenarios that assume a transformation towards a sustainable global economy, with differences in the timeframes between an orderly and therefore early transition, compared to a late transition.

In any case, the results obtained in the qualitative assessment of transition climate risks on credit risks are conditioned by the low exposure in Bankinter's loan book to sectors of activity that emit high levels of greenhouse gases, such as agriculture or oil & gas, even in the activity of electricity generation, where more than 77% of the exposure is through direct financing of renewable energy projects.

Regarding the results obtained on physical risks, they are presented in the following table where a hypothetical lack of action against climate change would increase their materiality, especially in the long term:

	CLIMATE PHYSICAL RISK								
	ORDERED			DISORDERED			HOT HOUSE WORLD		
	S/T	M/T	L/T	S/T	M/T	L/T	S/T	M/T	L/T
Credit Risk	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	3.4	4.3
Reputational Risk	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3
Operational Risk	1.9	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.7	3.0	1.9	2.7	3.7
Liquidity Risk	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.4
Market Risk	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3

In this case of physical risks, credit risk is also the one most affected by climatic factors. In this qualitative analysis, taking into account the worst-case scenario and the long term, operational risk would also be affected (medium impact), although it is understood that given that the Bank's branch network is not very extensive and is concentrated in large urban centres, as well as the certified business continuity system implemented, it would be correctly mitigated.

It should be noted that the bank is updating this materiality analysis, incorporating a quantitative analysis of the influence of climate change risks on prudential risks, which will be reported in future reports.

Bottom-up approach

The *bottom-up* approach consists of assessing how both the Bank itself and its customers are specifically exposed to climate risks. Both perspectives are closely related; they must be consistent in the sense that the potential events must be the same and must complement each other.

However, this view cannot lead to the assumption that the effects can be isolated to certain sectors of activity or to regions more exposed to certain physical risks:

- A modern economy implies an enormous interrelation between different productive activities. Thus, cost increases that may arise from the materialisation of certain risks may end up spreading through the value chains. This fact has been observed quite clearly as a consequence of the war in Ukraine and, specifically, how the supply shock in both fossil fuels and

commodities caused inflationary tensions that were transferred to all sectors of activity.

- There are sectors that are considered strategic and that have historically received support in order to avoid the negative externalities of excessive foreign dependence. One of them is the primary sector and the energy sector could also be highlighted. It is unacceptable that these sectors are subject to their own fate and that, therefore, efforts to preserve them in a context of increased vulnerability are not maintained.

An approach aimed at concentrating the physical risk on the property or the activity directly affected, which could compromise the solvency of the owner or holder of this, does not fully respond to reality, which is somewhat more complex. Firstly, it should be noted that the risks associated with natural disasters should tend to be mutualised due to both their great uncertainty and the high severity of their effects. It cannot be ignored that, for example, in Spain, there are powerful mitigation instruments such as the Insurance Compensation Consortium, Agro-insurance or the declaration of a catastrophic zone.

The effect of mutualisation of damages must therefore be considered with regard to acute physical risks. This also leads to the mutualisation of climate change adaptation investments for mitigation. However, at a global level acute physical risks represent uncertainty and destruction, and this has a potential effect on the economy as a whole, which is what is revealed in the *top-down* approach.

Thus, from this *bottom-up* approach, climate factors are considered to have moderate impacts on business for the following reasons:

- The Bank has little exposure to the sectors that emit the most greenhouse gases (as will be explained in the section on measuring financed emissions). An alert system (climate rating) has been put in place for the individual impacts of these risks on each customer and transaction, and dialogue has been established with customers with the highest emissions, which is considered in proposal and transaction screening processes (refer to the Climate rating for legal entities section).

Furthermore, this exposure will be reduced in line with the Bank's commitments, such as its membership of international initiatives, the decarbonisation targets for its portfolio and sectors, and the strategic decision to help customers in the transition of their businesses to a low-emission economy.

- Exposure to potentially destructive physical hazards, such as flooding, is very low. In addition, the properties used as collateral are required to be insured. Acute risks such as droughts and heat waves have a more general effect that can compromise the normal development of certain activities and economic growth as a whole, but their impact is much more distributed among debtors.

In any case, it must be stressed that the low exposure to certain particularly sensitive activities does not insulate the bank from the general damage that climatic factors can cause, especially in scenarios where action to reverse global warming is insufficient or even non-existent.

2.1.2 Management of IROs in financing

Bankinter has implemented specific policies designed to manage the most relevant material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) in relation to its business activity and climate change. These policies cover core aspects related to financing and investment, two key areas where numerous material IROs are concentrated. They address issues such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency and the deployment of renewable energy projects – restricting financing for more carbon-intensive sectors while promoting those with lower environmental impact, as detailed in the sectoral policy for the energy sector, which is further elaborated in this chapter. Firstly, policies and procedures have been developed focused on business lines related to the financing of both legal entities and individuals. Secondly, specific policies have been established aimed at business activities related to investment.

Regarding the IROs relating to the Bank's financing activities, Bankinter has sustainable financing principles included in the Risk Framework Agreement, as well as sectoral policies or guidelines that establish the framework for action in financing in particularly controversial or risky sectors, and whose social and environmental impact can be significant.

The sectors identified as controversial are the defence sector, the extractive sector, the agricultural sector and the energy sector. Other exclusion criteria, independent of the sector, are also included, such as respect for fundamental human rights, respect for labour rights, the fight against corruption, the protection of areas included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the United Nations list, and respect for current legislation. These policies also constitute a key basis for the management of IROs associated with the Bank's risk management, since the established exclusions are linked to companies that present high levels of risk.

Bankinter bases its policies on various international recommendations and principles, including the United Nations 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the European Commission's Action Plan to finance sustainable growth. It adheres to the Equator Principles, the United Nations Global Compact and other key initiatives such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO's key conventions (International Labour Organization). In addition, it follows the guidelines of the IFC (International Finance Corporation) and the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) Finance Initiative, considering protected areas and critical habitats.

Bankinter is committed to following these guidelines and their correct application, as well as to their ongoing review. The Bank's risks units and business units must comply with these guidelines.

In 2024, Bankinter Group's Sustainable Finance Classification Criteria (SFCC) were developed, regulating the procedure and criteria that a financing operation must meet to be classified and labelled as sustainable. These criteria ensure a homogeneous and standardised methodology for the entire Group, allowing the correct identification and disclosure of financial products and services related to sustainability. The policy applies to all Bankinter Group financing operations, without specific exclusions.

The SFCC are reviewed and updated periodically to reflect developments in applicable regulations, market sustainability criteria and Bankinter Group's own activities. Modifications to the SFCC are approved by the Product Committee, at the proposal of the Sustainable Labelling Unit or of the Product Committee itself or one of its members. Bankinter's governance framework consists of a dual organisational structure that serves to analyse, supervise and approve the sustainable environment.

- The Products Committee is responsible for the approval of the SFCC and their development documents within the sustainable product marketing framework, as well as for new products that Bankinter considers eligible as sustainable at any given time, in accordance with the regulatory environment and applicable market practices.
- The Sustainable Labelling Unit (SLU), made up of a multidisciplinary team, is responsible, among other functions, for approving sustainable labels for Bankinter's non-standard operations and the subsidiaries identified in the SLU regulation.

The SFCC create a classification system based on the European Taxonomy and the international standards defined in the *Green Loan Principles* issued by the LMA (*Loan Market Association*), *LSTA (Loan Syndications and Trading Association)*, the *Green Bond Principles* issued by the ICMA (*International Capital Market Association*), the *Sustainability Linked Loan Principles* issued by the LMA (*Loan Market Association*) and the *LSTA (Loan Syndications and Trading Association)* and the *Sustainability Linked Bond Principles* issued by the ICMA (*International Capital Market Association*).

During 2025, an update of the SFCC was carried out with a dual objective. Firstly, to incorporate certain regulatory clarifications and simplifications regarding compliance with the DNSH (*Do not significant harm*) requirements. Secondly, to incorporate new products and services developed by the bank into the labelling process, such as the green ICO's green lines of credit, the Energy Saving Certificate (ESC) advance loan, or partnerships for marketing self-consumption systems with renewable energy or electric mobility.

An extract of these criteria is published on Bankinter's corporate website and is available to all stakeholders.

The Sustainable Labelling Unit, introduced previously, is managed through the Sustainable Labelling Unit Regulations (SLU). The main objective of this Regulation is to define the rules of operation, composition and powers of the SLU within Bankinter Group. The regulations establish the standards for the correct labelling and classification of sustainable financial operations, including the definition of key terms such as "Green Customer", "Sustainable Finance Classification Criteria (SFCC)" and "Sustainability Linked Finance". The SLU is responsible for ensuring that operations comply with established technical and regulatory criteria and for periodically evaluating the sustainability objectives and key performance indicators reported in contracts signed with customers. The SLU has jurisdiction over Bankinter as a Group, including all its subsidiaries.

Among the key documents related to the financing business, the Guide for the Structuring of Sustainability-Linked Financing stands out, whose main objective is to establish clear internal guidelines for structuring this type of financing, defining key concepts and specific requirements for its development. This guide defines sustainability-linked financing as financing instruments whose economic characteristics may vary depending on whether or not the debtor achieves predetermined, ambitious, material and quantifiable sustainability objectives. The aim is to support and encourage companies to improve their sustainability profile. The guide establishes the procedures and requirements for the structuring, origination and approval of this financing, including the selection of Key Indicators and the calibration of Performance Objectives.

Bankinter also has a Green Bond Framework to regulate the issuance of green bonds. This framework was updated in 2025 to align with the latest version of the GBP (*Green Bond Principles*) published by the *International Capital Market Association* (ICMA), as well as the internal sustainable finance classification documents mentioned above. Six categories of eligible projects have been included: renewable energy, green buildings, circular economy, pollution prevention and control, green mobility, and energy efficiency.

The framework has a *Second Party Opinion* from Sustainalytics, achieving maximum alignment with the Green Bond Principles.

2.1.3 IRO management in investment

The policies described in this section constitute the reference framework for managing the material IRO defined as "Increase in GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions from financing and investment books due to a higher volume of assets or exposure to carbon-intensive economic activities" with respect to investment activity. These policies complement the set of previously described policies applicable to financing activity in managing identified material IROs and help address key aspects such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency, and the promotion of renewable energy projects, through the application of exclusion criteria and the integration of ESG risks into investment decision-making processes.

During 2025, Bankinter Group updated the policies applicable to the investment business line, aiming to strengthen the integration of sustainability criteria in investment and advisory decisions.

In this context, General Exclusion Criteria applicable to investment and advisory decisions have been developed. These criteria apply to Bankinter, S.A., and Bankinter Group companies engaged in the following reserved activities: the management and administration of collective investment schemes and pension funds, discretionary book management, and investment advisory. The objective is to avoid investing in companies whose business is fully or partially associated with the so-called "controversial activities". These activities are characterised by generating a high negative impact in environmental or social terms due to the resources they consume, the waste they generate, the impact of the goods or services they produce on the environment or on society and/or the bad practices they apply in the management of their human resources.

To define the exclusions and for their subsequent application, analysis and monitoring, Bankinter uses information provided by specialised external suppliers. The implementation of this policy involves coordination between the Compliance Department, the Asset Manager Risk Management Department, the Investment Services Business team, the *Front Office* Department, and the Sustainability Department. The risk and compliance committee is responsible for approving these criteria.

Additionally, in 2025, the Group updated the Policy on Integration of Sustainability Risks in Investment and Advisory Decision-Making, expanding its scope of application. This policy establishes the principles, scope, and governance framework that govern the integration of relevant, material, or potentially material sustainability risks into investment processes and advisory on savings and investment products, with the objective of improving transparency and information provided to end investors. The policy aims to develop investment activity responsibly and encourage customers to progress towards a transition aligned with future challenges and sustainable development, describing how sustainability risks are integrated into decision-making processes.

The sustainability area, together with the business teams, is responsible for updating this policy, which is approved by the board of directors upon proposal by the risk and compliance committee.

This policy complies with the requirements of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and the MiFID II Directive.

The policy is made available to stakeholders through Bankinter Group's corporate website, where it is published and kept up to date.

2.2 Integrating environmental factors into the Group's business model and strategy – Climate resilience

Among the principles declared for the proper management and control of risks is Bankinter's responsibility to society, which is manifested through various lines of action. Prominent among them is the stimulation of sustainable development which enables the objectives agreed by the United Nations to be met and which, specifically, promotes the preservation of the environment and compliance with the commitments to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Thus, in October 2021, the bank's board of directors approved the basic approach of the bank's strategy for ESG risks, in accordance with EBA criteria: Integration into the Sustainability Strategy, Scenario Analysis, Setting and monitoring of long-term Objectives (Book Decarbonisation Path) and Sustainable Financing Products, establishing four lines of work for them: identification and measurement, assessment, action, and monitoring.

Each of them will be detailed in the following sections.

2.2.1 Identification and measurement

Identifying and measuring climate risks is the starting point. At present, information is scarce and there are few measurements, with only incremental improvements. Most of the data used in this exercise consists of estimates, although the Bank is continuously supplementing this information with more rigorous and detailed information. However, this is highly dependent on the introduction of regulatory initiatives to significantly improve disclosure by financial and non-financial companies of information related to sustainability (specifically, the NFRD and CSRD directives).

In this regard, work is being done to measure how the risk derived from climate change can affect the Bank's main books: Corporate & SME Banking and mortgage book.

This analysis of climate risks and resilience to them does not exclude any relevant part of Bankinter's value chain, nor any material physical or transition risks.

2.2.1.1 Corporate book

The main indicators that help to measure how this risk can impact the Bank's Corporate & SME customers are the measurement of emissions financed, the internal climate rating and the measurement of physical risks.

■ **Financed emissions**

This measurement is carried out using the PCAF (*Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials*) methodology, which is now commonly used by other financial institutions, for calculating the emissions financed by the Bank, and is used to estimate the emissions financed by Bankinter for its corporate book of Spanish and Portuguese resident companies.

The estimation procedure is summarised in the following points:

1. When information is available on emissions declared by the customer (generally through their Statement of Non-Financial Information), the emissions are allocated to Bankinter based on the weight of the funding provided in relation to the customer's total liabilities.
2. When the emissions declared relate to the consolidated Group and there is no individual information, the emissions are allocated to the entire group of companies within the consolidation scope.
3. However, in specific activities such as financing renewable energy projects, emissions are adjusted according to the specific purpose of the financing.
4. Finally, there is an estimation procedure that is applied when individual borrower emissions are not available and which also serves as a tool for monitoring the quality of the emissions data disclosed. For this purpose, the following information is used:
 - Emissions from each sector, annual data from the Spanish and Portuguese National Statistical Institutes.
 - The revenue of each customer and percentage "share" of the total sector, based on turnover and output data by areas of activity published by the National Statistics Institutes.
 - The ratio of bank debt to total balance-sheet liabilities for each customer.
 - Percentage of each customer's debt with Bankinter relative to the total, based on data from CIRBE (Bank of Spain Risk Information Centre).

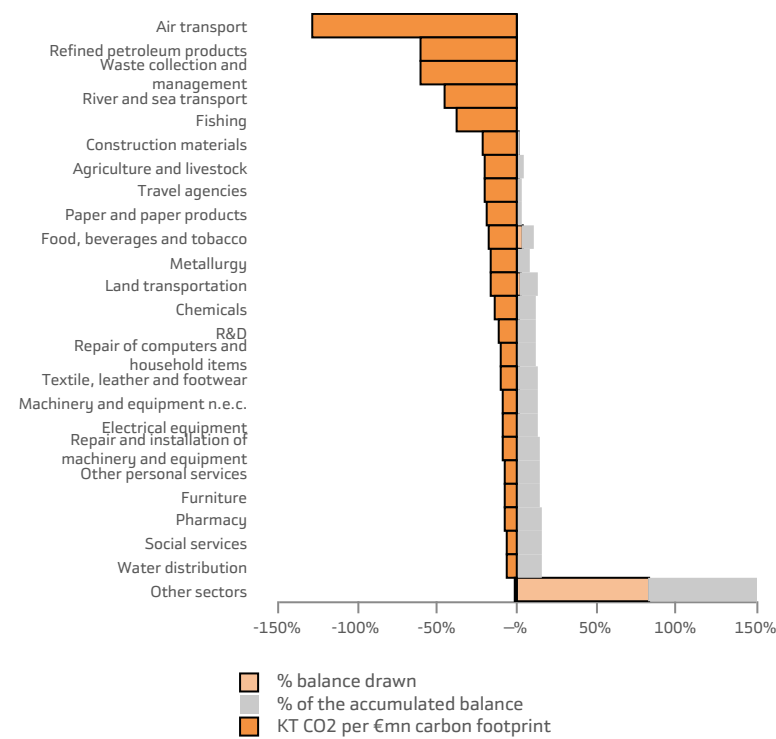
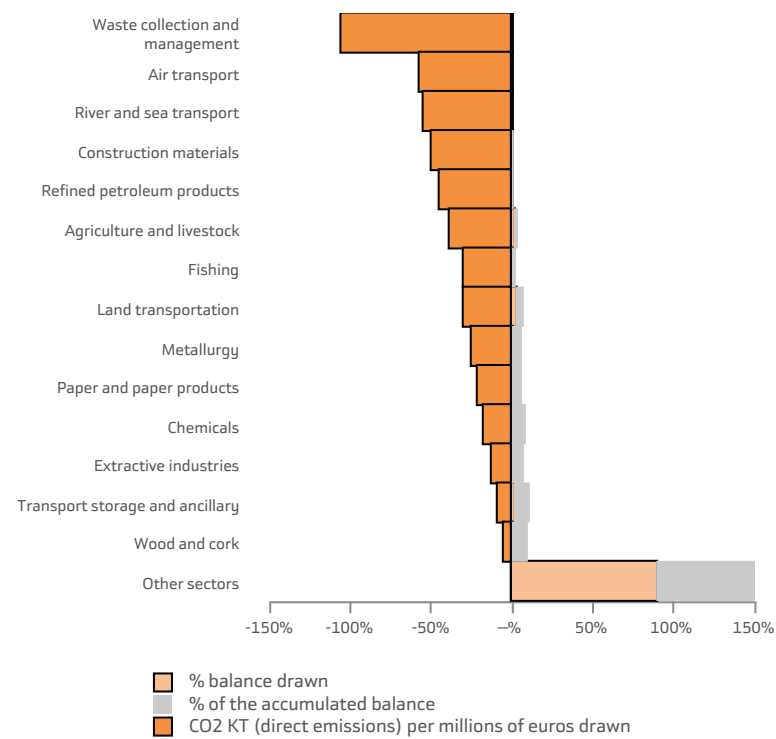
Based on this information, the estimated emissions of each customer are calculated as follows:

- It is attributed a total volume in accordance with the emissions of the sector in which it operates and the proportion that its turnover represents with respect to the total turnover of said sector.
- This total volume attributed to the customer is weighted by the percentage that bank financing represents of its liabilities. This is then multiplied by the share of that debt corresponding to Bankinter.
- By aggregating the financed emissions attributed or estimated for each customer, the figures for each sector of activity and for the overall corporate book can be obtained.

This procedure applies to scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Scope 2 emissions are estimated by propagating the emissions of the electricity sector throughout the value chains using the *input-output* tables for the Spanish and Portuguese economies. Scope 3 emissions are estimated in a similar way, but considering the spread of all emissions originating in the different sectors. This enables us to calculate the carbon footprint associated with each customer's activity, including the accumulated emissions in the products to meet final demand. The great advantage of this concept is that it avoids the overlap that exists between the three scopes, which are not directly aggregable.

The Bank also made further refinements to this calculation in 2023 by incorporating the emissions data published by the companies required to do so. At the end of 2025, the share of companies providing non-financial information reached 17.1% of the risk-weighted corporate book (16% in 2024). Bankinter periodically compiles published data on the emissions of these companies on a monthly basis and incorporates them into its measurements. The charts below, which are updated on a monthly basis and included in the Global Risk Report, represent the intensity of direct emissions and the carbon footprint by activity sectors, in descending order, adding the distribution of balance drawn.

Intensity of direct emissions and carbon footprint by activity sectors



The conclusion is that at the end of 2025 Bankinter financed 0.57% of direct emissions in Spain and Portugal (productive activities) and 0.60% of their carbon footprint, with a volume of 43.1 tonnes of CO₂ and 45.4 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in terms of direct emissions and carbon footprint, respectively, for every million euros of balance drawn down.

This represents a decrease compared to the close of the 2024 financial year of 7.9 tCO₂ and 9.3 tCO₂ per million euros, respectively. In the total corporate book in 2025, the (direct) emissions financed by Bankinter in Spain and Portugal according to this PCAF methodology is 1.5 million tCO₂ with an investment of 34,869 million euros.

According to the description of the methodology and considering the audited nature of this report, the quality of the information on financed emissions can be rated at 3.5, on a scale of 1 (best) to 5 (worst) and following the classification criteria in the standard established by PCAF (PCAF score). In this regard, it should be noted that level 1 is only achieved when emissions correspond to values declared by companies and verified. This score refers to the entire corporate book.

Calculating the financed emissions is essential for implementation of the Group's decarbonisation strategy. Bankinter has established specific objectives for reducing average emission intensities, incorporated into its Risk Appetite Framework, as detailed below, with monthly monitoring.

The comparison below shows the distribution of corporate loans by Bankinter Spain and their sector, direct emissions and the carbon footprint. This shows that the most polluting sectors have a lower weight in Bankinter's book.

Sector	Credit distribution		Direct emissions ¹	Carbon Footprint ²
	Bankinter	System		
Agriculture	2.0%	4.2%	152.00%	107.00%
Extractive	0.2%	0.3%	56.00%	51.00%
Transportation and storage	4.5%	7.0%	72.00%	66.00%
Chemistry	1.7%	1.3%	72.00%	45.00%
Foodstuffs	3.9%	4.8%	20.00%	46.00%
Oil	0.2%	0.5%	488.00%	172.00%
Metallurgy and machinery	4.1%	4.1%	27.00%	29.00%
Other manufacturing	2.9%	2.7%	18.00%	22.00%
Ind. construction materials	0.8%	0.7%	392.00%	190.00%
Energy and water	5.3%	5.4%	104.00%	79.00%
Real estate activities	22.6%	15.1%	1.00%	4.00%
Ad hoc buildings and works	2.7%	2.2%	6.00%	19.00%
Building inst. and finishing	1.5%	1.5%	6.00%	19.00%
Public works	0.9%	1.1%	6.00%	19.00%
Preparation for works	0.3%	0.3%	6.00%	19.00%
materials and equipment	0.7%	1.4%	4.00%	18.00%
Sales and spare parts	16.7%	16.5%	5.00%	10.00%
Hospitality	5.0%	6.0%	4.00%	12.00%
Other services	24.1%	25.0%	2.00%	6.00%
Bankinter			21.9%	21.4%
System			27.8%	25.9%

¹ Relative to the gross added value of the sector (kt/€mn)

² Relative to net final demand for attributed imports (kt/€mn)

As can be seen, even excluding financial activities, Bankinter's exposure to the most polluting activities or those that incorporate a higher intensity of emissions in their final products is very moderate.

This better starting point for Bankinter's loan book in the face of climate change risks is explained by a number of factors:

- Lower weight of higher emitting sectors, such as agriculture or refineries.
- Investment in energy production sectors has already been "decarbonised", due to the significant weight of renewable energies.

These metrics are monitored by the Bank's board of directors.

Climate rating of companies

In October 2021, Bankinter implemented a rating tool for climate change risk for all companies as part of the loan application process. This climate rating measures the customer's propensity to be affected by physical and transition risks. This considers variables related to the company's activity, the geographical location of its headquarters and factories; and its turnover and credit quality measured through internal ratings.

Below is the distribution of the loan book with financial and non-financial companies as of 31 December 2025 resident in Spain and Portugal, on a 5-level scale according to sensitivity to climate factors.

As can be observed, 84% of the exposure (drawn risk plus undrawn committed amounts) is concentrated in the two best rating levels and only 2.2% is in the highest risk rating, characterised by the most polluting activities.

As with the financed emissions, this information is reported to the Bank's directors as part of the risk information every month.

Risk group	Committed Amount (mn euros)				Physical risks*				Transition risks	
	BK Spain		BK Portugal		Temperature	Wind	Water	Land	Carbon leakage	Potentially sustainable*
Very low	25,304	55%	2,343	52%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	39%
Low	13,598	29%	1,230	28%	35%	23%	35%	35%	3%	68%
Medium	3,241	7%	363	8%	22%	18%	23%	23%	9%	52%
High	3,105	7%	417	9%	44%	34%	46%	39%	19%	52%
Very high	971	2%	121	3%	19%	10%	19%	17%	82%	53%
Total	46,219	100%	4,474	100%	16%	12%	17%	16%	5%	49%

*According to EU Taxonomy, according to the latest update adopted in Jun-21

Physical risks

Bankinter has developed a process to improve the measurement of the main physical risks that may affect its risk books. Firstly, in the case of individuals, because they may pose a risk to mortgaged properties, and secondly, in the risk book of legal entities, because they may affect the physical assets of the various companies or compromise the normal development of their activity.

This is a structural approach that is divided into three distinct parts:

- Current exposure to different physical risks is determined, mainly river and sea flooding, desertification, forest fires, drought and heat waves, according to the precise location of the buildings or the development of productive activities, using databases that provide precise information, which is essential to evaluate certain risks such as flooding.
- An adjustment factor is calculated based on the term and scenario considered, using the forward-looking information published in Copernicus. While this information has low granularity, it does provide a very useful benchmark for establishing trends.
- Lastly, a vulnerability factor is determined for each risk considered, according to the type of building or the activity carried out (through CNAE/NACE codes), exploring in the latter case the different impact transmission channels that exist, which are not limited to damage to physical assets.

Throughout 2025, indicators for these physical risks have been incorporated into the risk approval process, both for mortgage transactions and for Corporate & SME Banking operations. These physical risk indicators are submitted, together with the rest, to the risks committee for transaction analysis.

Below is a summary of the channels considered to determine the different vulnerabilities to the different physical risks.

		Impacts					
		Impact on physical assets (due to direct damage or loss of value)	Limitations on access for workers	Lower productivity	Supply problems	Higher costs	Lower sales
Physical risks	Flooding	Infrastructure Buildings Crops Machinery Stock	Yes		Damage to the electricity distribution grid Impact on transport	More expensive insurance	Customer limitations Impact on transport Reduced tourism
	Heat waves	Crops Livestock Forests	No	Activities carried out outdoors or without sufficient cooling capacity Reductions in fishing catches Crops Livestock Forests Restriction of activities due to fire risk	Saturation of the power supply network	Higher cooling/dehumidification costs for plant and transport More expensive insurance	Reduced tourism Customer limitations
	Drought	Crops Livestock Forests	No	Crops Livestock Forests	Water-intensive sectors Limitations on hydroelectric production	More expensive insurance	Reduced tourism
	Forest fires	Infrastructure Buildings Crops Livestock Forests Machinery Stock	Crop, livestock and forestry areas	No	Damage to the electricity distribution grid Impact on transport	More expensive insurance	Reduced tourism Impact on transport

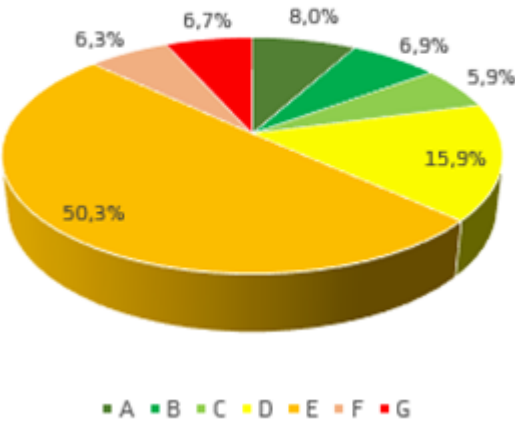
2.2.1.2 Mortgage book

Transition risks

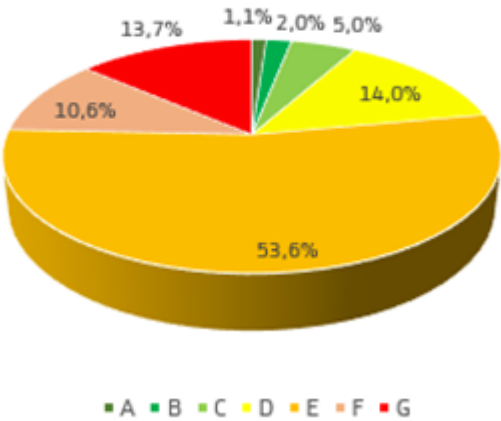
Currently, energy efficiency data, both actual and estimated, is available for properties used as collateral in mortgage portfolios across all regions where Bankinter Group operates. Below are the distributions by energy efficiency ratings, with the letter "A" being the best rating and the letter "G" being the worst.

As can be seen, there is a huge concentration in level E in Spain, corresponding to the general efficiency situation in Spain, as shown in the following chart:

EPC emissions in Bankinter Spain mortgage portfolio



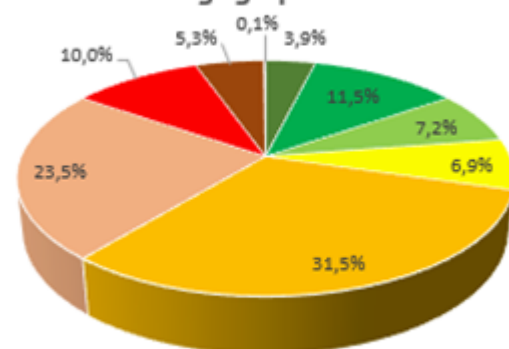
EPC emissions in Spain*



* Source: Report on the status of energy certification of buildings. Ministry of Transport, Mobility and the Public Urban Agenda. December 2022

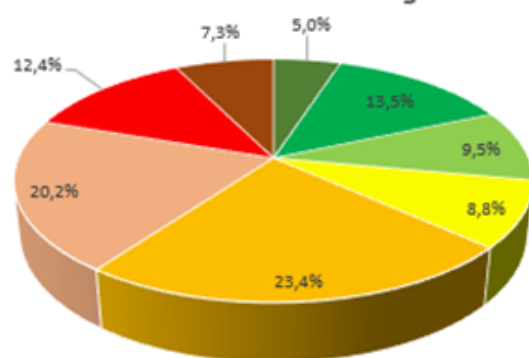
Below you can see the distribution of Energy Efficiency Certificates in Portugal:

EPC emissions in Bankinter Portugal mortgage portfolio



■ A+ ■ A ■ B ■ B- ■ C ■ D ■ E ■ F ■ G

EPC emissions in Portugal*

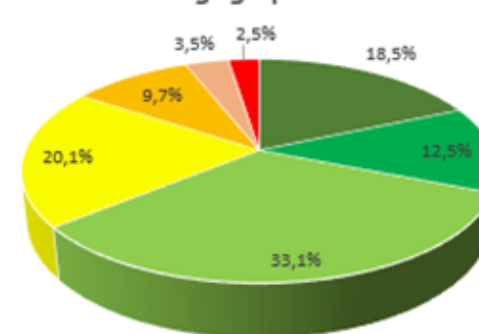


■ A+ ■ A ■ B ■ B- ■ C ■ D ■ E ■ F

* Source: Statistics of the Building Energy Certification System. ADENE - Agency for Energy. Data in Q4 2025.

Finally, the distribution of Energy Efficiency Certificates of the Bankinter book in Ireland:

EPC consumption Bankinter Ireland mortgage portfolio

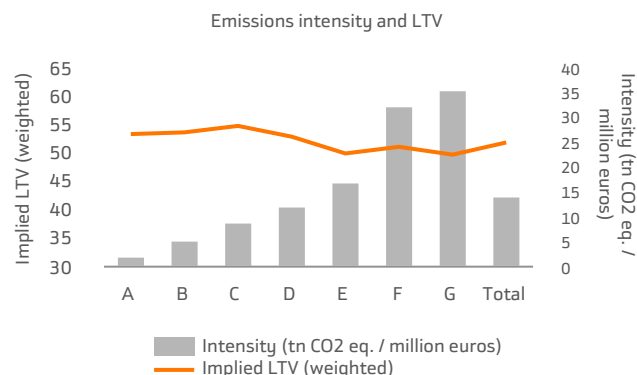


■ A ■ B ■ C ■ D ■ E ■ F ■ G

There is considerable room for improvement in the efficiency of buildings. Bankinter's business objectives, therefore, include promoting building refurbishment projects, making financing available to property owners' associations, which is the approach needed for such projects to be performed. If we compare both distributions, we can see in Bankinter's book a greater weighting of the best ratings to the detriment of the two worst ratings, F and G.

The ratings are used to determine the emissions financed by Bankinter, taking into account the property's emissions included in the certificate itself or, in the case of estimates, those representative of the assigned letter, the type of property, its location and the climate zone. The following chart shows the intensities of financed emissions (in terms of tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year per million euros financed) and the implicit LTVs, which are determined as a ratio of the emissions attributed to Bankinter through its financing and the total emissions generated by the property.

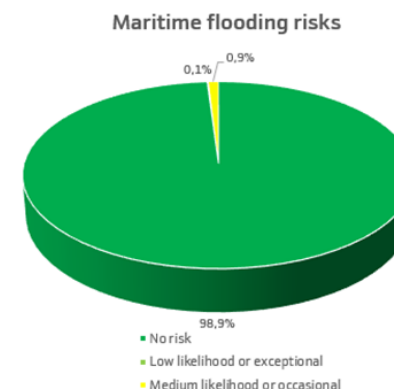
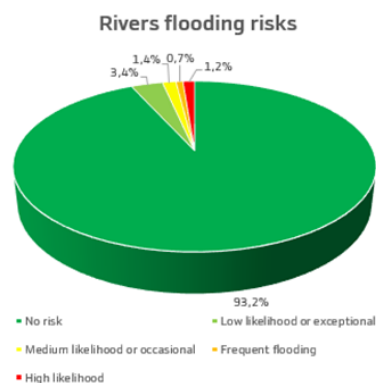
It can be observed that the average LTVs start to be higher from the D rating to the A rating, which is related to the fact that the new mortgage production presents a greater energy efficiency. This situation also contributes to better coverage of transition risks.



In section 2.2.3.2 Business Strategy – Transition Plan, the decarbonisation pathway of Bankinter Group's mortgage book is included, which has been incorporated into the risk appetite framework (hereinafter, "RAF") in 2025.

Physical risks

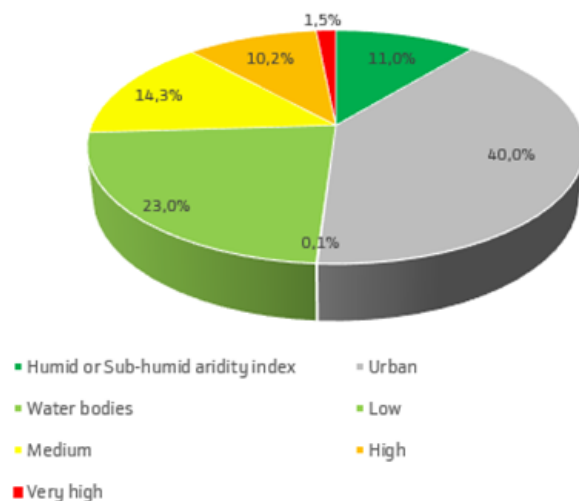
The information from the Energy Efficiency Certificates (CEE) for the mortgaged properties, is supplemented by various physical risk indicators depending on the geographic location of the collateral, such as the risks of flooding by rivers or seawater, and desertification. In this regard, considering the geographical areas where Bankinter concentrates its activity, the flooding risks are very low, as can be seen in the following graphs in which the exposure is distributed by risk levels:



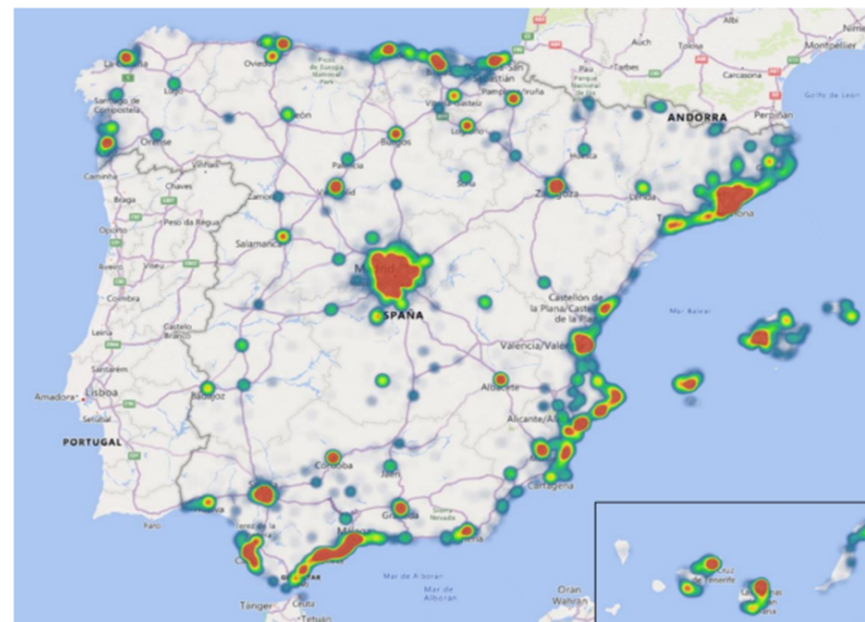
On 29 October 2024, a natural disaster occurred in the form of a DANA (an isolated depression at high levels of the atmosphere) resulting in heavy rainfall and severe flooding, with particularly catastrophic consequences in the province of Valencia. This raises even more alarm about the potential capacity of climate change to cause radical and irreversible damage and not necessarily in the very long term. However, once such events occur, it also tests the ability to respond and absorb losses. It is worth noting in this regard that Spain has instruments to pool the damages associated with natural disasters, taking into account their high uncertainty and the severity of their effects. Additionally, the health crisis forced the development of a variety of financial tools (payment holidays and government-backed liquidity facilities), which were immediately deployed following the publication of Royal Decree-Law 6/2024 of 5 November. The overriding priority of Bankinter, S.A. was to use all the means at its disposal to help restore normality in the affected areas by contacting customers and offering the aid mechanisms provided for in the Royal Decree. Ultimately, however, the amount of the aid granted under this Royal Decree was very limited (50.2 million euros at the end of 2025 in ICO lines, to which 10.6 million euros in moratoriums were added), and therefore the potential economic impact (in terms of loan book impairment) is estimated to be very moderate.

As for the risk of desertification, this is higher due to Spain's geographical location, as reported in the original source (Soil and desertification mapping published by the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge).

Desertification risks (original)

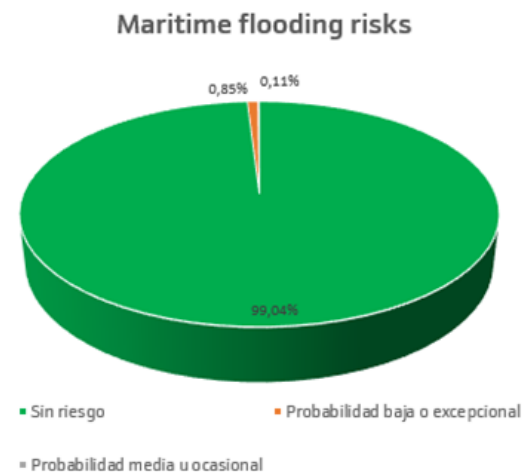
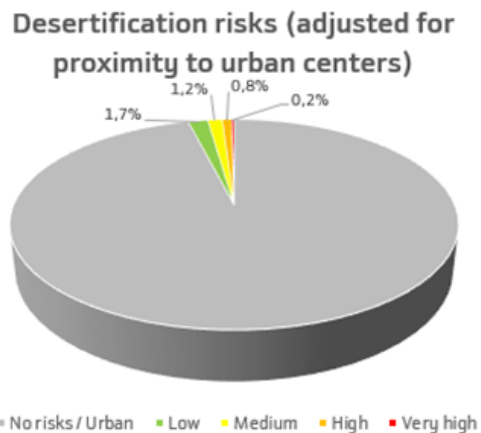


If very high, high and medium risks are added, they represent 26% of the reported book. Note, however, that urban centres are outside this classification. The following map shows the geographical distribution of the drawn balance of these exposures:

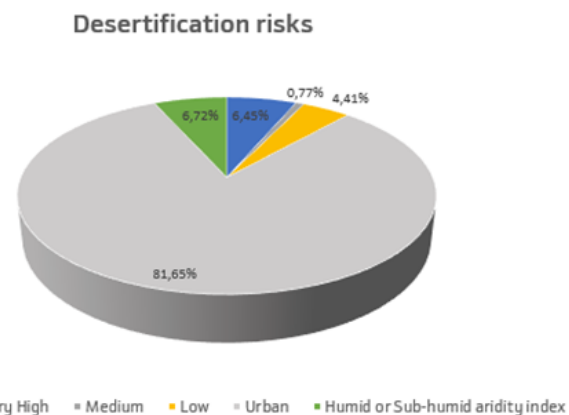
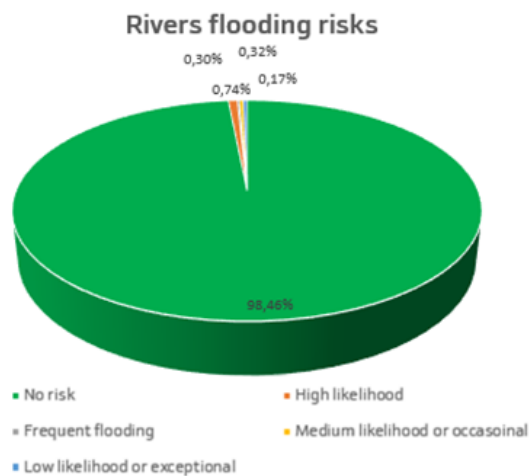


As can be seen, there is a high concentration in the metropolitan areas of Madrid and Barcelona. Some distance behind would be Malaga and the Costa del Sol, Levante, Seville, Cadiz and Palma de Mallorca. This is a mainly urban book, which influences the assessment of physical risks.

In general, environmental degradation in the area in which a property is located will have a significant impact on its value, unless there are other factors such as its proximity to an established urban centre that concentrates employment opportunities, services, etc. For this reason, a refinement criterion is applied whereby metropolitan areas or areas close to municipalities with a minimum population are also classified as urban. Under these conditions, the risk distribution is represented in the following graph:



Finally, information is provided on flood and desertification risks in Portugal:



Even these filtered desertification risks are concentrated in coastal tourist areas, where it is not obvious what impact this risk may have specifically on the value of the property.

- **Financed emissions**

With regard to Bankinter Group's mortgage book, the calculation of emissions is carried out using Energy Efficiency Certificates. Although it is currently required in all property purchase and sale transactions (except those that are exempt from certification due to their type), the truth is that, in order to extend this calculation to the entire book, it is necessary to resort to an estimate of the emissions rating of many properties. It is worth noting that the Bank has contracted a service that allows it to track existing certificates in all public registries of the Autonomous Communities. Estimates are, therefore, only used when the property's actual certificate cannot be traced.

If there is a certificate, the property's emissions are used. If, however, it is necessary to estimate the energy rating, the emissions corresponding to that rating are used, taking into account its location, climate zone, and property type.

In the case of mortgages to individuals, out of a book of 32,451 million euros (with actual or estimated energy efficiency certification), 462 thousand tonnes of CO₂ equivalent are financed (473 thousand tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2024), implying an average intensity of 14.2 tonnes per year per million euros of drawn balance (15 in 2024). In this calculation, of the total drawn amount associated with all properties considered, 64.9% (54.7% in 2024) has observed emissions reported in the energy efficiency certificates. According to this percentage and taking into account that the estimated emissions are obtained considering the surface areas of the properties, its PCAF score in relation to the quality of the reported information is 3.4 on a scale from 1 (best) to 5 (worst). However, it should be noted that when energy certification is available, the emissions reflected in the certificate itself are adopted, so an estimate based on the label is not used, as could be interpreted from the PCAF evaluation methodology for *score 3*, which is the one applied to properties with real certification.

2.2.2 Evaluation

Assessing climate and environmental risks poses a real challenge to financial institutions for several reasons.

Firstly, this is because of the characteristics of the potential impact of physical factors, especially those of a chronic nature the effects of which manifest themselves gradually over the very long term. It is therefore not only a matter of assessing the Bank's capacity to withstand a temporary shock, but also of being able to adapt to a new reality in the event that international commitments to reduce emissions are not met.

All analysis must be supported by verified information. However, while it is often taken for granted that the available data is both sufficient and reliable, the truth is that reliable information is still scarce and estimates have to be used about which there may be significant uncertainty.

Last but not least, the novel nature of climate risk assessment exercises must be taken into account. This not only requires developing certain capabilities internally, but also requires consolidating commonly accepted methodological approaches that can therefore serve as a reference.

Despite these difficulties, it is necessary to make progress in assessing climate and the environment risks. The Group has decided to adopt an eclectic approach, developing the three lines of work set out by the EBA in the *"EBA Report on management and supervision of ESG risks for credit institutions and investment firms"* in parallel:

- Book alignment: progress against targets
- Sensitivity analysis: impact of potential events and materialisation of adverse scenarios
- Exposure method: Assessment of individual exposures to climate risks

We explain each of these three lines of work in more detail below

2.2.2.1 Book alignment

As mentioned in the previous section, Bankinter estimates its financed emissions for its most significant exposures, including the entire corporate book of Bankinter Spain and Bankinter Portugal, and the mortgage book with individuals of Bankinter Spain, Bankinter Ireland, and Bankinter Portugal. Only the Bank's investment in individuals without mortgage guarantees is excluded from this perimeter, which, in the case of Bankinter, is mostly composed of transactions with pledge collateral, personal guarantee loans or credit cards without a specific purpose. For example, automobile financing is not very significant within the Group (and is not required under the PCAF methodology).

This is not only important for setting and monitoring decarbonisation targets, as will be described in the next section, but also allows characterising the concentrations of direct and indirect emissions by activity branches, a core aspect for sensitivity analysis.

Although this involves identifying emissions at the counterparty level for the various direct scopes, through energy consumption and indirect scopes, the problem is how these overlap. This means we also need to apply the "carbon footprint" concept. This refers to the concentration of emissions in an industry's final products and which come from both the emissions necessary for its production and from the intermediate products and services that form part of the added value of the product.

A very relevant aspect, which requires adaptation, is the lack of individualised data on direct emissions, a limitation that is even more pronounced in the case of indirect emissions.

Bankinter has a diversified book with exposures in a large number of small and medium-sized companies that, for the time being, are not required to disclose this type of information. For this reason, adaptation consists of having the capacity to obtain individual estimates from official statistics on emissions into the atmosphere by activity sectors. Furthermore, this estimation exercise also serves as a contrast when information provided by the companies themselves is available.

Furthermore, it must be taken into account that financial institutions, as credit facilitators, can contribute to the transformation towards a sustainable economy, but they do not have the capacity to lead the change. This means that the Group's decarbonisation objectives cannot be separated from the fulfilment of the general objectives set at both national and European level. The monitoring of the Group's book must, therefore, be framed within the general emission reductions pathway.

2.2.2.2 Sensitivity analysis

This analysis, which includes stress tests, is essential for incorporating climate risks into recurring self-assessments of capital requirements and, therefore, of the institution's solvency.

The European Central Bank is committed to promoting this type of analysis. Therefore, it organised a climate stress test exercise for the first half of 2022, the results of which were published in July. This is a first exercise developed on the basis of limited information and unconsolidated methodological support. However, this has promoted the development of internal approaches to the assessment of climate risks.

For many participating entities, this exercise only involved providing information by branch of activity on margins, the emissions of the largest customers and energy efficiency certificates for properties held as collateral. In addition to this exercise, Bankinter is developing its own sensitivity analyses/stress tests based on the following criteria:

- Alignment with the scenarios and projections offered by the NGFS. This collaborative group, made up of central banks, supervisors and other observers, is building a framework for climate risk analysis that defines a small number of relevant scenarios, each characterised by long-term projections of multiple variables of interest and further scaled down to country level. This provides the entities with, at the very least, a common language and a methodological framework of reference, thus promoting consistency between the evaluations carried out by the different entities. The progress made in recent publications is also noteworthy, particularly the so-called phase IV of November 2024. In this last phase, as already explained in the section on materiality analysis, the impacts on the growth of activity of certain acute physical risks are reduced at the country level, and these gain enormous prominence. Indeed, last year it was already commented that the overall effect on growth could not be ignored, also considering their mutualisation.
- Sectoral asymmetry of effects. The transmission of shocks (such as the one associated with the *Delayed transition* scenario in the NGFS projections) to exposures must consider the asymmetry of effects on different branches of activity considering the carbon footprints of the final products, which involves an upwards spread of emissions through value chains. However, the downward propagation of the effects must also be considered, so that the difficulties of a sector are also transferred to its suppliers, even if they do not incorporate emissions into the final product. In other words, we cannot assume that the effects of such shocks will not spread, to a greater or lesser extent, to all

productive sectors, in an economy where activities are so interrelated. This is something that can currently be seen as a consequence of the war in Ukraine and its effects on energy and raw material prices. Indeed, a short-sighted view of the problem can lead to an underestimation of its effects.

- Managing very long-term effects today. The scenarios involving a lack of action to reduce emissions are characterised by incremental and irreversible impacts on economic growth derived from the effects of rising temperatures. These will become significant over the very long term. It should also be noted that financial institutions have been adapting their exposures to a changing reality. One might consider, for example, the transformations that have taken place in recent decades in relation to technology, offshoring, and distribution models. Entities are adapting to the developing nature of demand for viable credit, resulting in loan books rotating to assimilate these changes. It is therefore difficult to determine, for example, what additional capital needs imply potential impacts that will materialise over the next 50 years.

However, the peculiarity of not acting against the chronic and irreversible effects of rising temperatures is that this will probably lead to a context of lower growth and greater volatility resulting from greater exposure to acute physical risks.

Under these conditions, it is possible to foresee greater exposure to financial risks, which would require higher capital needs if the scenario materialises.

2.2.2.3 Exposure method

The exposure method consists of understanding the risks to which customers are exposed and how they are mitigating them or plan to do so. This is an essential approach to developing an inclusive decarbonisation strategy, as will be explained in the next point.

The Group thus relies on all the identification and measurement tools described in section 2.2.1 of this chapter. Specifically, the climate rating applied in the corporate sector serves as a classification tool with the primary objective of providing a warning about potential climate risks for certain customers and, in this way, facilitating a more targeted dialogue with them:

- Firstly, to understand their real exposure according to the activities they carry out.
- Secondly, to encourage transformation projects, facilitating the necessary financial assistance.

In other words, this method is essential not only to better understand climate risks and incorporate them into decision-making, but also as an instrument for the development of sustainable financing.

In February 2025, Bankinter's board of directors approved a proposal to introduce an adjustment to the models used to estimate credit impairment allowances in order to cover climate and environmental risk factors, including businesses in Spain, Portugal and Ireland. This adjustment amounted to 6.4 million euros at the end of 2025.

2.2.3 Action

2.2.3.1 Inclusion of Climate Change Risk in the Credit Risk Admission Process

In order to include the risk of climate change in the risk approval process, Bankinter has taken three important steps:

a) Include information related to climate change risk in risk proposals:

Corporate & SME customers

- Emissions information for each customer. In the event that they are published, the published emissions are incorporated. If the customer does not publish their emissions, which is the case for the majority of Bankinter's book of small and medium-sized enterprises, the information on estimated emissions is incorporated using the PCAF methodology.
- Information on the climate rating of each customer, with the aim of focusing the dialogue with them, especially on the highest risks and, this way, incorporating factors related to climate and the environment in decision-making. It was decided to start this process with customers whose transition risk indicator is high or very high.
- Mandatory questionnaire. This group represents approximately 9.1% of the book. In such cases, the relationship manager starts a conversation with the customer with these objectives:
 - To find out their opinion on how climate change may be affecting their activity, both as a result of physical risks and transition risks.
 - To find out about their plans to reduce this effect by diversifying their activity or reducing their greenhouse gas emissions. It will be considered important that the company has established a decarbonisation plan for its activity and that it complies with it.
 - To find out about the investments planned for this purpose and the possibility that Bankinter may collaborate, if appropriate, by providing financing for these investments.

The information obtained in this conversation must be included in the risk proposal under study and discussed in the corresponding Risk Committee.

To help in this process, the climate rating is automatically included in Committees' Meeting Minutes. Fields have also been included in proposals for the customer's rating with space to include the information from this customer dialogue.

- Information on physical risks. For each customer, an assessment is automatically provided of how physical risks arising from climate change may affect their solvency or business activity. This assessment is included in risk proposals and analyses and submitted to the risks committee for consideration.

Customers with mortgage-backed transactions

The proposal and approval process includes information on the Energy Efficiency Certificate of the properties that act as collateral for loans, which is recorded in the risk proposal and in the Bank's information systems, such as climate zone, emissions or consumption.

b) In addition, a physical risk indicator has been incorporated into the transactions and approval process, indicating how these risks arising from climate change may affect the properties provided as collateral for these transactions and their valuation. This indicator is submitted together with the rest of the information to the risks committee for consideration.

This information, in addition to supporting risk approval decisions, should assist the bank's branch network in its commercial activity by generating sustainable business, by identifying which customers have the greatest need to invest in decarbonisation projects and therefore may require financing.

Once this information has been collected for each transaction, the risk committee must approve the proposal, considering whether the climate risk should influence it in its different aspects of price, term, amount and guarantees. During approval, the Bank considers:

- The individuals who approve credit risks are the same ones who approve this climate risk, as climate risk is understood to be a factor that affects traditional credit, operational, reputational, liquidity, and market risks in a transversal manner. In order to incorporate these analyses into the approval of transactions, the Bank has the relevant policy documents. Furthermore, analysts receive sufficient training to understand and approve these transactions.
- Bankinter wants to implement an inclusive strategy related to climate risks, collaborating with companies and individuals by financing their transition towards activities that emit less greenhouse gases.

c) For the Corporate & SME Banking book, there is an indicator within the Risk Appetite Framework that limits investment in climate risk considered High and Very High to 12% of the Corporate & SME Banking book in Spain and Portugal.

For the mortgage book, there are restrictions for the worst Energy Efficiency Certificates:

- Firstly, limiting manual approval to transactions with energy efficiency certificates F or G and with tighter effort ratios.
- Furthermore, those transactions with F or G category certificates that are approved manually will have to take into account a possible increase in the effort required to invest in improving this certificate.

2.2.3.2 Business strategy – Transition plan

a) Sustainability strategy

Bankinter remains firmly committed to addressing its environmental management by taking on the challenge and responsibility of operating in the most environmentally friendly manner, taking the necessary measures to mitigate its direct and indirect climate and environmental impact, in line with the precautionary principles. To this end, analyses of the most relevant climate and environmental risks throughout Bankinter's value chain are performed, both Bankinter's own direct risk (the Bank premises where its employees work) and the indirect risks deriving from its financial activity. It manages all of these risks in accordance with the principles of prevention and involving all stakeholders.

The Sustainability Policy is the main reference for managing the Bank's environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects and covers the management of all IROs identified as material. This policy takes a comprehensive approach to ensuring the identification and management of the most relevant IROs, aligning with the requirements of the CSRD and the sub-topics outlined in this directive. Each of the principles established in the Sustainability Policy addresses, in a cross-cutting manner, the different sub-topics defined in the regulatory framework, thus guaranteeing that the material IROs linked to areas such as climate change, people management, customer relations and corporate governance are reflected in the Bank's strategic guidelines. More information on this policy is provided in section 1.4.2 The Group's Commitment to Sustainability.

Bankinter also has a complementary policy specifically focused on the management of environmental and climate issues, the Environmental and Climate Change Policy. This Policy aims to establish the framework for the Group's action in matters of the environment and climate change in all its activities and constitutes the reference framework for establishing improvement objectives. This Policy addresses the management of the material IROs identified in the ESRS E1 topics, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as energy management.

Monitoring and control of the Environmental and Climate Change Policy corresponds to:

- The sustainability committee, which is responsible for promoting and supervising the implementation of this Policy, must report on its follow-up to the sustainability and appointments committee of the board of directors.
- The sustainability department, which is responsible for coordinating the actions defined in the Environment and Climate Change Strategy Guidelines and Programmes, verifying the level of compliance with the established goals and identifying areas for improvement, according to internationally recognised standards, regulations, guidelines and the proposal for adopting instruments to implement this policy.

In preparing this policy, Bankinter has taken into account the provisions of European and Spanish legislation and other international standards. These include the UNE-EN ISO 14001 International Standard for Environmental Management Systems (EMS), the UNE-EN ISO 14064 International Standard for Greenhouse Gases and other recognised environmental reporting standards for the preparation of non-financial reports.

The policy is public on the usual communication channels, both external and internal, on the Corporate Website and on the Bank's Intranet.

The document was last updated in 2022. This policy is aimed at enhancing the positive impacts and minimising the negative effects of its activity on the environment. In addition, it was adapted to new regulations such as the Climate Change Law or the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation, its coverage was expanded to the management of aspects derived from financial activity and references were incorporated to the international frameworks that have been developed in recent years and which the Bank takes into account when managing its environmental dimension (Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement on climate change, among others).

The Sustainable Business pillar of the ADN Sustainability Plan includes a strategic line associated with climate risks, included in a general category of ESG risks. In addition, the management of the Bank's environmental footprint is incorporated through the environmental management and carbon footprint calculation system (through which both the direct and indirect environmental impacts generated by the Bank's activity are identified, measured and controlled).

Transition plan

In January 2026, Bankinter's sustainability and appointments committee approved the bank's ESG Transition Plan, in response to the requirements set out in the EBA guidelines on ESG risk management. This plan covers the key contents described in the annex to the guidelines, namely: strategic objectives, quantitative targets and metrics, governance, implementation strategy, and engagement strategy. An implementation roadmap has also been prepared, describing the initiatives associated with the plan's implementation strategy, a tentative implementation timetable, and the investments incurred and planned.

Strategic levers on exposure to polluting sectors

Bankinter is not excluded from the European Union benchmarks harmonised with the Paris Agreement. The Institution is a signatory to the main international initiatives in the area of sustainability, such as the Equator Principles, the Global Compact, the sectoral initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP FI) and the Principles for Responsible Banking. The latter is a framework established to conduct sustainable banking activity in line with the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. In addition, Bankinter has defined a decarbonisation roadmap for its corporate business and mortgage book, with reduction targets to 2030 for financed emissions, as well as specific targets for the most carbon-intensive sectors (see Decarbonisation Strategy section).

The Group has little exposure to the sectors that emit the most greenhouse gases. An alert system (climate rating) has been put in place for the individual impacts of these risks on each customer and transaction, and dialogue has been established with the customers with the highest emissions, which is considered in proposal and approval processes. Furthermore, this exposure will be progressively reduced in accordance with the commitments undertaken by the bank, the book and sectoral decarbonisation targets, and the strategic decision to support customers in transitioning their business towards a lower-emission economy.

In addition, the Bank has defined sector-specific financing guidelines, with social and environmental criteria, for certain sectors that are considered more relevant due to their potential social or environmental impact, including the energy, agricultural,

extractive and defence sectors. These sectoral guidelines, specifically those for the energy and extractive sectors, were updated in 2024. Bankinter is progressively becoming more demanding in relation to compliance with decarbonisation targets, limiting the financing of activities incompatible with emissions reduction (see Decarbonisation Strategy section).

Banks have a responsibility to help finance the transition to a sustainable economy, as facilitators of credit. However, this transformation process also requires other types of incentives and certainties regarding the technology to be targeted that do not depend on the financial sector. Therefore, the Group's decarbonisation will largely depend on compliance with the national objectives set, as recognised in the strategy itself.

Likewise, Exclusion Criteria in Investment Decisions have been defined and approved, with the objective of setting limits and/or preventing investment in companies whose activity is associated with "controversial activities" (see Management of Material IROs in Investment section).

Strategic levers for climate change mitigation actions

As a financial institution, Bankinter recognises its role in climate change mitigation efforts and focuses on supporting and facilitating financing for its customers. This corresponds to Scope 3 of its carbon footprint, which accounts for more than 95% of the Group's emissions. However, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are monitored under environmental management systems and annual carbon footprint declarations and verifications.

Regarding scope 3, that is, the emissions that the Bank finances for its customers, work has been done on the design of products with ESG criteria that help customers in their transition plans. One of the pillars of the Bank's Sustainability Plan is sustainable business, aimed at promoting the financing of activities that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, whether for individuals or legal entities and in any geography, with the objective of supporting customers in their decarbonisation strategies and transition to lower-carbon business models. The actions taken in this regard are specifically detailed in the "ESG Business" section.

b) Scenario analysis

The incorporation of climate factors into the business strategy requires development of capacities to assess their effects in the long and very long term.

This entails a great deal of uncertainty that cannot even be determined, not only due to the lack of empirical evidence but also because action against climate change requires global agreements that are not easy to achieve. The appropriate tool in this

context is therefore scenario analysis, as pointed out by the European Banking Authority in its "EBA Report on management and supervision of ESG risk for credit institutions and investment firms". Accordingly, the business strategy must be developed taking as reference a baseline scenario, currently Net Zero 2050 according to the definition and projections provided by the NGFS, while at the same time assessing the institution's resilience under its strategy on the assumption that other plausible alternative scenarios materialise, particularly those representing delayed action (*disorderly* in NGFS terminology) in response to the climate challenge.

Furthermore, Bankinter works with the SSP1-1.9 and SSP4-6.0 scenarios (pathways used by the IPCC) in estimating the physical risks that may affect its corporate or mortgage risk books.

c) Decarbonisation strategy

Bankinter recognises that the financial sector must assume its role as facilitator of the transformation towards a sustainable economic model, which allows mitigating or adapting to the effects of climate change and preserving the environment. Bankinter's commitment in this regard is firm, as evidenced by its membership of the Spanish Global Compact Network and its adherence to UNEP FI and the Principles for Responsible Banking. Among the commitments undertaken is the pledge to neutralise emissions corresponding to its financing and investment activity before 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate change. The Bank has a decarbonisation strategy for its corporate and mortgage book, which is the most relevant part of its financed emissions, until 2030 and will be reviewed periodically. In the case of residual GHG emissions around 2050, carbon credits would be used, as has been done in recent years to offset direct emissions (see section 2.6.1 Emissions Offsetting). In addition, as will be explained below, in 2025 the bank approved sectoral decarbonisation targets for the most carbon-intensive sectors.

As mentioned above, to deliver on this commitment, in February 2022 the Group drew up its own decarbonisation strategy, approved by the Group's administrative body through the sustainability and appointments committee. This involved establishing specific quantitative targets for the intensity of financed emissions to 2030, in line with the emission reduction plans laid down in Spain's Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) and its counterparts in Portugal and Ireland. These emission reduction plans, in turn, represent the national implementation of the commitments made in the Paris Agreement and, therefore, include details of the decarbonisation pathways for the main sectors, including both activities and households, which are used as a reference for aligning the Group.

The decarbonisation metric for the Corporate & SME Banking book, which includes the main greenhouse gas emission-intensive activities in Bankinter's loan book, was authorised by Bankinter's board of directors in 2022 and has been monitored monthly since then and incorporated as an indicator in the Risk Appetite Framework.

For a growing bank such as Bankinter, these objectives have been defined in relative terms and for this reason the Bank's Decarbonisation Plan refers to intensities (economic intensity of emissions = emissions measured in tonnes of CO₂/million euros of investment)

Given that, in the case of Bankinter, this Corporate & SME customers book is largely composed of medium or small-sized companies, it is considered that this economic intensity metric has advantages over others:

- It allows the intensity of all sectors to be compared by using a homogeneous metric.
- It allows for an estimate of financed emissions based on sectoral data from the INE, given the difficulty of using an activity metric that would be more difficult to estimate.
- It allows global conclusions to be drawn from the entire book, its evolution and alignment with objectives.

Over recent years, experience and confidence have been gained in the metric used to decarbonise emissions from mortgaged properties, using the same economic intensity ratio based on property emissions obtained through the Energy Efficiency Certificate. For this reason, during 2025, a new metric based on these intensities and their reduction was incorporated into the Risk Appetite Framework.

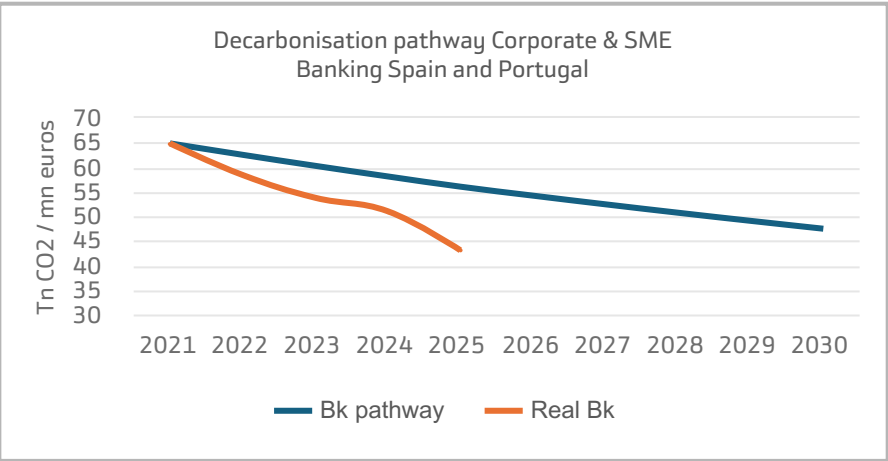
Decarbonisation targets for legal entities (Tn CO₂ eq/mn euros)

Despite Bankinter having a better starting point than the system as a whole, as it has less investment in the sectors with the highest emissions, the target pathway is similar to the pathway in the PNIEC.

Accordingly, the target for 2025 was to achieve a 13.5% reduction in emissions intensity (which has been achieved), with a further 15.8% reduction between that year and 2030, compared to 2021 data, which stood at 64.3 tonnes of CO₂ per million euros of investment. This slower initial pace is justified by the fact that efforts in the first years of the national plan are focused on the electricity production sector, which in the case of the Bank is practically decarbonised. Altogether, this represents a total decrease of more than 20%. It should be noted, however, that these goals, although aligned with the official emissions reduction plans of the main countries

where the Bank is represented (Spain and Portugal), are not validated by an external body such as SBTi (*Science Based Targets initiative*).

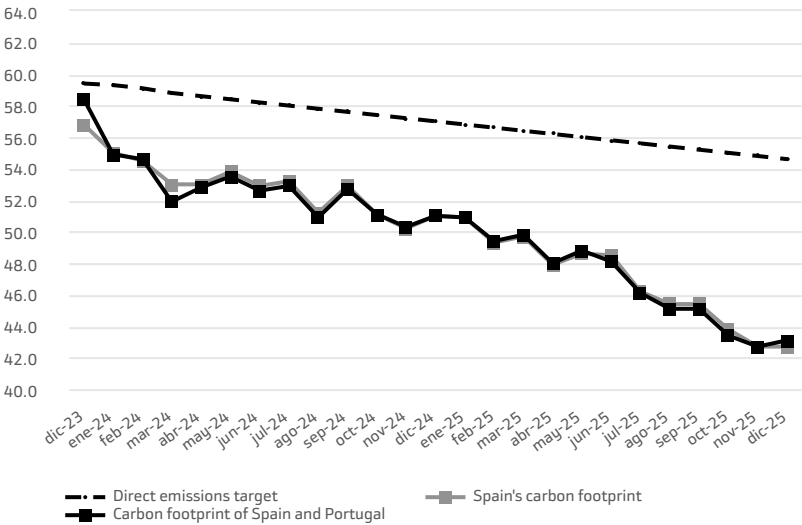
This pathway is updated as data is obtained from official sources (National Plans, INE data on sectoral emissions) and internal data from Bankinter's corporate book. Considering the latest update with greenhouse gas emissions data for the Spanish economy published by the National Statistics Institute (INE) for 2024, the bank's decarbonisation pathway is as follows:



This decarbonisation pathway of the Spain and Portugal corporate books is monitored and included in the Global Risk Report on a monthly basis, comparing the target pathway with the actual updated data, and the results are made available to the members of the administrative body. As can be observed in the chart, the emissions intensity targets per million euros are being met.

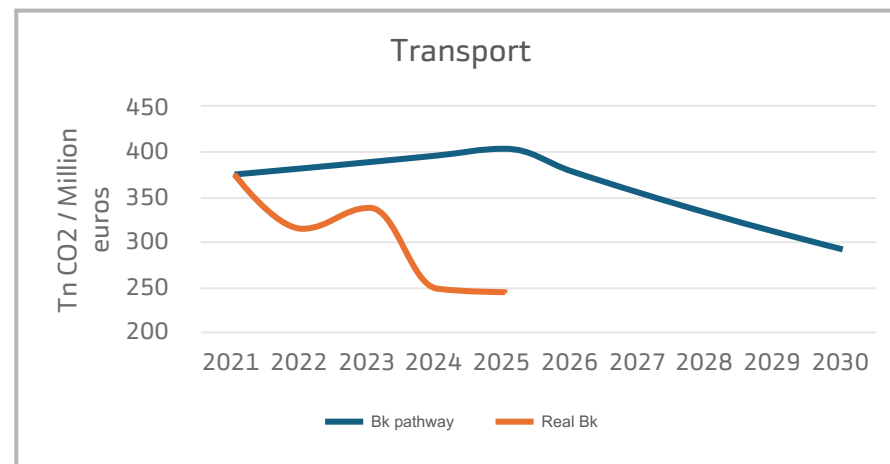
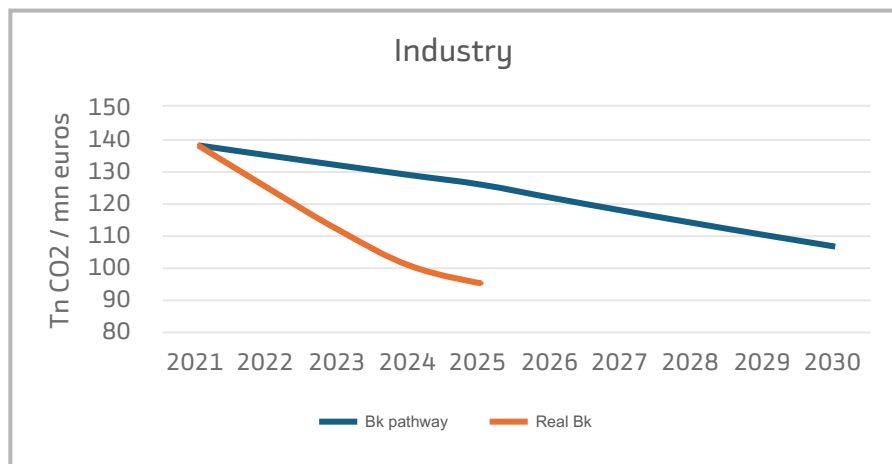
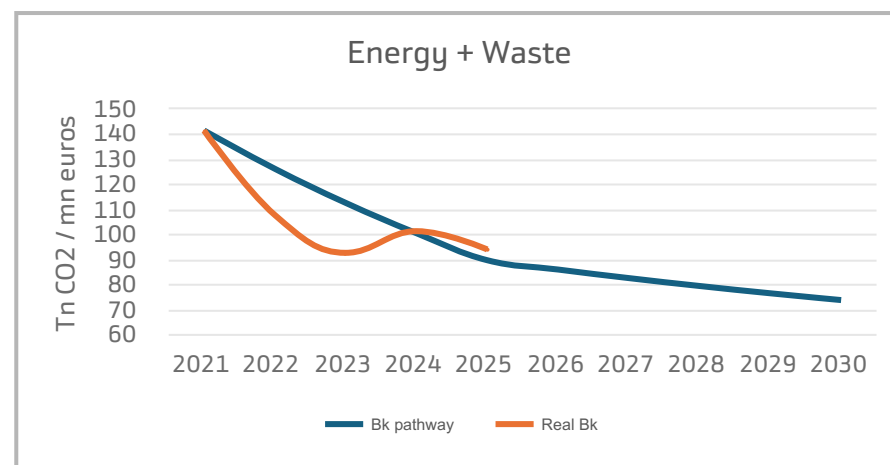
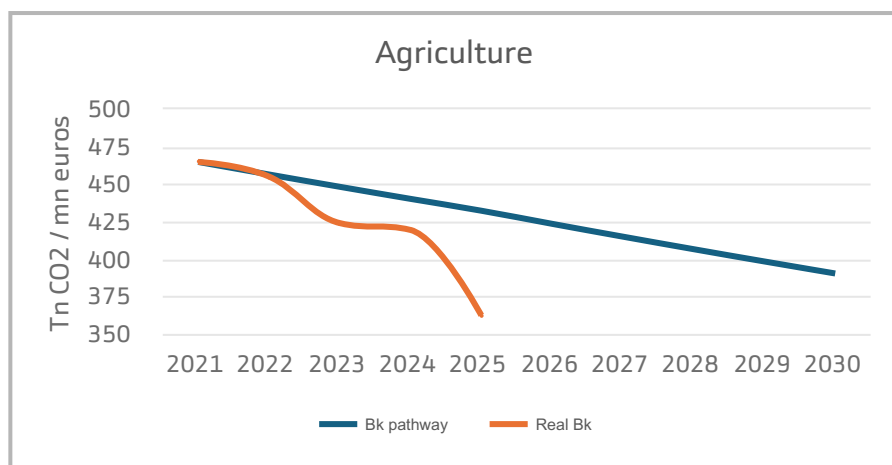
The monthly monitoring of this decarbonisation pathway for the corporate books of Spain and Portugal is shown below:

Emissions financed



The main objective of this decarbonisation pathway is to reduce the financed emissions by each million euros in the loan book in the entire Bankinter book. However, although this global objective is the metric usually reported both internally and externally, a series of sectoral sub-objectives are monitored, using information on estimated or actual emissions by sector of activity for the Bank's entire Corporate & SME Banking book and, via the national statistics institutes, for all economic activities in both Spain and Portugal.

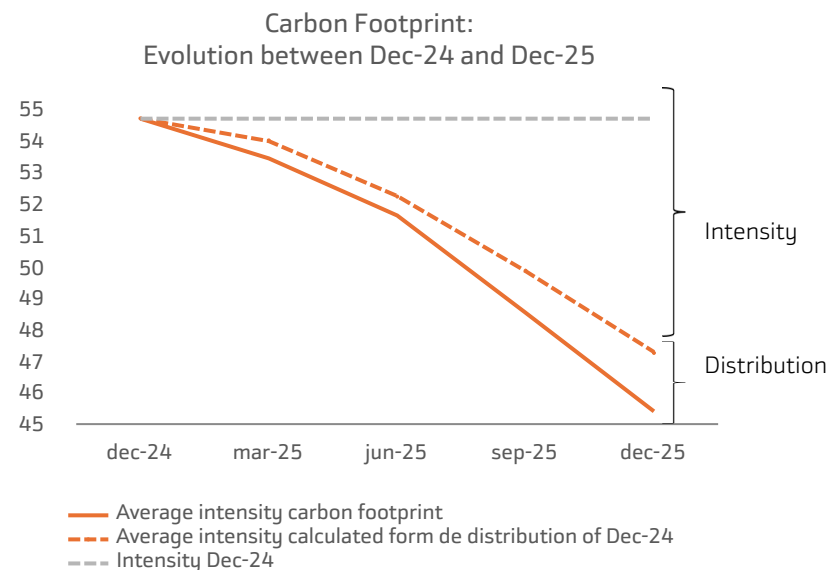
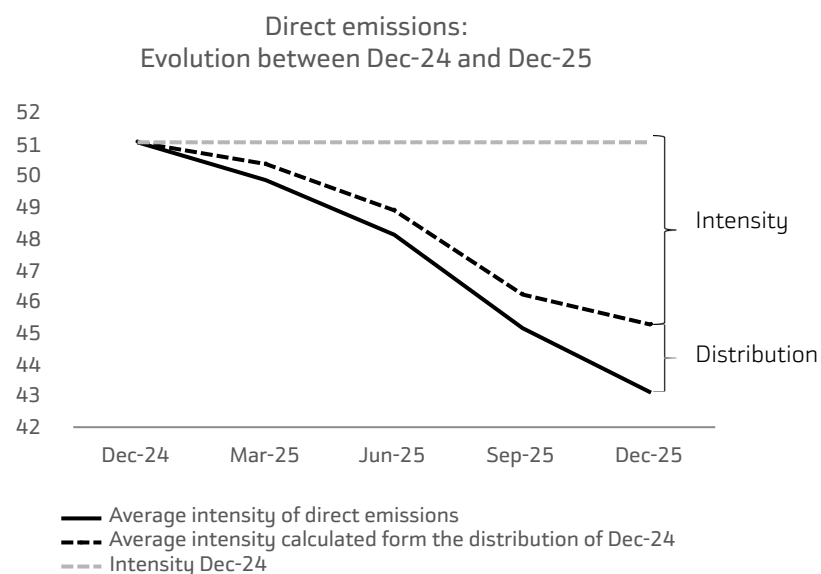
Specifically, these sectoral groups are the following: agriculture, industry, transportation, energy and others, which would allow us to analyse causes of deviation from the main objective. The paths for the four sectoral groups mentioned are shown below:



It should be noted that as this is a global objective that refers to the entire corporate book, it can be achieved through two complementary channels:

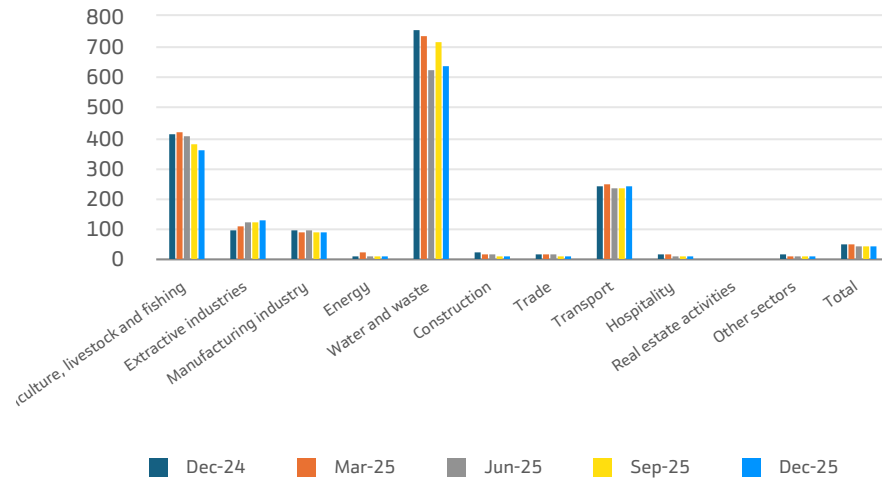
- By the reduction in emissions intensity itself, which may occur as a result of customers' decarbonisation efforts or by a reorientation of the loan book towards less emissions-intensive borrowers.
- For an evolution of the composition of the book towards activities with lower emission generation.

The following graphs show the evolution of the intensity of direct emissions from the loan book, as well as that corresponding to the carbon footprint, distinguishing between both indicated paths, intensity and distribution:

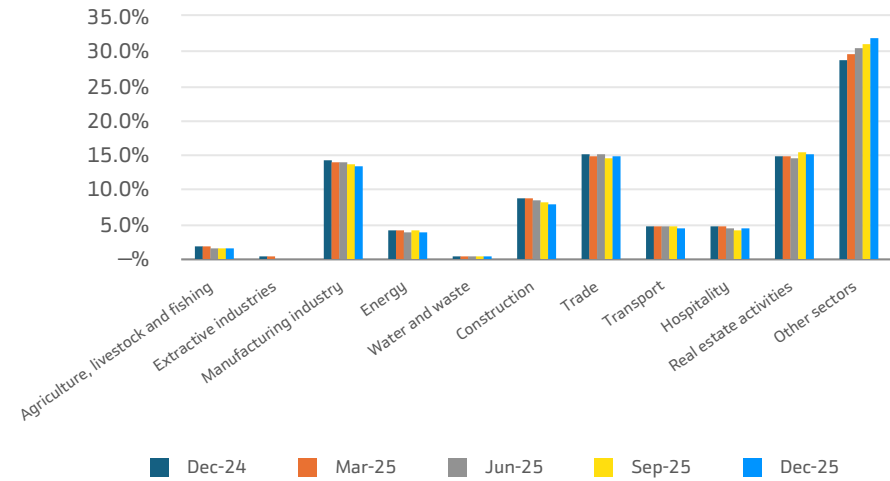


As can be seen, the reduction in overall intensity in 2025 is due to both changes in the specific intensities of the different sectors and movements in the distribution of the book. It is worth noting that the intensities are adjusted as emissions reports from large companies are updated, and in the case of estimates, the update of official atmospheric emission statistics in the second half of the year has an impact. Hence the temporal distribution of the different effects. The following graphs show the evolution of intensities by sector and their weight in the book:

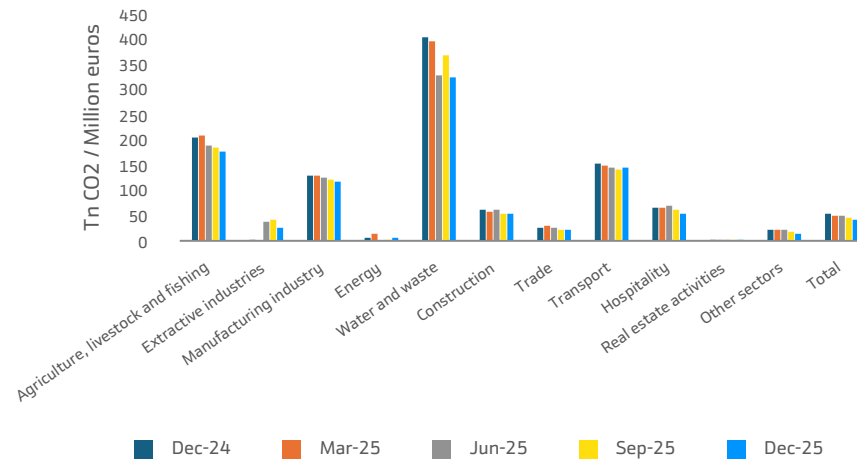
Direct emissions intensities (scope 1) by sector



Distribution of loan book by sector



Carbon footprint intensity by sector



To meet its decarbonisation goals, Bankinter is clearly committed to an inclusive strategy, promoting the reduction of intensities in the face of changes in distribution, providing the necessary support so that customers can transform and adapt to a less emission-producing and environmentally friendly economy.

However, it cannot be ignored that the largest source of greenhouse gases comes from the combustion of fossil fuels, so efforts in the coming years will focus on substantially reducing dependence on them. Against this backdrop, Bankinter is becoming progressively more demanding in terms of compliance with decarbonisation objectives, limiting funding of activities that are incompatible with emissions reduction or customers who are not willing to change.

In this regard, the bank's sectoral financing guidelines incorporate certain limits in relation to transaction admission criteria, particularly in the extractive and energy sectors. Specifically, Bankinter will not finance:

- customers whose activities consist of more than 25% thermal coal mining and who do not have a diversification or decarbonisation strategy. It also undertakes not to have exposure to thermal coal mining from 2025.
- customers that generate a significant amount of electricity from coal (more than 25%) and do not have a diversification/decarbonisation strategy in place. In line with the decarbonisation objectives of the Bank's financing books, Bankinter undertakes the commitment to, from now until 2030, progressively reduce the provision of any type of financing to customers for whom energy generation from coal directly represents more than 10% of its income in consolidated terms.
- customers that have significant activity in the field of unconventional oil and gas extraction (tar sands, hydraulic fracturing and/or exploration and production in the Arctic and/or ultra-deep water (UDW)) that represents more than 10% of their turnover and that do not have a diversification or decarbonisation strategy.

Banks have a responsibility to help finance the transition to a sustainable economy, as facilitators of credit. However, this transformation process also requires other types of incentives and certainties regarding the technology to be targeted that do not depend on the financial sector. Therefore, the Group's decarbonisation will largely depend on compliance with the national objectives set, as recognised in the strategy itself.

Decarbonisation objectives Mortgage Book (Tn CO₂ eq/million euros)

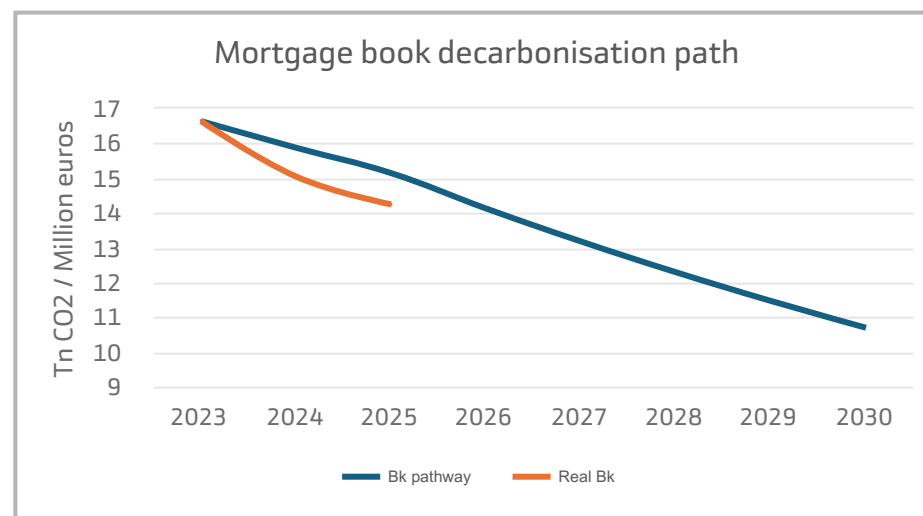
Bankinter Group has established a pathway to decarbonise its mortgage book, following the same system as for its corporate book. The ratio used is the same, tonnes of CO₂ per million euros financed. The goal for 2030 is to reduce the emission intensity of the mortgage book by 36% compared to 2023.

For its calculation, the emissions included in the energy efficiency certificates of each property acting as collateral are used, weighted by the LTV (*Loan to Value*) of each mortgage loan and divided by the outstanding balance of the financing.

This calculation is carried out for all mortgage books of Bankinter Group (Spain, Portugal and Ireland).

The slope of the target pathway that marks the speed of decarbonisation uses as a reference the PNIEC of Spain and its counterparts in Portugal and Ireland, specifically the data on household decarbonisation. It should be noted, however, that these objectives, although aligned with the official emissions reduction plans of the countries where the Bank is represented, are not validated by an external body such as SBTi.

This metric was incorporated into Bankinter's Risk Appetite Framework in 2025 and monitored monthly in the Global Risk Report.



Sectoral Decarbonisation Targets

Bankinter reinforces its commitment to sustainability and the fight against climate change by publishing its interim decarbonisation targets to 2030 for the most emissions-intensive sectors, in line with the Paris Agreements and UNEP FI recommendations, with the ultimate objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050. These objectives, approved by the sustainability and appointments committee of the board of directors, will be reviewed periodically in order to adapt to developments in science, regulation and data availability.

Bankinter relies on recognised international standards to define the perimeter of its targets, the definition of metrics and the underlying sectoral decarbonisation assumptions. Accordingly, the calculation of the carbon footprint of financed books is carried out in accordance with the PCAF (*Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials*) methodology. The identification of the most carbon-intensive sectors and the definition of sectoral targets are based on the guidance and criteria of the SBTi (*Science Based Targets initiative*). The projections and targets are based on: real data from counterparties and sectoral estimates and, on the other hand, in the scenarios developed by the NGFS (*Network for Greening the Financial System*), the pathways used as a reference are those of the IEA (*International Energy Agency*) and the CRREM (*Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor*) tool for the real estate sector. In addition, PACTA (*Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment*) is used to assess the sectoral alignment of books.

Bankinter prioritises target-setting in sectors with the greatest climate impact and material relevance within its book, including electricity generation, steel, oil and gas, residential and commercial mortgages, and coal. For each of these sectors, decarbonisation targets have been defined on the basis of the NGFS (NDC) scenario and the counterparties' own targets. In addition, the ambition of the targets obtained has been validated against 1.5°C scenarios such as the IEA NZE 2050 of the International Energy Agency and CRREM.

Targets are expressed in terms of reductions in emissions intensity (tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per unit of production or activity) for each sector. In the case of the coal sector, Bankinter has undertaken a specific commitment to reduction and orderly phase-out before 2030. These targets will be reviewed and progressively expanded as methodologies evolve and data availability improves. Bankinter supports its customers in the transition towards low-carbon business models by promoting dialogue, advisory services and the financing of sustainable projects. The sectoral approach enables decarbonisation pathways to be tailored to the specific characteristics and challenges of each industry, thereby contributing to a just and orderly transition.

The Bank will periodically publish progress on the achievement of these targets, in line with the main international reporting and decarbonisation standards. It will also review its decarbonisation pathways to incorporate the most relevant scientific, regulatory and technological developments.

Bankinter recognises that the achievement of these targets depends to a large extent on the actions of third parties (customers, regulators, data providers, etc.) and on exogenous factors (technological developments, regulatory changes, market evolution, etc.); therefore, targets may be revised in light of developments in the broader context.

Sector	Stage of the entire value chain	Reference scenario	Scope of emissions	Metric:	Baseline year	Metric baseline year	2025	Reduction target 2030	Target 2030
Steel	Manufacturing	IEA Net Zero 2050	1 + 2	kgCO2e/t of steel	2024	1.3	1.2	23%	0.9
Coal	Thermal coal mining	n/a	n/a	M€ exposure (Phase-out)	2024	<1	<0.5	100%	0
Energy	Electricity generation	IEA Net Zero 2050	1	kgCO2e/Mwh	2024	62.5	50.1	68%	20.2
Oil & Gas	Upstream, Midstream & Downstream	IEA Net Zero 2050	1 + 2 + 3	kgCO2e/GJ	2024	73.4	74.5	18%	60.2
Residential real estate	Owner	CRREM 1.5°	1 + 2	kgCO2e/m²	2024	26.5	24.2	26%	19.8
Commercial real estate	Owner	CRREM 1.5°	1 + 2	kgCO2e/m²	2024	19.0	21.2	27%	13.9

d) Business with ESG criteria

One of the four pillars on which the business strategy against climate change must be based is development of sustainable financing/investment products that help customers adapt to a lower emission economy. Bankinter wants to do this using an inclusive strategy whose main objective is to help customers, companies and individuals in their decarbonisation processes, offering them financing with products that help them to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, their adaptation to the effects of climate change and their ecological transition.

From the Risk area, the possible collaboration with these objectives is evident, since indicators such as the predisposition of a company to be affected by the risk of climate change, the physical risks derived from it, the answers to the questionnaires in the case of High or Very High climate risk or the Energy Efficiency Certificates, are indicators of possible investment needs and, therefore, of potential need for financing.

The Sustainability Area has, in 2024 and 2025, incorporated responsibility related to commercial activity, business development and taking advantage of business opportunities with ESG criteria. Some of the initiatives developed in this area include:

- Incorporation into the Bank's management tools of the definition of which operations are sustainable according to the European Taxonomy and which operations are green, using the Sustainable Finance Classification Criteria and the Sustainability-linked Financing Structuring Guide. In addition, the Sustainable Labelling Unit examines and determines whether a transaction can indeed be considered sustainable or green and whether it can have related Sustainability indicators.
- Training plans for the Bank's staff related to sustainability, climate risk, decarbonisation plans, risks and related business opportunities.
- Collaboration agreements with expert suppliers that allow them to advise on sustainability issues that can help our customers in the development of their decarbonisation strategies, ecological transition and fulfilment of their objectives.
- Internal dissemination of good market practices that allow for a better understanding of their application and sharing the knowledge acquired to identify the needs and opportunities of our customers.

- Creation and development of products with ESG criteria that can help in the decarbonisation of business or household activities, as well as in their ecological transition. These include the financing of renewable energies, issuance of green bonds, sustainable investment funds, financing linked to sustainability criteria, financing of property refurbishment that improves energy efficiency, and green mortgages. In addition to financing lines already standard at Bankinter, other more innovative products specifically related to climate change, included in this business plan, involve providing customers with features such as sustainability certificates, advice or specific working capital lines for customers or sustainable suppliers.

The following provides a more detailed description of the Group's efforts in collaborating with customers in this transition towards a more sustainable economy over the long term, notwithstanding future regulatory changes that may affect the sectors it is financing.

For Corporate & SME Banking, Bankinter has developed a segmented action plan to support corporate customers in their CO₂ footprint reduction and transition plans.

- Corporate & SME Banking: Larger Corporate & SME Banking customers tend to be advanced in their transition plans and demand banking services that support their transformation. Bankinter offers sustainability-linked financing, whether term or working capital, structured financing, project financing and sustainable loans and credits.
- Medium-sized businesses: companies in intermediate turnover brackets are in an unequal situation. From more advanced companies that have already established the transition plans they are implementing, similar to Large Corporates Banking, to less mature ones that are just beginning to work on these aspects, generally starting with reporting obligations. Bankinter recognises that it can play a role in guiding these companies, given its sectoral knowledge, but not in advising them due to the degree of specialisation required. To support the latter, Bankinter has developed a set of alliances with third parties that offer solutions for the development of decarbonisation plans and their execution, requests for aid, management of energy saving certificates and the provision of capital goods, self-consumption equipment, electric or plug-in hybrid vehicles, among others.
- Small businesses: these show only an emerging concern for sustainability and rarely implement actions related to footprint measurement or transition plans, unless required to do so by their customers, whether public or private. Bankinter is approaching these customers by offering solutions that, in addition to reducing emissions, improve the efficiency and costs of small businesses.

Since not all of these businesses are under equal pressure to initiate a transition plan, Bankinter has developed a rating for customer transition need and urgency to address the value proposition described above in the most efficient way. The rating is based on an analysis of the regulatory burden, the Bank's internal climate rating, pressure on the supply chain and CO₂ emissions, among other parameters.

Among the most notable developments in this segment during 2025 are:

- The launch of the CAE advance loan product, in which Bankinter has been a pioneer, allows customers to advance both the value of energy-saving consumption from their CAE (Energy Savings Certificates) initiatives and the amount from the monetisation of CAEs that they have agreed with third parties through private contracts or agreements.
- The structuring and coordination of green and sustainable bond issuances for customers through Bankinter Investment.
- Advisory service for customers in relation to their decarbonisation plans.
- Distribution agreements for products related to sustainable mobility and renewable energy self-consumption.
- ESG solutions for SMEs.

In Commercial Banking, the needs of individual customers are primarily limited to the acquisition or refurbishment of housing, electric vehicles and other consumer goods. The acquisition of sustainable housing is channelled through the Efficient Mortgage product. Mortgage financing is categorised as sustainable based on the climate zone and energy consumption. Bankinter has substantially improved the quality of information relating to energy certificates and their periodic updating.

The rest of the financing associated with Commercial Banking is managed through consumer lending. Agreements have been reached with third parties to provide advisory and installation services for self-consumption solutions.

As a key development in 2025, the launch of the "Ecoreforma" loan and its energy efficiency simulator is noteworthy.

Furthermore, Bankinter is also updating its Risk Appetite Framework to effectively integrate climate and environmental risks into its corporate strategy. This process seeks to ensure sustainable and responsible management, aligned with regulatory standards and best practices in the financial sector. The Bank is evaluating how climate change-related exposures may impact its operations, customers and investments in the long term.

Moreover, in the investment business, Bankinter's ESG investment products are designed to offer customers solutions that combine financial return with a positive impact on the environment and society. These products respond to the growing demand from investors interested in supporting sustainable and responsible projects. They also reinforce the bank's commitment to sustainability and contribute to generating long-term value for both customers and society in general. In this case, Bankinter offers its customers alternative investment vehicles in renewable energy and the circular economy, its own investment funds and pension funds classified as Article 8, as well as third-party investment funds classified as Article 8 and Article 9.

In addition, Bankinter's digital investment manager launched its first sustainable portfolios in 2021, which invest in funds from the world's leading asset managers that meet environmental, social and good corporate governance criteria.

The entire ESG business plan is accompanied by an ambitious ESG training plan for the entire commercial network workforce.

2.2.4 Monitoring

The main lines of monitoring of indicators related to climate risks that the Bank has developed are as follows:

- Risk Appetite Framework. During the year, the evolution of three indicators related to climate risks continued to be monitored within the Risk Appetite Framework.
 - Intensity of Scope 1 financed emissions: covers the corporate books of Spain and Portugal.
 - Average intensity of financed emissions from the mortgage book for individuals: covers all geographical areas.
 - High and Very High Risk exposure limit according to the climate rating in the loan book: covers the corporate books of Spain and Portugal

As the climate rating evolves towards a global indicator that incorporates environmental objectives, the latest metric will also include limits on environmental risks.

- Information incorporated into the Business Intelligence management tool.

Within the Bank's information and management systems, which are accessible to the entire network, information is available relating to the main climate risk indicators, particularly the climate rating for the Corporate & SME Banking book and Energy Efficiency Certificates for the mortgage book.

Furthermore, by cross-referencing them with the rest of the previously available information, it is possible to obtain data on prices, credit quality, sectors of activity, behaviour, guarantees, terms, branches and areas, etc.

- Global Risk Report.

This report is updated monthly, is made available to members of the board of directors and includes a summary of the main climate risk indicators.

2.3 Information on Environmental Taxonomy

Regulatory Framework

This document incorporates the mandatory exercise according to Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (hereinafter the Taxonomy Regulation), Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 on disclosure, and Delegated Acts.

The purpose of these regulations is to establish the criteria for determining whether an economic activity is considered environmentally sustainable, compatible with the objective of controlling global warming levels and the European Green Deal.

In this regard, financial institutions are required to publish a series of indicators relating to sustainable economic activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy.

The Taxonomy Regulation identifies six environmental objectives:

- Climate change mitigation;
- Climate Change adaptation;
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
- Transition to a circular economy;
- Pollution prevention and control;
- Protection and recovery of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Based on these objectives, the regulations also require technical criteria to assess whether an activity is environmentally sustainable:

- First, it is necessary to determine whether an activity falls within those listed as eligible by the EU taxonomy.
- If eligible, the activity will be aligned with the EU taxonomy based on its substantial contribution to one or more objectives; provided that the activity does not cause significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives (DNSH) and is carried out in compliance with the minimum social and human rights safeguards (MSS).

During 2025, the so-called Omnibus Regulation came into force, introducing adjustments and clarifications to the European sustainability regulatory framework with the aim of improving coherence between regulations and facilitating their practical application by financial institutions. This package of amendments affects multiple regulations, including the Taxonomy Regulation, and forms part of the simplification and harmonisation process that the European Commission is promoting in ESG matters. In this context, the Group has analysed the changes introduced and incorporated the regulatory updates that are applicable in the preparation of the year's reporting.

In this regard and due to the above, Bankinter is obliged to disclose the activities that meet these criteria in relation to the 6 environmental objectives. Specifically, by 2025, the following must be disclosed:

- *Green Asset Ratio* alignment (hereinafter, GAR) for the six environmental objectives.
- Additional information on exposure to eligible and aligned economic activities in the Nuclear Energy and Natural Gas sectors.

It should be noted that economic activities that are not included in the Taxonomy or do not meet the requirements do not imply that they are harmful or negative for the environment, but rather that they do not meet the conditions to be part of this classification.

The main updates of the information to be published this year compared to last year include:

- Improvements in information related to the mortgage book
 - Increased information relating to Energy Efficiency Certificates for the mortgage book.
 - In Spain, for mortgages granted prior to 2021, the criterion of the top 15% most energy-efficient properties at autonomous community level is applied.
 - In Portugal, mortgages granted prior to 2021 are included, applying the criterion of the top 15% most energy-efficient properties at national level.
 - Following the integration of EVO, mortgages for which the information required to be considered taxonomy-aligned had not been available in previous reporting periods have now been incorporated.

- The Bank's internal calculation of physical risks has been used.
- Improvements in information relating to the corporate book
 - Listed companies that fall within the scope of the NFRD are included.
 - In the case of financial undertakings, only those subject to the NFRD have been considered for the calculation.
- Recalculation of the GAR information for 2024 (T-1), using the same calculation methodology applied for the 2025 GAR, taking into account improvements in the underlying data and in the automation of calculations (except for the EVO mortgage book, for which the attributes necessary to consider it taxonomy-aligned were not yet available in 2024). The GAR ratio obtained for 2024 is slightly higher than that reported last year. For comparison purposes, recalculated 2024 data are included.

Scope of assets and activities covered by the GAR

Regulation 2021/2178 indicates that credit institutions shall disclose relevant key performance indicators based on their prudential consolidation scope, determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, Title II, Chapter 2, Section 2.

Therefore, the assets considered in the Environmental Taxonomy disclosure coincide with the totals of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements as of the end of 2025.

Section 2 of the Annual Financial Statements, "Accounting Criteria Applied", section D, consolidation principles, describes the criteria used to consolidate the Group's participating companies, whether they are Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures or Associates.

The amounts considered in the GAR are constructed from the positions with which the financial reporting is built, guaranteeing consistency in amounts and segmentation with the financial reporting.

Data considerations

This is the third year that Bankinter has reported on the GAR ratio; in this regard, many difficulties continue to be encountered in reflecting the true position and the efforts that the bank is making in terms of decarbonising the economy.

The Bank has decided not to publish Templates 6 (*Fees and Commissions KPI*) and 7 (*Trading Book KPI*) and to prepare the remaining information in accordance with the rules and templates in force until 31 December 2025, as provided for in the

Delegated Regulation approved and published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This decision has been adopted in line with the postponement of the application of these KPIs established in the aforementioned Delegated Regulation and with the clarifications published by the European Commission in the FAQs of December 2025, thereby maintaining a scope of templates equivalent to that of the previous financial year.

In order to correctly understand the published results, some notable aspects must be taken into account.

- The population of the information used for the calculation of the GAR was obtained from the positions that make up each of the headings of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements.
- As in 2024, Bankinter has relied on external providers to collect information on eligibility and alignment of Bankinter's counterparties. Specifically, in order to obtain information on the eligibility and alignment of on-balance-sheet exposures and financial guarantees, information provided by INFORMA D&B, S.A.U. has been used, as well as for exposures relating to assets under management.
- The small number of companies required to report according to taxonomy and the demands of DNSH requirements means that certain financing operations, clearly associated with the transition to a carbon-neutral economy, are not included in the alignment ratio. Bankinter has a significant book in the financing of wind and solar farm projects that cannot be incorporated into the GAR ratio.
- Inclusion in the denominator of the GAR ratio of exposure to local governments and SMEs, when these are not required to report information on alignment.
- The numerator and denominator of the GAR ratio are calculated on different scopes: The first covers companies required to report under the NFRD; the second covers the total included in the GAR, whether or not they are subject to reporting. This means that the ratio is influenced by each bank's proportion of investment in large companies, which are the entities required to report. As a result, the results are not comparable between entities and the ratios depend, to a large extent, on the business model of each bank.

In conclusion to these considerations on Taxonomy information, the Bank has made its best efforts to comply with the regulations and continue to grow and progress along with the upcoming regulatory requirements, contracting external services to collect data and reviewing and justifying transactions. The work carried out has required continued progress in collecting updated information (particularly regarding companies required to report and Energy Efficiency Certificates for the mortgage book), updating reports (for example, the Group's mortgage book with updated Energy Efficiency Certificates), and advancing measurements and learning (for example, completing templates and analysing investments), with the expectation that this exercise will continue to improve and better reflect the investment efforts of the institutions.

The summary template with the main indicators of the GAR ratio is included below:

		Total sustainable environmental assets	KPI (****)	KPI (*****)	% coverage (on total assets) (***)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Annex V, section 1.1.2)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7, paragraph 1 and Annex V, section 1.2.4)
Main Key Performance Indicator	Green Asset Ratio (GAR) in terms of stock	4,378.67	3.84%	4.33%	86.26%	45.89%	13.74%

		Total sustainable environmental assets	Key performance indicator	Key performance indicator	% coverage (on total assets)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Annex V, section 1.1.2)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7, paragraph 1 and Annex V, section 1.2.4)
Additional Key Performance Indicators	GAR (flow)	1,408.86	3.67%	4.41%	97.37%	46.08%	2.70%
	Trading book (*)	Publication postponed					
	Financial guarantees	42.71	2.65%	5.11%			
	Assets under management	196.41	0.72%	1.02%			
	Income from fees and commissions (**)	Publication postponed					

Breakdown of the GAR ratio

The GAR is an indicator that seeks to reflect the extent to which certain assets on the bank's balance sheet are aligned with the EU taxonomy. In this regard, the bank has developed this indicator following the regulatory definitions of the European Commission. The items included and excluded in the numerator are shown below.

Items included in the numerator of the GAR ratio

The population and amounts of the information that match the positions on which the 2025 year-end Annual Consolidated Financial Statements are based, including only those whose holder, or its parent company in the case of legal entities, is located in the EU.

The exposure reflected as eligible and aligned for each of the books is:

- Mortgage book: Loans to individuals secured by residential property, granted for the purchase of such properties. The identified properties meet the criteria set out in the taxonomy regulations regarding the date of construction of the property, its Energy Efficiency Certificates, energy consumption, climatic zone and possible influences of physical risks resulting from climate change, to ensure compliance with the DNSH. Properties associated with the following physical risks are excluded:
 - Risk of maritime flooding in areas with a medium to occasional probability
 - Risk of river flooding in areas with high probability
 - Fire risk in areas with a very high probability.
 - Desertification risk in areas with a very high probability.
- Book of financial and non-financial companies: Exposure to companies that, either individually or through their parent company, reported eligibility and alignment in their 2024 report, according to two criteria:
 - General financing operations, imputing to the exposure the percentage of eligibility or alignment reported by the company or group to which it belongs.
 - Targeted operations with corporates subject to NFRD and ensuring compliance with DNSH.
- Book of local administrations: exposure to investments aimed at financing public housing or projects that support an economic activity aligned with the Taxonomy.

Items excluded from the numerator of the GAR ratio

For financial and non-financial corporations, exposure not subject to NFRD is excluded and is subtracted from the total exposure reflected in the Financial Statements.

The exposure of counterparties in non-EU countries that do not report under the Directive is also excluded. The gross book value for non-EU countries from the consolidated financial statements is also included.

Finally, all exposure relating to derivatives, interbank loans on demand, cash and other assets such as goodwill, commodities, etc. is excluded.

Below is a table showing the amounts of each balance sheet item included as aligned in the GAR ratio.

Concept	Alignment (millions of EUR)
Households	3,086.87
Non-financial corporations	1,103.80
Financial corporations	188.01
Total	4,378.67

This year, a recalculation of the GAR ratio for the year 2024 has been carried out, applying the same methodology as the calculation for the year 2025, with the GAR result being 2.36% (in the year 2024, 1.55% was reported).

In addition to publishing a GAR ratio aligned with the standard, which, as explained above, does not show Bankinter's efforts in investing in decarbonisation, the Bank has operations that contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economic model, such as:

- Mortgage Book with estimated Certificates that meet the taxonomy criteria.
- Loan book intended to finance investments in renewable energy projects in which the holder is not required to report according to environmental taxonomy.
- Loan book for homeowners' associations to fund energy efficiency improvements in buildings, financed through Next Generation EU funds.

Description of compliance with the Taxonomy Regulation

Key indicators of stock exposures

Template 3 presents the GAR ratio indicator in terms of Bankinter's stock of exposures, for all environmental objectives, with a GAR ratio result of 3.84% (2.36% in the 2024 recalculation).

It is especially significant that Bankinter has a high exposure to small and medium-sized companies in its corporate book, an exposure that cannot be included in this indicator because they are not companies required to report NFRD.

Key indicators of stock exposures in terms of CAPEX

Template 3 presents the GAR ratio indicator in terms of Bankinter's CAPEX, for all environmental objectives, with the result of the GAR ratio being 4.33% (2.73% in 2024 recalculation).

Key indicators of the results of off-balance sheet exposures

The main exposures measured off-balance sheet have been:

- Assets managed by Bankinter Group, especially by its Asset Manager: Alignment ratio of 0.72% (0.41% in the 2024 recalculation)
- Guarantees (only financial guarantees having been included this year): Alignment ratio of 2.65% (3.07% in the 2024 recalculation)

Eligibility

The eligibility ratio of the book with the 6 environmental objectives has been calculated. To this end, the mortgage book has been incorporated into the numerator (maintaining the criteria from previous years, 100% of the mortgage book of individuals/households), the energy efficiency improvement book of buildings, automotive and the corporate book reporting NFRD, due to the percentages published by the companies; and in the denominator, the same amount as in the GAR. The result obtained is: 34.8% eligibility (34.4% in the 2024 recalculation)

Information regarding the GAR in terms of flow

Bankinter published flow information for 2024 for the first time, considering all operations originated (renewed or novated) during the entire reference period.

In 2025, the GAR ratio in flow terms is 3.67% in relation to turnover (2.17% in 2024) and 4.41% in relation to CAPEX (3.13% in 2024).

Nuclear Energy and Fossil Gas

Finally, a check has been carried out on the companies that have included activities related to nuclear energy and fossil gas in their 2024 reports, with all the corresponding templates being shown in Annex I of this report.

All the taxonomy information is included, in the format provided for by regulations, in Annex I of this report: "Tables relating to Art. 8 of the European Taxonomy".

2.4. Governance of climate-related management

As regards the specific governance of climate change risks and opportunities, the bodies involved are the following:

The **board of directors** is the body that approves the Group's Sustainability Policy. In 2023, Bankinter reviewed and approved the proposal entitled "Business with ESG Criteria", which incorporated the Business Plan for products that include ESG criteria, with the aim of assisting customers in their decarbonisation pathways and other sustainability objectives. This plan has subsequently become part of the responsibilities of the Bank's Sustainability area. It is supported by the following committees that form part of the administrative body:

- The **sustainability and appointments committee**, which assumes responsibilities in matters of sustainability, including:
 - Review the Sustainability Policy, ensuring that it is always geared towards value creation.
 - Monitoring of the sustainability strategy and practices, best practices in this area, and evaluation of their degree of compliance.
 - Evaluate everything related to the social, environmental, political and reputational risks of the company, independently of the powers corresponding to the risk and compliance committee or to other Board committees. Specifically, this body is the one that approves the decarbonisation roadmap for the Bank's books in accordance with the commitments made in its Sustainability Policy.
- The **audit committee** ensures the clarity and integrity of the non-financial information that the Bank must make public periodically.
- The **risk and compliance committee** exercises oversight functions in risk matters and is the main support to the board in this area. Specifically, it is responsible for reviewing the proper compliance with the risk appetite declaration, which includes all material risks. In November 2022, the risk and compliance committee submitted a proposal to the Bank's board of directors advising it to incorporate the "Financed Emissions" indicator, which measures the impact on decarbonising the economy through financing granted by the Bank to its customers, into Bankinter Group's risk appetite framework (hereinafter, RAF). Furthermore, the risk and compliance committee receives a recurring report on the management and control of all material risks, including a global monthly

report that includes all material risks and, specifically, those related to climate and the environment, in addition to monitoring compliance with the risk appetite statement.

- **The remuneration committee.** In Bankinter Group, the variable remuneration of the personnel categories whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile of Bankinter ("identified staff"), which includes board members, is adjusted based on the specific RAF indicators, as determined by the board of directors, as suggested by this committee, in line with metrics that suitably reflect the most significant risks, including environmental, social and governance risks. The remuneration committee proposed to the board of directors the incorporation of this new RAF indicator (decarbonisation pathway of financed emissions for the corporate book), to adjust the accrued variable remuneration in 2023 for the identified group (including that accrued by executive directors). As with the other RAF indicators that can adjust the variable remuneration of identified staff, non-compliance with the risk tolerance and limits will result in adjustment of the accrued variable remuneration, and may even reduce it to zero. (See more information in section 1.3.2 Alignment of remuneration policy with ESG objectives)

Bankinter's board of directors agreed to approve both proposals from its Oversight Committees on 22 February 2023 (for more information, consult the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration, which is available on Bankinter's corporate website).

Since 2022, joint committees between the aforementioned Board committees have been held, where considered necessary.

The following bodies should also be highlighted:

- Risk Committees. Analyses and approves risk transactions proposed by the branch network that should consider climate change as a risk factor in each transaction.
- Reporting directly to the non-executive chairman of the board of directors:
 - The sustainability committee ensures compliance with the Sustainability Policy and the development of successive Sustainability Plans, ensuring their dissemination and seeking the involvement of all Bankinter stakeholders, especially strategic ones (staff, shareholders, customers, etc.)

- The Sustainability department, which is tasked with ensuring the Group's ongoing leadership in sustainability while responding to growing regulatory, supervisory and competitive pressures. It includes those responsible for sustainability in areas that are especially involved and functionally dependent on the Sustainability department, at two levels:
 - Areas with exclusive and independent responsibility: Climate risks, CSR and ESG management in Portugal
 - Managers in business areas (including subsidiaries) and territorial organisations.
- Other internal bodies or working groups on sustainability:
 - Green Bond Committee: analyses the potential book for green issue collateral and monitors live emissions.
 - Sustainable Labelling Unit: a newly created internal unit set up to mitigate the risk of "*greenwashing*" in financing that qualifies as green and is linked to sustainability.

2.5 Energy consumption and mix

To ensure continuous improvement of its environmental performance, Bankinter has an Environmental Management System in Spain, certified according to the UNE EN ISO 14001 standard. Currently included in this certificate are the Bank's four notable buildings in Madrid (Paseo de la Castellana, Tres Cantos and the two buildings in Alcobendas), the buildings in Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia and the so-called Sustainable Office in Madrid.

Portugal also has a certified environmental management system, the scope of which includes the headquarters in Marquês de Pombal and the Torre Oriente building, both in Lisbon, and 15 bank branches in the Portuguese capital.

In Bankinter Ireland, measures have been implemented to optimise material and supply consumption and to manage waste appropriately.

In its Annual Environmental Management Programmes, Bankinter Group sets out a series of objectives and targets aimed at optimising consumption and ensuring proper waste management; reducing atmospheric emissions; and planning communication, awareness, and training campaigns for staff on environmental best practices.

The entity has identified the main eco-efficiency indicators derived from its activity for measurement and control. The aim is to implement the necessary measures to optimise the consumption of supplies and materials. This means minimising consumption and hence our carbon footprint.

Indirect energy consumption in the Bank corresponds to electrical consumption. This is the main energy source used by Bankinter and its consumption has gradually been reduced in recent years as a result of the efficiency measures adopted. Notable among these initiatives in Spain is the implementation of advanced sensor systems in the corporate buildings in Alcobendas, integrated with the building management systems (BMS), which enable more efficient energy consumption management through presence, occupancy, and desk sensors, as well as dynamic management of facility operating schedules. In addition, data centres have adopted measures to optimise climate control, such as hot and cold aisle containment, aimed at improving thermal efficiency and reducing electricity consumption.

In Portugal, the Bank has implemented various energy eco-efficiency measures, including replacing air-conditioning systems in branches with more efficient alternatives, installing time switches to optimise energy use, and analysing and evaluating energy audits conducted across the branch network to identify and implement improvement opportunities directly reducing electricity consumption.

As noted previously, 100% of the electricity consumed across Bankinter's facilities in Spain, Portugal, Ireland, and Luxembourg comes from renewable sources.

Fossil fuel energy consumption temporarily increased due to the widespread power outage in April 2025, which affected much of Spain. To ensure continuity of critical operations, generators in the main corporate buildings remained operational throughout the day, using diesel as the energy source.

This exceptional event temporarily increased fossil fuel consumption and does not reflect a structural change in the Group's energy usage patterns.

Bankinter's energy consumption and mix in 2025 is as follows:

Energy consumption and mix (MWh)		
	2025	2024
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	3,591	3,378
Consumption of fuel from nuclear sources (MWh)	-	77
Fuel consumption from renewable sources, such as biomass (which also includes industrial and municipal waste of biological origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	-	-
Consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased or acquired from renewable sources (MWh)	22,835	23,924
Consumption of self-generated renewable energy not used as fuel (MWh)	-	-
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	22,835	23,924
Total energy consumption (MWh)	26,426	27,379

To strengthen the quality, consistency, and traceability of reported information, the data for the 2024 financial year have been updated to incorporate final year-end figures, particularly those for the last months of the period, some of which were consolidated after the report's preparation date. The recalculation was performed consistently with the methodology applied and has been independently verified.

The requirements relating to energy production are not applicable, since Bankinter does not carry out activities related to energy generation. Likewise, requirements related to activities in sectors with a high climate impact do not apply.

2.6 Emissions

Since 2009, Bankinter has been calculating its carbon footprint in three areas of emissions: direct (consumption of fossil fuels and possible refrigerant gas leaks), indirect (electricity consumption) and induced (travel to and from work, business trips and the purchase of goods and services). In addition, from 2022 the category of financed emissions will be included in the calculation of induced emissions.

In 2025, the Bank once again had the organisational carbon footprint externally verified by SGS in accordance with ISO 14064:2019. The calculation of financed emissions was also included, covering the corporate book, the mortgage book, and both debt and equity.

Likewise, Bankinter carried out the procedures to re-register its carbon footprint (the one calculated for 2024) in the Carbon Footprint Registry of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge and at the time of closing this report is awaiting a response from the administration.

Bankinter's carbon footprint has been calculated based on the UNE EN ISO 14064:1-2019 standard, which specifies the principles and requirements for the design, development and management of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories for companies and organisations and for reporting on these inventories. The emission factors used have been selected from internationally recognised standards or, if not available, they have been calculated based on official data from national organisations, which may be specific to the geographical level.

In particular, the emission factors used were those from the Carbon Footprint Register, Offsets, and Carbon Dioxide Absorption Projects of the Spanish Climate Change Office (OECC), version 30 of 2025, as well as those from the *Inventário Nacional de Emissões Atmosféricas* (NIR 2024), published on 15 May 2024. Additionally, a calculation methodology based on economic intensity has been applied, using the Spanish environmental and economic accounts with 2023 data published in 2025. For international reference databases, data from SimaPro, a software specialised in carbon footprint and life cycle analysis, was consulted, which has an extensive library of specific emission factors for the processes and materials involved in this study. The database used in the software was Ecoinvent 3.12. The DEFRA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Conversion Factors 2025 have also been used, a database internationally recognised and developed by the department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy of the United Kingdom. Finally, the global reference values for GHG emissions and climate change from the IPCC *Sixth Assessment Report*, published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), have been considered.

A materiality analysis has been carried out to assess the different emission flows in all scopes. As a result, those with low influence on the results have been excluded, as well as those for which there is a lack of available information. In this process, those that represent less than 5% of total emissions have been considered non-material. It is important to note that emissions associated with banking investments (category 15) were not included in this materiality analysis, as they represent more than 99% of Bankinter's carbon footprint. Due to this significant weight, the impact of the rest of the emission sources would be marginal, resulting in their classification as non-significant within the study.

No significant changes were made in 2025 to the definition of what constitutes the company or to upstream and downstream stages of the value chain affecting the carbon footprint calculation, apart from the integration of the EVO bank workforce into Bankinter's Spanish buildings.

The following is a breakdown of emissions, in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, for Scope 1 and 2 of Bankinter Group during 2025. This calculation covers the entire Bankinter Group, including emissions from all geographical areas and subsidiaries.

Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country				
	Scope 1		Scope 2	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Spain	989.5	885.2	0.0	53.3
Portugal	17.2	5.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	81.3	101.6	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0
Total	1,099.5	1,003.3	0.0	53.3

In accordance with paragraph 95 of ESRS 1, the Institution has updated certain information for the 2024 financial year, with data as of the end of that year, which was not available at the time of preparing the 2024 Non-Financial and Sustainability Information Statement and has been obtained subsequently. The information has been incorporated using the same methodology, in a consistent and coherent manner with the rest of the data included in the table.

For Scope 1, emissions related to the consumption of natural gas, diesel, kerosene, and refrigerant leaks from air-conditioning units have been included. Activity data from primary data sources such as invoices and consumption measurements have been used, by multiplying the consumption data by the corresponding emission factor.

Bankinter has launched a plan to adapt the air conditioning equipment fleet in its branch network in Spain, so that over the coming years, those units in which the most significant leaks have been detected in recent years will be replaced, thereby reducing emissions of this scope.

Scope 2 takes into account the electricity consumption of all Bankinter branches and centres. In all Bankinter Group properties, where the entity is the owner or has decision-making power, electricity comes exclusively from 100% renewable energy sources. The purchase of energy with renewable origin guarantees is contractually included with the supply companies in the different geographies of the Group.

For scope 3, those emission streams considered material have been included. In this case, these include financed emissions, the purchase of goods and services, business travel, and employee commuting.

The calculation for travel and commuting is carried out using primary activity data provided by travel agencies, as well as surveys of staff on how they travel to work and the specific emission factors for each mode of transport. For those countries where primary data are not available, activity data from Spain are used and an estimate is made using the number of employees.

In addition, to calculate emissions from the consumption of goods and services, an estimate is made based on economic expenditure using the NAMEA (*National Accounting Matrix with Environmental Accounts*) methodology. This methodology is an approach developed to integrate environmental information with the national accounts of a country or territory. It uses matrices standardised by Eurostat, widely applied in Europe, which link data on GHG emissions with the economic activity of different sectors. In this way, it allows estimating the emissions associated with the purchase of goods and services, establishing a relationship between economic production and environmental impacts, expressed in tons of CO₂ equivalent for each sector analysed. Coverage for both categories includes all of the Group's geographies and subsidiaries.

For category 15, the financed emissions in operations have been re-estimated (according to the PCAF methodology) and the following businesses have been included:

- Group's Corporate & SME Banking book: operations in Spain and Portugal
- Group Mortgage Book: includes business in Spain, Portugal, and Ireland
- Debt and *equity* positions: Spain and Portugal.

More information on the methodology for calculating financed emissions can be found in section 2.2.1 Identification and measurement.

Scope 3 Emissions – Category 15*

	2025	2024
Corporate book**	5,127,054.6	5,541,278.0
Mortgage book	462,274.8	472,858.0
Debt and equity***	37,034.3	14,012.6
Total	5,626,363.6	6,028,148.6

*2024 figures have been updated in line with the 2025 methodological enhancements.

**Includes Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

*** Data related to sovereign debt and exposures to debt and equity outside of Spain and Portugal are not included

Below is a table showing the breakdown of total emissions by scope, including market-based and location-based Scope 2 data. In accordance with the materiality analysis and the relevance criterion mentioned above, the following scope 3 categories have been excluded from the carbon footprint calculation: capital goods, activities related to fuels and energy (not included in Scope 1 or 2), transportation and distribution in previous phases, waste generated from operations, leased assets in previous phases, transportation and distribution in subsequent phases, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, leased assets in subsequent phases and franchises.

Bankinter has no significant scope 1, 2 and 3 biogenic emissions resulting from the combustion or biodegradation of biomass.

The most material Scope 3 emissions at Bankinter correspond to Category 15 – Investments, which decreased by 7% during 2025. However, it is important to note that the metric used by the Institution to monitor and set targets is direct Scope 1 financed emissions per million euros financed, a relative indicator that allows the impact to be assessed proportionally to financing activity across the entire book (in this case, the intensity indicator decreased by more than 15%). For more details on monitoring and decarbonisation targets, please refer to chapter 2.2.3.2 in the decarbonisation strategy section.

To strengthen the quality, consistency, and traceability of reported information, the 2024 data have been updated to incorporate methodological improvements implemented during 2025.

Taking into account the total market-based disclosed emissions, 5,638,048.4 tCO₂eq, and the gross income figure reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss of the financial statements, 3,046.9 million euros, Bankinter's GHG emission intensity is 0.0018 tCO₂eq/€ (0.0021 in 2024). For location-based emissions, the intensity is also 0.0018 tCO₂eq/€ (0.0021 in 2024).

	2025	2024	Comparative
Scope 1 GHG emissions			
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	1,099.5	1,003.3	10%
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emissions trading schemes (%)	0.0	0.0	
Scope 2 GHG emissions			
Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions based on location (tCO ₂ e)	3,024.4	3,136.8	-4%
Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions based on market (tCO ₂ e)	0.0	53.3	-100%
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions			
Total gross indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) (tCO ₂ e)	5,636,948.9	6,038,585.9	-7%
1. Goods and services purchased	2,200.4	1,793.2	23%
[Optional subcategory: Cloud computing and data centre services]	1,019.2	554.9	84%
6. Business trips	2,528.3	2,650.8	-5%
7. Pendular commuting of wage earners	5,856.6	5,993.3	-2%
15. Investments	5,626,363.6	6,028,148.6	-7%
Total GHG emissions			
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ e)	5,641,072.7	6,042,726.0	-7%
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ e)	5,638,048.4	6,039,642.5	-7%

2.6.1. Emissions offsetting

Bankinter, in its successive sustainability plans, has committed to neutralising its scope 1 and 2 emissions across its operations in Spain, Portugal, Ireland, and Luxembourg. This commitment includes emissions classified as category 1, related to the consumption of natural gas, heating oil and gas leaks, as well as category 2 emissions, derived from the consumption of electricity. The latter are neutralised by purchasing green energy from renewable sources.

The Group's gross direct and indirect emissions, calculated in accordance with the standards indicated in the previous section 2.6 Emissions, are offset through the financing of renewable energy projects. In this financial year, Bankinter has chosen to collaborate with the La Venta II Wind Power Plant project, a wind power generation plant located in Oaxaca, Mexico, which will produce more than 300,000 MWh of renewable energy. During 2025, a total of 1,300 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent have been offset through this project.

The offsetting units used are *Certified Emissions Reductions* (CERs), accredited by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), guaranteeing the validity and effectiveness of the offsetting. The methodology used for the calculation of Scope 1 and 2 is detailed in section 2.6 Emissions, which corresponds to the offset figure.

100% of the volume of carbon credits acquired by Bankinter corresponds to projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and is accredited by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Since the selected project is located in Mexico, none of these credits come from initiatives within the European Union. The use of these credits to offset the entity's emissions is aligned with Bankinter's Environmental and Climate Change Policy, in particular with its principle of improving the Group's direct environmental performance.

None of the carbon credits acquired by Bankinter can be considered a corresponding adjustment under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

In the coming years, the amount of emissions to be offset will continue to include Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the volume of which will depend on the Bank's performance in this area and not on pre-existing contractual agreements. However, the figure is estimated to be similar to that of this year.

This commitment to emissions neutrality is complemented by the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets detailed in section 2.7 of this report. Bankinter's emissions offsetting strategy does not interfere with the achievement of its GHG reduction targets, but rather complements the entity's decarbonisation efforts. The most significant and impactful reductions are focused on Scope 3 emissions, as they

represent the largest proportion of the Bank's carbon footprint. Offsetting Scope 1 and 2 emissions does not affect or limit the achievement of these targets.

Bankinter is not currently developing storage or emissions elimination projects within its value chain, so the requirements relating to these activities are not applicable at this time.

Thanks to this emissions offset, Bankinter has been carbon neutral since mid-2020 for Scope 1 and 2 emissions in its activities in Spain, Portugal Ireland and Luxembourg.

2.7 Targets

Bankinter has established targets related to the material IROs covered in this section across four categories: energy consumption and direct emissions, decarbonisation strategy, climate risks, and aspects related to sustainable business.

Energy consumption and direct emissions

During the 2025 financial year, the targets set in relation to the entity's own energy consumption and emissions were fully achieved. Firstly, energy consumption per employee decreased beyond the 2% threshold established, reaching 3.96 MWh per employee per year, compared with 4.11 MWh recorded in 2024 (recalculated based on the final year-end information, as detailed in section 2.5 Energy consumption and mix).

In addition, during 2025 the target of covering 100% of electricity consumption with energy from renewable sources was achieved, reinforcing the Group's commitment to the energy transition. Lastly, the Institution carried out voluntary offsetting of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, making further progress in reducing the environmental impact arising from its direct activities.

Looking ahead to 2026, Bankinter maintains its targets of covering 100% of electricity consumption with renewable energy and voluntarily offsetting Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, thereby consolidating its strategy to reduce and neutralise emissions associated with its own operations.

Additionally, although market-based Scope 2 emissions currently stand at zero due to the use of 100% renewable electricity, Bankinter continues to implement energy efficiency measures, such as those described in section 2.5, aimed at reducing electricity consumption. This reduction in energy consumption also results in a decrease in Scope 2 emissions calculated under the location-based approach. In this context, for the 2026 financial year the Group has set a target to reduce electricity

consumption by 2% compared with the 2025 figure, which stands at 3.41 MWh per employee per year.

With regard to Scope 1 emissions, the bank continues to implement its programme to upgrade air conditioning equipment across its branch network, with the aim of further reducing emissions associated with refrigerant leaks.

Decarbonisation strategy

As described in section '2.2.3.2 Business strategy – Transition plan d) Decarbonisation strategy', Bankinter Group has defined a pathway for the decarbonisation of its corporate and mortgage books, with annual targets for emissions intensity per million euros of investment up to the year 2030.

- For the corporate book, the 2030 target is a 26.8% reduction in the tCO₂/million euros indicator compared with 2021 (baseline year).
- As regards the mortgage book, the objective for 2030 compared to the base year (2023) is a 36% reduction in the Tn CO₂/million euro indicator.

In addition, in 2025 specific sectoral targets for 2030 were set in the steel, coal mining, energy, oil& and gas, residential real estate, and commercial real estate sectors, which are detailed in the "Sectoral Decarbonisation Targets" section of the same Decarbonisation Strategy chapter.

Regarding Scope 3 emissions associated with employee commuting, Bankinter plans to develop a Sustainable Mobility Plan for its workforce, in line with the provisions of Law 9/2025 on sustainable mobility, which requires certain companies to implement sustainable workplace transport plans. Through this plan, the Group aims to promote more sustainable mobility alternatives, encourage changes in commuting habits, and progressively reduce emissions associated with employee commuting, thereby contributing to the mitigation of its carbon footprint in this relevant Scope 3 category.

Climate risks

During the first quarter of 2026, the incorporation of non-climate environmental risks into the risk assessment and credit approval process is planned. To this end, Bankinter has developed an environmental rating based on a methodology similar to the climate rating. This rating assesses a customer's exposure to non-climate environmental transition risks, including pollution, biodiversity, circular economy, and water stress. This indicator will be incorporated into all proposals relating to Corporate & SME Banking customers and will form part of risk assessments submitted to the relevant Risk Committee for approval.

- As a result of incorporating non-climate environmental risks into the credit approval process, a questionnaire has been developed which must be completed for customers whose environmental rating is classified as high or very high.
- In addition, an indicator will be incorporated into the Risk Appetite Framework to measure and establish appetite levels and limits for the proportion of the book classified as having high or very high environmental risk ratings.
- Communication and training initiatives will also be organised, particularly for risk and Corporate & SME Banking teams, in order to strengthen knowledge and effective use of these ESG risk management tools.

Sustainable business

Bankinter had set a target for 2025 to increase the amount of sustainable financing achieved in 2024. The volume of new financing considered sustainable at the end of 2024 was 862.5 million euros, considering those operations that meet the sustainable labelling criteria identified in the Sustainable Finance Classification Criteria and include: new renewable energy project finance, new transactions aligned with green loan principles, new sustainability-linked financing operations and new mortgages aligned with the sustainable finance taxonomy. At the end of 2025, the volume of sustainable financing reached 1,145 million euros (following the same criteria).

As described above, during 2025 the Sustainable Finance Classification Criteria were updated and some categories of financing considered sustainable were added. The target for 2026 is therefore to exceed 1,253 million euros, taking into account the following types of operations:

- Financing of renewable energy projects.
- New operations aligned with *Sustainability-Linked Loans* and *Green Loan Principles*.
- New mortgages aligned with the sustainable finance taxonomy
- CAE advance loan operations (and other products aligned with the SFCC)
- Operations under ICO Green / EIB / EIF considered sustainable by these bodies

In the investment business segment, Bankinter has updated its ESG risk integration policy in investment decisions and has increased assets in its own sustainable funds classified as Article 8 to 14,166 million euros (compared with 9,854 million euros at the end of 2024). Looking ahead to 2026, the target is to add a new Article 8 investment fund to its customer offering.

Regarding green bonds, the bank updated its Green Bond Framework in 2025 to align with the most recent version of the Green Bond Principles (*Green Bond Principles*) published by the *International Capital Market Association* (ICMA), as well as the internal sustainable finance classification documents mentioned above. Six categories of eligible projects have been included: renewable energy, green buildings, circular economy, pollution prevention and control, green mobility, and energy efficiency. The framework has a *Second Party Opinion* from Sustainalytics, achieving maximum alignment with the Green Bond Principles. In this way, everything is ready so that as soon as the bank considers there is an appropriate window for issuance, it can proceed under this new framework.

3. Social Data

3.1. Issues relating to employees – ESRS S1

3.1.1 Characteristics of employees

The indicators on the characteristics of the workers are presented according to the total number of people. To ensure consistency and compliance with Law 11/2018 on Non-Financial Information and Diversity (LINF in Spanish), data is reported both at the end of the year and as an annual average, including comparisons with 2024 in line with the requirements of the regulations. The scope of these indicators covers all employees of Bankinter Group.

As can be seen in the table, the total number of employees in 2025 is 6,678 (6,661 in 2024), as indicated in Note 27 of the annual financial statements.

Currently, Bankinter does not have any employee registered as belonging to a third gender. For this reason, the "other" category is not included in the staff data breakdown tables. Gender distribution is based on what is specified by the employees.

Bankinter is firmly committed to equal opportunities and gender parity, reflected in a balanced workforce with a 50/50 distribution of men and women. Furthermore, the total number of employees reflects the sustained growth of the entity over the last 15 years, focusing on quality employment, job stability and opportunities for professional development.

Breakdown by gender		
	2025	2024
Male	3,324	3,330
Female	3,354	3,331
Not reported	0	0
Total number of employees	6,678	6,661

Breakdown by gender (average)		
	2025	2024
Male	3,319	3,291
Female	3,340	3,305
Not reported	0	0
Total number of employees	6,659	6,596

Breakdown by country		
	2025	2024
Spain	5,405	5,459
Portugal	888	857
Luxembourg	42	37
Ireland	343	308

Breakdown by country (average)		
	2025	2024
Spain	5,433	5,430
Portugal	862	827
Luxembourg	41	38
Ireland	323	301

As can be seen from the data, the vast majority of Bankinter Group employees have permanent, full-time contracts, reflecting the Bank's firm commitment to job stability and quality employment.

Breakdown by type of contract and gender				
2025				
FEMALE	MALE	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL	
Number of employees				
3,354	3,324	-	6,678	
Number of permanent employees				
3,299	3,280	-	6,579	
Number of temporary employees				
48	38	-	86	
Number of employees with non-guaranteed hours				
7	6	-	13	
Number of full-time employees				
3,063	3,297	-	6,360	
Number of part-time employees				
291	27	-	318	

Breakdown by type of contract and gender				
2024				
FEMALE	MALE	NOT REPORTED	TOTAL	
Number of employees				
3,331	3,330	-	6,661	
Number of permanent employees				
3,283	3,295	-	6,578	
Number of temporary employees				
48	35	-	83	
Number of employees with non-guaranteed hours				
-	-	-	-	
Number of full-time employees				
3,053	3,297	-	6,350	
Number of part-time employees				
278	33	-	311	

Breakdown by type of contract, type of working day and country

2025				
Spain	Portugal	Luxembourg	Ireland	TOTAL
Number of employees				
5,405	888	42	343	6,678
Number of permanent employees				
5,405	845	42	287	6,579
Number of temporary employees				
-	43	-	43	86
Number of employees with non-guaranteed hours				
-	-	-	13	13
Number of full-time employees				
5,115	888	42	315	6,360
Number of part-time employees				
290	-	-	28	318

Breakdown by type of contract, type of working day and country

2024				
Spain	Portugal	Luxembourg	Ireland	TOTAL
Number of employees				
5,459	857	37	308	6,661
Number of permanent employees				
5,458	805	37	278	6,578
Number of temporary employees				
1	52	-	30	83
Number of employees with non-guaranteed hours				
-	-	-	-	-
Number of full-time employees				
5,173	857	37	283	6,350
Number of part-time employees				
286	-	-	25	311

The calculation of attrition includes data on voluntary resignations, dismissals and retirements. Bankinter Group's turnover rate remains at levels considered normal for a company of its characteristics. The higher figures in countries such as Luxembourg and Ireland are partly influenced by the smaller size of the workforce in these geographies and by the type of jobs, which tend to show greater mobility. Group-level turnover has followed a slightly higher trend than last year, with an increase in the number of departures in Spain, as 2025 has been a year of significant generational renewal within the workforce.

Departures 2025

Country	NO. OF departure	Period-end headcount	Turnover rate
Spain	408	5,405	8 %
Ireland	48	343	14 %
Luxembourg	6	42	14 %
Portugal	32	888	4 %
Total	494	6,678	7 %

Departures 2024

Country	NO. OF departure	Period-end headcount	Turnover rate
Spain	292	5,459	5 %
Ireland	44	308	14 %
Luxembourg	6	37	16 %
Portugal	46	857	5 %
Total	388	6,661	6 %

3.1.2 Integration of IROs relating to employees into the strategy

The impacts, risks and opportunities identified as material in the materiality analysis carried out in fiscal year 2025 relating to own personnel are the following:

Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	Type	Impact Description	Current/ Potential	Category	Time horizon	Policies integrating IRO management
S1	Working conditions	Social dialogue Freedom of association, the existence of works councils, and workers' rights to information, consultation and participation Collective bargaining, including the proportion of workers covered by collective bargaining agreements	Impact	The Bank's commitment to ensure freedom of association, collective bargaining and channels of social dialogue to resolve conflicts or differences between the parties and reach labour agreements	Current	Positive	Short term	Human Rights Policy
S1	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value	Impact	Promotion of diversity and inclusion in the workforce and governance bodies through the encouragement of diverse profiles by age, gender, culture, and abilities	Current	Positive	Short term	Inclusion and Diversity Policy Human Rights Policy
S1	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Training and capacity building	Impact	Improving the professional development of employees through training and learning activities that promote professional knowledge and skills	Current	Positive	Short term	
S1	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace	Impact	Promotion of employees' physical, emotional, and social well-being through health, safety, and prevention initiatives, as well as fostering a workplace free from harassment supported by operational protocols and reporting channels	Current	Positive	Short term	Harassment Prevention Protocol Ethics and Conduct Code Human Rights Policy
S1	Other labour rights	Privacy	Impact	Promoting awareness and training in Privacy and Cybersecurity for the workforce to reduce the risk of personal data security breaches	Current	Positive	Short term	Privacy Policy
S1	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value	Impact	Fair and transparent management of the remuneration policy, promoting flexible and competitive systems that improve employees' financial conditions and contribute to pay equity.	Current	Positive	Short term	General Remuneration Policy Human Rights Policy
S1	Working conditions	Work time Work-life balance	Impact	Complaints from employees due to the lack of adaptation of work-life balance and welfare measures	Current	Negative	Short term	Health, Safety and Well-being Policy Human Rights Policy

The table presents detailed information on the type of IROs, the sub-topic to which they are associated, their nature (current or potential) and whether they have a positive or negative impact. All IROs identified as material are current impacts, both positive and negative.

No material risks or opportunities related to the company's own workforce have been identified in this exercise, so no information will be provided on the disclosure requirements relating to risks and opportunities in thematic standard S1. No material impact on the Bank's internal staff resulting from the Bank's transition plan has been identified so far.

The integration of IROs into the entity's strategy reflects a dynamic approach adapted to the diversity of impacts identified. Each of these elements is uniquely linked to different strategic and operational areas, generating varied effects on the organisation.

Most of the material impacts identified related to Bankinter's own staff affect the entire salaried workforce of Bankinter, covering all the geographies in which the Bank has a presence. This staff is made up of working individuals hired directly by the Bank, who represent the core of the organisation's Human Resources. Each IRO reported will specifically detail the type of worker affected, providing an overview of how the Bank's operations impact the different groups within its staff.

The **commitment to freedom of association, collective bargaining and social dialogue** guarantees a collaborative and transparent work environment, promoting more sustainable labour relations that enable effective conflict resolution and support the organisational stability necessary for the execution of the business model. The Group demonstrates its firm commitment to respect for labour standards, trade union rights and freedom of association and collective representation, making available to workers different channels to express their opinions, conflicts or needs, including channels of social dialogue and participation appropriate to overcome conflicts or differences between the parties and reach agreements within the labour framework.

Promoting the physical, emotional, and social well-being of staff through health, safety, and prevention initiatives that exceed regulatory requirements has a positive impact which contributes to productivity, reducing absenteeism, and strengthening team resilience. In this context, the "Bankinter te cuida" programme promotes various activities and actions aimed at health and well-being. In addition, 100% of the staff is covered by health and safety systems, which ensures that all Bankinter employees benefit positively from this impact. Complementarily, Bankinter promotes a **safe, respectful, and harassment-free work environment**, supported by a Group-wide Prevention and Action Protocol and a confidential reporting channel

accessible to staff, which reinforce ethical human capital management, help mitigate occupational risks, and promote team cohesion.

The **promotion of diversity and inclusion in staff and governance bodies**, through encouraging diverse profiles by age, gender, culture, and abilities, is fully integrated into Bankinter's strategy and its talent management and corporate governance model. This approach, supported by the principles of equal opportunity and non-discrimination included in the Group's Second Equality Plan, helps strengthen the entity's capacity to attract, develop, and retain diverse talent, incorporate new perspectives, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the business. The integration of diversity into recruitment, professional development, and strategic decision-making processes strengthens the teams critical to executing the strategy, fosters growth based on meritocratic criteria, and generates positive impacts for potentially vulnerable groups. Likewise, promoting greater diversity in governance bodies, with a balanced and increasing representation of women, reinforces governance quality, improves the management of strategic and reputational risks, and supports more inclusive decisions aligned with stakeholder expectations and the Group's ESG strategy.

Training and learning activities are aligned with the strategy of strengthening human capital, which is key to the sustainability of the business model. Boosting the knowledge and professional skills of its staff enables Bankinter to respond quickly to the challenges of the financial environment and to customer demands. Continuous training contributes to generating a positive impact by improving internal employability, retaining talent and ensuring that teams are prepared to face strategic challenges. Based on the Bank's strategic plan, the Training and Talent team designs a training plan each year to support Bankinter's growth strategy and its various initiatives. This plan is guided by the area's mission: identify current and future talent, plan succession and train staff. Its aim is to ensure that all staff have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their current role and prepare for more complex roles in the future. All employees of Bankinter Group have benefited, in one way or another, from this type of training programme.

These training plans focus on **employee training in privacy and cybersecurity** with the aim of reducing the risks of personal data breaches, protecting the Bank's critical assets. These initiatives strengthen technological resilience and ensure operational continuity, key factors for the success of the business model. Bankinter's Digital Security awareness and training plan, aimed at the entire workforce, reinforces the culture of compliance in terms of privacy and information security. This commitment is based on three core pillars: privacy, ensuring respect for fundamental rights to data protection in accordance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union; transparency, ensuring that data subjects are aware of how their data is processed in compliance with the GDPR and other applicable regulations; and

computer security, by implementing measures to prevent security breaches and unauthorised access. These actions generate a positive impact by strengthening staff skills and mitigating risks associated with data management and digital security.

Fair and transparent remuneration management is a key element of Bankinter's strategy to attract, develop, and retain talent, while ensuring competitive and market-aligned compensation conditions. The Group's Remuneration Policy establishes a common framework based on internal equity, external competitiveness, and the application of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, while also incorporating mechanisms that allow compensation to be adapted to the workforce's needs within a regulated and transparent environment.

In this context, gender-based pay inequalities are identified, reflected in a salary gap in accordance with the methodology and criteria established by the applicable legislation. Active management of this impact is integrated into Bankinter's people strategy through the deployment of policies, controls, and measures aimed at progressively reducing these differences, reinforcing transparency, internal equity, and compliance with commitments made on equality. This approach helps consolidate the Group's positioning as a responsible and inclusive employer and strengthens employee trust, engagement, and stability.

Work-life balance has been identified as a potential negative impact to the extent that the programmes and measures implemented at Bankinter do not meet all individual needs and sensitivities, which may be reflected in internal surveys. Bankinter has a wide range of work-life balance measures in place, which not only includes recent legislative developments, but also improves in many aspects the measures established in such legislation. Despite this, Bankinter analyses all these individual opinions and constantly seeks alternatives for improvement in its work-life balance and flexibility initiatives and programmes, with the aim of improving satisfaction and perception of well-being for the entire workforce. This management is directly aligned with Bankinter's sustainability and talent management strategy, aware of its importance in impacting the general perception of the work environment, the Bank's ability to retain key talent and, ultimately, improve the organisation's efficiency and productivity.

3.1.3 Dialogue and collaboration process with the staff

At Bankinter, employee participation is a core pillar in the design and development of corporate strategies and the bank's business model. Employee well-being and engagement are recognised as key factors for sustained success and achieving organisational objectives. The company therefore continuously integrates the opinions, interests and rights of its own staff into strategic and operational decision-making, ensuring a sustainable and responsible approach that respects human rights and promotes equality, diversity and inclusion.

The collection of opinions from our own staff is carried out through various communication channels, which include both general tools and media designed for specific topics. Each of these channels is managed by the team in charge of its supervision, which guarantees an adequate and professional treatment of the contributions collected. Likewise, the procedures for integrating these contributions into the strategy or business model vary according to the nature and scope of each channel, allowing for specific adaptation that maximises the impact of the proposals.

Working environment surveys

One of the main channels Bankinter uses to gather opinions from its staff is through employee climate surveys. The Bank conducts an annual workplace climate survey designed and managed by an independent company (Willis Towers Watson). This process covers all Group companies (except EVO employees, who have been subject to particular monitoring upon integration into Bankinter) and spans the four countries in which it operates. Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Luxembourg. The survey is conducted with 100% of the workforce (around 6,000 employees) and is known as OPINA. The participation rate in these surveys ranges between 70% and 85%, reflecting a high level of commitment on the part of employees.

These questionnaires address 13 key categories including:

- Sustainable commitment
- Direct Manager
- Senior management
- Bankinter Culture
- Professional Development
- Internal Relations

- Reputation and External Image
- Salary, Benefits and Working Conditions
- Internal Communication
- Overall Satisfaction
- Health and Well-being
- Inclusion and Diversity
- Sustainability

The survey is launched simultaneously in the four countries in which the Bank operates, with an initial completion period of 15 days and the possibility of extending it for 7 additional days. Effective communication is ensured through initial emails, daily reminders and a closing message. Setting an internal communication plan motivates participation and ensures daily monitoring by managers.

Data is collected anonymously, processed on European soil and presented in aggregated format to ensure privacy. The results are compared with the previous internal survey and country-specific and financial sector standards.

Advanced tools, including artificial intelligence, are used for in-depth analysis and generation of customised reports.

The People Management, Corporate Communications and Quality department is responsible for conducting these surveys. The human resources allocated to carrying out these surveys are made up of Bankinter Spain's Internal Communication team, which acts as a coordinator between the different areas involved, and the people management teams from Spain, Luxembourg, Portugal and Ireland. In addition, the services of an external company are used.

In order to ensure that internal work environment surveys adequately represent all groups in the workforce, including potentially vulnerable groups, a comprehensive analysis is carried out based on various demographic variables. This process begins with the preparation of a demographic form that allows for the collection and organisation of relevant information about workers. Variables considered in the analysis include professional groups, age, seniority in the organisation and gender.

The results are shared at different levels of the organisation, from the work team to the management committee and are available on the Intranet. In areas with opportunities for improvement, specific action plans are implemented to encourage progress. In addition, a detailed analysis is carried out by country, highlighting variations and comparisons with previous surveys and local standards.

Internal Quality Surveys

Another of the main channels used by the Bank to gather general information on employees is the surveys carried out by the Quality department to measure satisfaction and the internal quality of the Bank. These surveys are carried out directly on the staff on a six-monthly basis. Two surveys are conducted every six months. One measures the perception of employees regarding the support received from the Bank's central services and the other measures the perception of the branches regarding the support received from their organisations.

The Central Services survey is aimed at both the staff of these services and the network staff. The survey measures employee satisfaction with the service provided by sixty-six Central Services areas divided into three main blocks. Business areas, Technical areas and Operations areas. The employees who will be able to evaluate are chosen by the person in charge of each area and will be those to whom that team has provided service during the last 6 months.

The Organisations survey is aimed at employees of the branch network. It evaluates three areas, three subareas, and six support or specialist areas serving the network. Employees selected for the survey are chosen based on the services provided in recent months by the areas and specialists being evaluated.

The level of satisfaction is measured on a scale from 0 to 10. Depending on the value given to each service, the workers who complete the surveys are classified into three groups:

- Between 0 and 6, critical internal customer
- Between 7 and 8, satisfied internal customer
- Between 9 and 10, excellent internal customer

After each rating, a comment is requested to clarify the reason for the rating. If the evaluation was critical (between 0 and 6), the reason for the evaluation is requested. In the case of a rating of 7 or 8 (satisfactory ratings), the comment is focused on achieving excellence. And if the rating is excellent (9 or 10), the comment is focused on reinforcing the positive part or if any improvement is necessary, despite the grade.

The Quality department management is the main operational manager for these surveys. The results collected are then communicated to the People, Corporate Communications and Quality department, who will be responsible for transferring this information to the management committee on a biannual basis.

The indicator used to measure and monitor internal quality is the *Net Satisfaction Score* (NSS), which is expressed as a percentage and uses the internal customer classification defined above. At the end of 2025, the NSS was 58.3%, with a positive evolution of 2.3 points.

Different resources are used to carry out these surveys. Regarding human resources, it is the Quality team that develops and manages the surveys. Additionally, the team uses two information-gathering tools, Encuestafácil and Medallia. Encuestafácil is a platform that allows security audits to be carried out and ensures that the data collected is adequately protected. Medallia is the tool used to carry out some of the internal surveys, in addition to centralising the collection of all the information obtained. Its functionality allows for detailed monitoring and facilitates informed decision-making based on the data collected.

Once the internal quality results for each six-month period are known, they are shared with all the areas involved so that improvement plans and actions can be developed and, therefore, these measures can be integrated into the general strategy.

Business Partners

The Human Resources Business Partners (HRBPs) team acts as a direct link between the business and the People Management area, adding value to strategic decisions affecting Human Resources.

Each department or organisation within the bank has a Business Partner or reference person in People Management, with a comprehensive view of human resources areas and deep knowledge of the specific business needs. Their objective is to advise and add value to the business by providing specialised guidance and tailored solutions that contribute to achieving each area's objectives. They also maintain close relationships with teams, creating spaces for listening and dialogue to understand their realities, concerns, and needs. This model guarantees close and strategic support, enhancing agility in people management, promoting informed decisions, and strengthening the employee experience within the organisation.

Collective bargaining channels

In addition to the various meetings with the different committees through the formal channels of social dialogue established periodically, there are meetings between the trade union branches and the Labour Relations area where the matters of greatest interest are presented and debated, at the proposal of the trade union sections, and where progress is periodically promoted and possible existing conflicts are discussed,

where appropriate. These meetings usually take place monthly, except for the summer months of July and August.

More details on collective bargaining and social dialogue channels are included in section 3.1.6.3 Social dialogue and collective bargaining.

In addition to the general channels previously described, designed to facilitate the reception and management of communications on any subject, the entity makes available to its staff additional specific channels that address specific issues related to work-related matters.

Specific channels related to training

The People Management area provides employees with various channels aimed at training and talent development, allowing the identification of needs, evaluation of training effectiveness, and adjustment of programmes to the bank's strategic priorities. This ensures that employees have the necessary capabilities to contribute to corporate objectives and meet the challenges of a constantly evolving financial environment.

One of the main tools used is course evaluation surveys, designed as a direct channel to assess the quality and usefulness of training actions. These surveys are conducted periodically, usually at the end of each course, and collect information on participants' experiences. Aspects analysed include overall satisfaction (measured using the Net Promoter Score (NPS)), content quality, suitability of the trainer, course usefulness, and practical applicability of the knowledge acquired. This system facilitates the identification of strengths and areas for improvement, ensuring that the training offer meets the needs and expectations of all employees. Surveys are directed to all employee groups within the bank.

Additionally, course analysis reports are produced weekly, monthly, and annually, providing the Training area, trainers, and relevant departments with a detailed view of training initiative performance. These reports consolidate survey results and incorporate data on participation levels and achievement of learning objectives. These reports consolidate the survey results and incorporate data on participation levels and achievement of learning objectives.

Beyond the individual channels managed by the Training area, periodic communication processes are carried out with the various bank areas for the development of training plans and the monitoring of implemented initiatives. These processes allow opportunities for improvement to be identified and courses to be adjusted to maximise their impact, as well as detect specific needs for key competencies aligned with the business's strategic objectives. Close collaboration is also maintained with areas considered strategic, ensuring alignment between their needs and the content of the training programmes.

Regarding resources, the Training and Development team manages the communication channels, using the Cornerstone tool for the collection and processing of information. The ultimate responsibility for this type of communication with employees lies with the People Management, Corporate Communication, and Quality departments.

The integration of communication channels on training into the bank's strategy is structured through a process of consolidation and analysis of information from surveys, suggestion boxes, and periodic analyses. Data are organised into recurring reports and classified according to areas for improvement, specific demands, and emerging skill trends.

This information is then prioritised based on strategic relevance, urgency, and impact, serving as a basis for designing and updating training plans, incorporating new topics, and launching specific initiatives.

Resulting actions include training programmes developed from feedback, in collaboration with key areas, integrating simulations and practical projects. The impact of these initiatives is measured through performance and satisfaction indicators, ensuring a continuous improvement process.

This approach connects talent development with the bank's strategic objectives, establishing training as a key element for organisational transformation, operational efficiency, and regulatory compliance, and strengthening the bank's ability to compete successfully in a demanding environment.

Other specific channels

At Bankinter, we recognise the importance of providing employees with multiple communication channels to address specific and relevant issues. In addition to the aforementioned channels, various platforms and tools have been implemented that allow collaborators to deal in more detail and with greater precision with issues related to the IROs identified as material.

At Bankinter, equal opportunities are promoted in all processes related to the incorporation and development of employees. To this end, several communication channels are made available to enable new recruits to express their opinions and suggestions. In order to assess their experience from the outset, quality surveys are conducted in the selection process every two months, with the aim of finding out their perception of this procedure. Likewise, six months after joining, a satisfaction survey is carried out with the onboarding process, which allows us to know in detail how they feel about their adaptation to the company. In addition, a satisfaction survey with the internal vacancy process is conducted for all candidates who participate in this type of procedure, to ensure that their experience is also optimised in terms of development opportunities within the Bank.

Bankinter also has various communication channels so that employees can express their opinions and concerns regarding health and safety at work. Due to the geographical dispersion of its work centres, the Bank guarantees information, participation, communication and consultation of its staff on matters of safety, health and well-being through multiple channels. These include Health and Safety Committees, prevention delegates, and other means such as email and a suggestion/inquiry mailbox on the internal Intranet. Employees can also communicate by phone or through the Area Directors, who are present across all territorial organisations, ensuring full coverage.

In the "Bankinter te cuida" programme, created in 2019 to promote employee well-being and health, initiatives are designed based on a prior analysis of staff needs. For example, by analysing health results obtained in annual medical examination campaigns, observing and identifying variations and trends in the data collected.

The "Bankinter te cuida" working team is responsible for analysing results and defining annual initiatives. This team is made up of different departments, all hierarchically dependent on the People Management, Corporate Communication, and Quality departments of the Bank.

Finally, Bankinter conducts periodic surveys of all employees on the Flexible Compensation System, with the aim of learning about their opinions and level of satisfaction with this tool. These surveys are launched annually in Spain and allow key information to be gathered on the needs and expectations of the workforce in relation to the benefits and advantages offered by the system. The survey asks about various aspects, such as the communication about the Flexible Compensation System sent by People Management, the products offered, the ease of use of the platform, the information and attention received, both by People Management and the external provider that manages the system, as well as the overall level of satisfaction, among others. Once the results have been analysed, the People Management team reviews the opinions collected and works on optimising and continuously improving the system, ensuring that it continues to offer added value to employees.

3.1.3.1 Communication channels and employee incident management

Bankinter adopts a proactive and committed approach to address any material negative impact it may have caused or contributed to causing on its own staff. The entity has mechanisms in place to identify, assess and, where necessary, provide corrective or remedial measures. These include accessible communication channels so that workers can report situations that affect their well-being or labour rights.

These assessments allow the company to continuously adjust its processes and policies, ensuring that remedial measures are appropriate and meet staff expectations, helping to maintain a fair and safe work environment.

All the channels mentioned in section 3.1.3 Dialogue with stakeholders are also available to Bankinter employees as complaint mechanisms in the event of negative incidents. However, there are some more specific channels that the company has implemented to facilitate the communication of possible negative impacts.

Bankinter supports the availability of communication channels in the workplace through various actions that guarantee their accessibility and visibility for the entire workforce. One of the main mechanisms is the intranet, which provides all employees with a centralised space to access communication channels, including those for complaints, claims and suggestions. The Internal Communication team carries out regular monitoring and analysis of the most visited sections of the intranet, as well as the news items that generate the greatest engagement among the staff. In addition, the People Management team actively promotes the use of these channels, encouraging its own staff to use them in any interaction with them, whether to resolve queries, express concerns or report possible incidents.

CercanIA Assistant.

During 2025, the People Management area launched a strategic digitalisation project with the creation of CercanIA, an intelligent virtual assistant designed to transform the employee experience and become the digital entry point to people management services. CercanIA provides fast, precise answers aligned with internal policies, combining technology and immediacy with a personalised and approachable service. Since its launch in June 2025, CercanIA has become the preferred channel for enquiries compared with the traditional mailbox. This assistant is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

People Management Mailbox

There is a single People Management mailbox available to all staff that allows them to make queries on any subject to the managers of each of the teams that make up this area. Employees can select the category of their query so that it is directed to specific managers. Within these categories we can find topics such as registrations, training, remuneration, requests for certificates, grants, etc.

This direct channel is open to the staff and is continuous. It works like a mailbox and allows staff to send suggestions, comments or express specific needs. The purpose of this mailbox is to resolve more immediate queries and to receive feedback directly.

This mailbox works as follows: The employee accesses the mailbox, categorises their query or complaint, and the request is automatically forwarded to the person responsible for the corresponding area according to the category selected. The response is sent directly to the employee via e-mail, from which they can continue the communication to clarify or expand on their request. The exchange remains open until both parties agree to end the query or request, ensuring proper management of incidents.

To evaluate and improve the channel's effectiveness, every response sent from the mailbox includes a link to a satisfaction survey, allowing employees to rate the attention received and the resolution of their queries. The results of these surveys are periodically analysed to identify opportunities for improvement and strengthen the quality of service. The information collected also contributes to the optimisation of internal processes, ensuring that the channel remains an effective and accessible mechanism for communication within the organisation.

Whistleblowing channel

The Whistleblowing channel is available to all staff to report any illegal conduct or any conduct contrary to the Code of Professional Ethics. This channel allows the reporting of behaviour, both by superiors and colleagues, that could be classified as harassment, as well as any other attitude that violates fundamental human rights.

More information on this mechanism and its integration into the entity is included in section "4.6 Reporting channels" of the governance information block.

3.1.4 Policies regarding own staff

The Sustainability Policy, introduced in section 1.4.3 The Group's Commitment to Sustainability (Sustainability Policy and Plan), sets out basic principles on the management of people in the entity and human rights, which affect all the identified impacts. This policy establishes that the bank shall:

- Guarantee a human resources management system that fosters their well-being and engagement through work-life balance measures, personal and professional development, and safety and health, while also fostering the inclusivity and diversity of the workforce.
- Respect human rights in all territories in which the Group operates, in accordance with its Human Rights Principles and under the guidance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of

Workers and other internationally recognised codes, such as the UN Global Compact.

The table included in section 3.1.2 Integration of IROs relating to own staff in the strategy illustrates the relationship between the material impacts on own staff and Bankinter's other policies, which are explained below.

Given that Bankinter operates directly exclusively in countries of the European Union, where the risk of incidents related to forced labour, child labour or human trafficking is considered low, no specific policies have been developed that explicitly address these risks. However, within the framework of the human rights due diligence process, the Bank has assessed and covered risks related to both its direct activity and potential impacts arising from its financial activity. These risks include human trafficking, forced labour, child labour, freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, equal pay, discrimination, work-life balance, the right to privacy, and the right to fair and favourable working conditions. In this way, Bankinter ensures respect for human rights in all aspects of its activity.

Human Rights Policy

The objective of the Human Rights Policy is to reflect the Group's commitment to respect, support and protect human rights in the development of its activity and in its relationship with stakeholders within the environment in which it operates. The principles governing this policy are divided according to the stakeholder group to which they are directed. With regard to its own staff, Bankinter is committed to promoting a fair, inclusive and respectful work environment. Its key principles include the promotion of equal opportunities and professional development based on merit, as well as the implementation of measures that favour the reconciliation of work and personal life. The Bank guarantees decent, competitive remuneration in line with market standards, also ensuring a work environment free of harassment, violence or discrimination. Bankinter also respects and promotes freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. In terms of health and safety, the organisation rigorously complies with current regulations, implementing proactive measures to protect the physical and emotional well-being of its staff.

This policy is applicable to the whole organisation and affects all the Group's workers, as well as the rest of the stakeholders involved. The sustainability committee is responsible for approving, monitoring and periodically controlling compliance with the guidelines set out in this policy.

The document identifies the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Declaration of the International Labour Organization as reference standards.

The policy is made available to staff and other stakeholders through the corporate website and internal intranet.

Health, Safety and Well-being Policy

Activities aimed at the health, safety, and well-being of employees are supported by Bankinter Group Health, Safety, and Well-being Policy, which seeks to promote a culture of care and respect in these areas, both internally and externally. This policy sets out the general principles and lines of action to ensure the safety, health, and well-being of the bank's own personnel and of those present in Bankinter Group workplaces in Spain. It also defines the key roles and responsibilities to ensure its effective implementation. The policy has a comprehensive scope, covering all operations, activities and phases of the value chain, as well as all regions in which the bank operates.

The People Management, Communication and Quality Department, through the Occupational Risk Prevention areas, will be in charge of ensuring the application of this policy. Compliance and continuous improvement of the policy is ensured through regular audits and reviews, with the Bankinter sustainability committee ultimately responsible for its approval.

This policy is governed by the regulations of the Law on the Prevention of Occupational Risks and the ISO-45001 regulations and is available to all interested parties on the Intranet and on the corporate website.

Bankinter Portugal and Bankinter Ireland have a health and safety policy that meets the specific requirements of the country, but is aligned with the Group's general policy.

Bankinter Group's General Remuneration Policy

The Group's Remuneration Policy aims to ensure that remuneration systems are aligned with the Group Bankinter's strategy and long-term objectives, including collective objectives that may be environmental, social, and governance (ESG) in nature, the corporate culture and values, the risk culture of the Institution and its Group, as well as measures implemented to prevent conflicts of interest.

This policy was approved by Bankinter's board of directors at the proposal of the remuneration committee. Bankinter has established a governance model to ensure that remuneration policies and systems within the Group comply at all times with the framework of current regulatory provisions and good corporate governance standards, adapting them to the core principles contained in the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board, in the guidelines of the European Banking Authority, in European regulations, in the recommendations of the Unified Code of Good Governance and in current national regulations.

The principles of Bankinter Group's General Remuneration Policy are available on the Institution's corporate website.

Inclusion and Diversity Policy

Material impacts relating to equal treatment and opportunities in the company are managed, among other documents, through the Inclusion and Diversity Policy. The objective of this policy is to fulfil the commitment to protect and promote compliance with human rights and applicable laws in the countries in which the Bank operates on diversity and inclusion, guaranteeing equal opportunities, providing fair and non-discriminatory treatment without associated bias of any kind. This policy is corporate in nature and applies to all Bankinter Group employees.

The corporate sustainability committee is responsible for approving this policy and monitoring the degree of compliance with the principles contained therein, agreeing on any modifications and improvements that may be necessary.

The document identifies the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Declaration of the International Labour Organization as reference standards.

This policy is publicly available on the Bank's corporate website and internal intranet.

Internal Rotation Policy

With regard to internal growth opportunities, Bankinter Group's Internal Rotation Policy aims to develop an internal framework that ensures internal rotation processes to promote the professional growth and development of people, while contributing to meeting business needs and guaranteeing the homogeneity of the criteria applied when managing internal rotation processes in all Bankinter Companies. This policy sets out the general principles that govern Bankinter Group's internal rotation processes, which are equality, diversity, meritocracy, objectivity, confidentiality and consistency with the Group's business strategy.

This policy applies to all the companies that form part of Bankinter Group, constituting the reference document on internal rotation. It has been approved by the People, Corporate Communication and Quality department and is of indefinite duration, and may be revised to make any changes or modifications that may be appropriate.

The policy is expanded in the Bankinter Group Internal Rotation Circular, which establishes that participation in the internal rotation systems is open to all Bankinter Group employees, and will be governed by the general principles set out in Bankinter Group's Internal Rotation Policy, these being equal opportunities, non-discrimination

on any grounds (gender, age, race, religion, nationality, marital status, sexual orientation, social class or disability), equal treatment and respect for people and their abilities.

Both documents, the policy and the circular, are published on the corporate intranet, in a space dedicated to content related to internal vacancies, which also includes information on the internal vacancy process and some recommendations for candidates participating in this type of process.

Selection and Succession Policy for members of the Bankinter board of directors

The Bankinter Board Selection and Succession Policy establishes the principles and procedure for the selection and replacement of members of the board of directors, which, together with the Policy for Assessing the Suitability of Board Members, ensures that proposals for the appointment and re-election of directors are based on a prior analysis of the Board's needs and comply with regulatory requirements and best practices in the field. This policy will apply to the selection of Bankinter directors.

Among the general principles that govern this Policy, one has been established that explains that Bankinter will seek diversity of nationalities, gender and experiences, in such a way that decision-making is enriched and plural points of view are contributed to the debate on matters within its competence.

This policy is updated, revised and approved by the Bankinter board of directors, following a proposal from the sustainability and appointments committee. In this regard, during financial year 2025, the Policy was reviewed and approved by the board of directors in its meetings of 27 March and 17 December 2025, at the proposal of the sustainability and appointments committee.

For more information, consult the 2025 Annual Corporate Governance Report available on the Institution's corporate website.

Ethics and Conduct Code

The Code of Professional Ethics is the document that contains the corporate principles and values that guide the professional conduct of all Bankinter Group employees and collaborators. Further relevant information on this code is detailed in section 4.3 Ethics and Conduct Code.

The Ethics and Conduct Code establishes several general principles relating to the bank's employees Non-discrimination on the basis of race, sex, ideology, nationality, religion, sexual orientation or any other personal, physical, psychological or social condition is established, as well as the promotion of equal opportunities among workers. Likewise, any form of harassment or workplace violence is rejected,

guaranteeing a work environment that respects physical and moral integrity. In addition, the reconciliation of personal and work life is encouraged, respecting the personal lives of employees and promoting policies that facilitate this balance. The right to privacy is guaranteed, in strict compliance with data protection regulations. In terms of occupational health and safety, it adopts preventive measures in accordance with current legislation to protect its staff and ensure a safe working environment.

Group Privacy Policy

In the interests of consolidating an organisation-wide culture of compliance with privacy regulations, within this policy, it is established that Bankinter Group draws up and implements a privacy and data protection training plan for all obligated subjects.

More information regarding this policy can be found in the section 3.2.2.2 Key policies, processes and actions relating to consumers.

Digital Disconnection Policy

The main objective of this policy is to ensure the digital disconnection of Bankinter Group staff once the working day has ended, promoting occupational health and a better balance with their personal and family life. This policy is applicable to all professional levels at Bankinter and the companies of the Group.

The Human Resources and Corporate Communications department approved this policy in 2023.

3.1.5 Objectives and goals

The objectives for each of the areas identified in the material impacts are detailed below, along with the indicators that will be used to assess their achievement in the coming years. Monitoring, benchmark reviews and progress analysis will be compiled and disclosed in future reports as measurable results become available.

Equitable and transparent management of the remuneration policy

In line with the evolution of its sustainability model, Bankinter has integrated into a single IRO the impacts related to flexible compensation and the gender salary gap, under the approach of equitable and transparent management of the remuneration policy. This integration responds to the need to jointly analyse the elements that make up the compensation policy, combining the flexibility and competitiveness of the remuneration systems with the Institution's commitment to pay equity. Considering the materiality analysis carried out, the bank prioritises in this IRO the objective of reducing the gender salary gap, as it is the impact with the greatest social relevance, without prejudice to continuing to promote and monitor participation and satisfaction in flexible compensation systems as levers to improve employees' economic conditions.

In 2025, the targets set for flexible compensation were for Bankinter's workforce in Spain to have a participation rate in the flexible compensation system between 65% and 75%, and to maintain a high level of satisfaction measured through the Net Satisfaction Score (NSS), with a target range of 60% to 70%. The results show that employee participation in the flexible compensation system exceeded the projected range and the participation level for 2024. However, the level of satisfaction did not reach the target level.

At the same time, Bankinter continues to monitor the gender salary gap. The Institution implements periodic salary reviews and strengthens professional evaluation and promotion processes. With the unification of this indicator under the new IRO "Fair and Transparent Management of the remuneration policy," the main objective is to continuously monitor the salary gap and the effectiveness of the flexible compensation systems, assessing their progress and strengthening the measures necessary to ensure that the pay system consistently advances towards pay equality.

The methodology used to calculate the gender salary gap is carried out in accordance with current regulations, allowing a comprehensive view of the impact and the progress achieved.

Collective bargaining

Bankinter's Human Rights Policy guarantees respect for the right of association and collective bargaining. In addition to the formal channels established in the legislation for social dialogue, the commitment remains to have permanent open communication channels, both formal and informal, in particular, regular meetings with the trade union representatives, in addition to direct and specific contacts that are necessary for urgent issues that may arise on a day-to-day basis.

Looking ahead to 2026, the objective is to maintain a monthly frequency for these meetings between the Labour Relations Directorate and the Trade Union Sections, except in July and August, coinciding with the summer holidays. During 2025, this objective was met, with these meetings held regularly with employee representatives who, due to the topics discussed, have even required a frequency higher than monthly.

Health and safety

The target of keeping absenteeism below the financial sector's average, in line with the well-being and labour productivity objectives established in the Health, Safety, and Well-being Policy, is also set as an objective for 2026.

Between 2022 and 2024, absenteeism in Bankinter Group Spain (excluding EVO and the Bankinter branch in Ireland) showed a positive trend, decreasing from 2.38 in 2022 to 2.31 in 2023 and 2.26 in 2024, consolidating a downward trajectory. These figures represent calendar days of absence per 100 calendar days, due to either non-work-related illness or injury, or work-related illness or injury.

In 2025, the indicator stands at 2.44 (taking into account the merger by absorption of EVO by Bankinter in April 2025, but excluding Bankinter branch in Ireland). Although this figure represents a slight increase compared to the previous year, and therefore a change in trend, it is important to note that this rise is significantly lower than that recorded nationally, where absenteeism experienced a more marked increase during 2025 across all sectors. It is noteworthy that the Group's figure remains below the financial sector average of 3.06 and is, as highlighted, far below the national figure (5.88 as of November 2025).

This position confirms that, even in a context of widespread absenteeism increases in the country, the Group maintains a competitive advantage and reinforces its commitment to health, safety, and well-being in the workplace. The analysis takes into account circumstantial factors, highlighting the importance of preventive and active management measures to continue reducing absenteeism in the future.

Gender equality

Bankinter has defined, within the II Equality Plan of Bankinter S.A., several measures related to gender equality. In 2025, some of the objectives set were already achieved, such as:

- Appointment of the Head of Equality.
- Creation of a section on the intranet, accessible to all employees, dedicated to equality.
- Use of neutral language in job offers.
- Supplementing fixed remuneration up to 100% during temporary incapacity due to risk during pregnancy, breastfeeding, and contract suspension for childcare, birth, and/or foster care.
- Annually allocating 5% of the approved raise pool to reduce potential situations of detected salary gaps.

Other measures, however, have a longer implementation period, such as:

- Promote women's access to positions of greater responsibility: Increasing by 4 percentage points the allocation of women to Branch Management positions during the term of this Equality Plan, that is, until September 2027.
- Promote the balanced presence or composition of women and men in the company, establishing measures aimed at increasing the representation of women at higher remuneration levels: Incorporating 100 women at collective bargaining agreement levels 1 to 4 during the term of this Equality Plan, i.e. until September 2027.

Harassment prevention

During the current year, Bankinter has unified the impacts relating to occupational health and safety and harassment prevention into a single IRO, in order to address in an integrated manner the protection of employees' physical and psychological well-being. In this context, the objective set for this IRO focuses on occupational health and safety, as explained above, while maintaining harassment prevention as a cross-cutting element of the well-being policy and the organisation's culture of respect.

Bankinter Group works and provides the means to prevent any situation of harassment within the company.

Bankinter met the established objective by updating the Whistleblowing Channel Policy, which was communicated through the intranet in June 2025.

Work-life balance

Within the framework of the EFR (Family-Responsible Company, EFR in Spanish) certification, and on a three-year basis, surveys are conducted among employees to assess the level of awareness, use, satisfaction, and evaluation of the measures implemented by the bank in relation to work-life balance. The objective in this specific area focuses on improving overall workforce awareness of the initiatives implemented in order to encourage their use.

Specifically, the objective for financial year 2025 was to exceed the result of the survey conducted in 2022, an objective that was achieved, reaching 64% overall awareness of the measures among the workforce.

Looking ahead to financial year 2026, Bankinter, S.A. has set the objective of implementing a new work-life balance measure aimed at improving working time flexibility through an extension of the intensive working day period during the summer timetable. This initiative aims to progressively strengthen employees' work-life balance conditions and promote a better balance between personal, family, and professional life.

All of this is aligned with the general principle defined in the Ethics and Conduct Code (Article 5) relating to work-life balance, under which Bankinter undertakes to respect the personal and family life of its obliged persons and to promote work-life balance policies that facilitate the best balance between these and their work responsibilities.

Training and professional development

With regard to employee training, during financial year 2025 the objective was set to reach a satisfaction index (NPS) of 60% for the Bankinter Spain workforce, excluding the rest of the Group's entities. This objective was met, reaching an NPS of 61.71%, which is taken as the reference value.

Looking ahead to 2026, the target of reaching a satisfaction index (NPS) of 60% in training activities aimed at the Bankinter Spain workforce is maintained. The indicator is calculated based on the results of satisfaction surveys associated with the different training activities, with periodic monitoring carried out.

The People Management team participates in the definition and monitoring of this objective, through the Training department.

Training in Digital Security and Data Privacy.

To ensure compliance with the principles established in the Security and Business Continuity Policy, ongoing training of staff in these areas is essential. More information about this policy can be found in the 3.2.2.2 section Key policies, processes and actions.

For this reason, in 2025 Bankinter delivered a Digital Security course completed by 90% of the Group's total workforce and a Business Continuity course completed by 88% of the Group's total workforce, exceeding the established threshold of 75% in both cases.

Looking ahead to 2026, the Group maintains this same objective, setting as a reference that at least 75% of the workforce receives training in these areas.

The collection and monitoring of this data is the responsibility of the Training and Talent area.

A data privacy training objective has also been established, which is explained in the 3.2.2.3 Objectives and goals section.

Young talent

Bankinter set the objective for 2025 that at least 30% of new hires would correspond to young people. The year closed with 49% of hires in this group, and therefore the objective is considered met.

Looking ahead to 2026, and in line with the strategic objective of promoting generational diversity and ensuring generational renewal within the Group, Bankinter has increased its level of ambition and set the target that at least 35% of hires made during the year correspond to young people. This target is aligned with the commitments set out in the Inclusion and Diversity Policy and reinforces the integration of age diversity into the people management strategy.

The scope of the goal covers the new hires made at Bankinter Spain and Luxembourg, considering young people to be those under 29 years of age. Progress will be monitored on a monthly basis, with a final annual evaluation to verify the level of achievement. The total number of hires will serve as the basis for measuring the percentage of young people hired, with the reference value of the percentage reached in 2025 being 49%.

Promoting a diverse board

Bankinter maintains its goal of exceeding 40% presence of the less represented gender on its board of directors. This goal is in line with the provisions of the Code of Good Governance. In 2025, Bankinter met this objective, consolidating its commitment to diversity and equality in governing bodies.

More information on current data and monitoring is included in section 1.3.1 The role of the governing, management and supervisory bodies.

3.1.6 Working conditions: Key actions and parameters.

3.1.6.1 Adequate salaries

Bankinter operates in European countries where minimum interprofessional wages are established by local regulations, which serve as a reference to guarantee salary equity. All employees of the company receive an adequate salary, which complies with the reference indices applicable in each jurisdiction. This ensures that remuneration complies with legal standards and is proportional to the responsibilities and functions performed, in line with Bankinter's commitment to promoting fair and sustainable working conditions.

The following table shows the ratio of the standard entry-level salary to the local minimum wage, which is calculated by dividing the salary set by the company for the entry-level professional category by the legal minimum wage in force in the corresponding country. This indicator allows to evaluate the competitiveness and equity of remuneration in relation to the local regulatory framework.

Ratio of standard entry-level wage to local minimum wage		
	2025	2024
Spain	1.62	1.62
Portugal	1.38	1.38
Luxembourg	1.09	1.11
Ireland	1.00	1.01

3.1.6.2 Social protection

At Bankinter, social protection is guaranteed through different mechanisms that combine coverage from public systems, collective bargaining agreements in the sector and the Bank's own policies.

On the one hand, public social protection systems ensure coverage for employees in the event of loss of income due to significant life events. In Spain, for example, the Social Security system protects against contingencies such as illness (temporary

disability), invalidity, widowhood, orphanhood, unemployment, parental leave and work accidents. Similarly, in Luxembourg, Ireland and Portugal, public social security programmes also include this type of benefit.

In addition, collective bargaining agreements in the banking sector include clauses related to social protection, such as disability benefits, establishing additional rights for workers in the sector.

Finally, Bankinter complements this coverage with its own internal policies, which include life insurance, additional disability benefits and coverage for widowhood and orphanhood. These guarantees apply to the entire workforce and, in some cases, extend to agreements that did not contemplate certain aspects of social protection. In terms of pensions, Bankinter guarantees coverage of pension commitments for those employees with recognised seniority in banking prior to 1 March 1980, in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement of the sector. In addition, for the rest of the personnel to whom the Banking collective bargaining agreement applies, an annual contribution of 550 euros is made to the defined-contribution Supplementary Social Welfare System, provided they have more than one month of service and that these commitments are not covered by another plan.

While social protection systems vary from country to country, they all offer mechanisms to guarantee the economic security of employees in the face of key contingencies, ensuring their well-being and stability.

3.1.6.3 Social dialogue and collective bargaining

In 2025, as in 2024, 100% of the Group's workforce are covered by the collective bargaining agreement applicable at each work centre of the Group companies⁶.

These obligations are fulfilled pursuant to current legislation in accordance with the circumstances of each company.

The various collective bargaining agreements applicable to each of the Group's companies cover issues related to health and safety, minimum wage, working hours and the prevention of occupational risks, among others.

In the case of Bankinter in Spain, the collective bargaining agreement that applies to a majority group of workers is the banking agreement, in the negotiation of which we actively participate through our presence in the Labour Relations Group of the Spanish Banking Association and at the negotiating table with the most representative trade unions in the financial sector. The 25th banking collective

⁶Bankinter Branch in Ireland recognises the right of employees to join a trade union; however, there is no mandatory union recognition in Ireland, and therefore Bankinter Ireland is not required to recognise or negotiate with a trade union.

bargaining agreement has been in force since 1 January 2024 until 31 December 2026, providing labour stability to the sector.

Likewise, at the end of 2023, agreements were reached with the legal representation of the employees of Bankinter, S.A., Bankinter Global Services, S.A., and Bankinter Consultoría Asesoramiento y Atención Telefónica, S.A. in relation to the Equality Plans of the respective entities. These agreements have been continued in 2025 through the corresponding follow-up meetings, in which the progress of the specific objectives in terms of equality in each of the aforementioned companies is presented and evaluated.

At Bankinter Portugal there are collective bargaining agreements with each of the existing unions in the banking sector, which are reviewed and negotiated every year.

Trade union representation

Bankinter Group demonstrates its firm commitment to respecting labour standards, trade union rights and freedom of association and collective representation, providing workers with optimal channels of social dialogue and participation to overcome conflicts or differences between the parties and reach agreements within the labour framework. This commitment is expressly included in Title III, General Principles, of the entity's Ethics and Conduct Code.

The workers' representation performs its function through unitary representation (where candidates are freely nominated and voted for by the workers). In the case of Bankinter Spain, there is unitary representation in Bankinter Global Services, S.A., where the committee represents the entire company's workforce, as it is a single work centre. The same applies to Bankinter Consultoría Asesoramiento y Atención Telefónica, S.A..

With regard to Bankinter, S.A., this unitary representation is present in the Central Services buildings in Madrid and in certain geographical areas of the Branch Network. In practice, there are company committees or employee representatives in all centres and groupings of centres where the CCOO (Comisiones Obreras) union has put forward a candidate, with the exception of the province of Las Palmas, where "BK Independents" are the legal representation for employees.

Representation through the Trade Union Branch: this representation extends throughout the Company, both at Bankinter, S.A. and at Bankinter Global Services, S.A., the two companies where the CCOO officially has a Trade Union Branch. In the case of Bankinter, S.A., it also has three LOLS delegates (in the provinces of Seville, Las Palmas and Pontevedra).

With this trade union structure, which is established under the Workers' Statute and the Organic Law on Freedom of Association (LOLS, in Spanish), it can be considered that 100% of the employees of Bankinter, S.A. S.A. are covered by that representation.

In the case of Portugal, there are six trade unions in the banking sector. Union representation takes place through union representatives elected to perform union activity in the Bank, who can be organised into union committees. In addition, the Bank has a workers' committee elected by the staff, whose parties meet once a month.

At Bankinter Luxembourg, there is also a staff representation elected by employees, in accordance with local regulations.

Finally, in the case of Ireland, the Bank recognises the workers' right to join trade unions, although in Ireland there is no obligation or requirement for companies in this area.

The Group also has a European Works Council (EWC) with representatives from Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Luxembourg, where issues of a transnational nature are addressed.

The following table provides information on collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue for the 2025 financial year, with data remaining unchanged from that reported in 2024.

Collective bargaining coverage		Social dialogue	
Coverage rate	Employees – EEA	Employees – Non-EEA	Representation in the workplace (EEA only)
0-19 %	Ireland		Ireland
20-39 %			
40-59 %			
60-79 %			
80-100 %	Spain, Portugal and Luxembourg		Spain, Portugal and Luxembourg

*EEA: (European Economic Area)

3.1.6.4 Work-life balance

In 2010, Bankinter adopted the family-friendly management system proposed by the Más Familia Foundation, through the EFR certification. This certification is awarded to companies that implement policies and practices that promote the reconciliation of work and family life, ensuring the well-being of their own staff and their work-life balance. The EFR certification process is rigorous and requires companies to meet a series of standards regarding work flexibility, family care leave and other initiatives to support work-life balance.

EFR certification is renewed every three years, ensuring that companies maintain and continually improve their policies in this area. In the case of Bankinter, the company has reached level B+ within the EFR system, which indicates that it is proactive in the implementation of measures that favour family-life balance. This level reflects Bankinter's commitment to the continuous improvement of its work-life balance policies, exceeding minimum expectations and adopting a corporate culture that actively supports the balance between employees' personal and professional lives.

In 2025, the recertification audit was carried out, renewing the EFR seal for a new period of three years.

Bankinter believes it is essential that its professionals can achieve an appropriate balance between their personal and family interests and their professional challenges. This conviction is based on the firm belief that such balance has a positive impact on the work environment, improves the efficiency of the

organisation, increases productivity levels and strengthens the attractiveness of the employer brand, favouring the recruitment of the best talent available.

To ensure that this effort is constant and fulfils the main objective of this certificate, which is continuous improvement, the Bank's management has appointed the People and Corporate Communication department as the body with ultimate responsibility for implementing the EFR model and People Management as the department responsible for managing and channelling the guidelines, objectives and suggestions emanating from management.

According to the regulations governing the EFR certificate, Bankinter classifies its measures into 5 groups:

- Quality in employment: These measures focus on the design of the job itself and on working conditions in order to create quality employment.
- Temporal and spatial flexibility: These measures provide the necessary working flexibility to help employees balance their personal and working lives.
- Family Support: these measures provide the necessary working flexibility to help employees balance their personal and working lives.
- Personal and professional development: These measures support long-term professional development compatible with each employee's private life.
- Equal opportunities: These measures promote equal opportunities, especially those related to gender, disability, age, race, or nationality.

Each of these blocks is subdivided into topics with specific measures developed. The lists of available measures are accessible to employees on the Bank's internal intranet.

Among the measures most highly valued by employees are those related to financing and the different products marketed by the Bank: mortgages, loans, advances, credit cards, current accounts, etc. The effectiveness of measures relating to work-life balance is measured through the channels detailed in section 3.1.3 Dialogue and collaboration process with the staff.

In addition, Bankinter Group ensures that employees perform their duties within their assigned working hours, and they are not requested under any circumstances to carry out work beyond their effective working day. To this end, departments and roles are organised to ensure that workloads are aligned with the available effective working hours. If, on an occasional basis, the effective working day must be extended, flexibility mechanisms are established to compensate for the excess.

Likewise, the Banking collective bargaining agreement already includes, through collective bargaining, measures relating to the right to disconnect. These measures, together with those included in Bankinter Group's digital disconnection policy, apply to the Group's companies.

In the case of Bankinter Portugal, disconnection from work has been included in Portuguese labour legislation. For this reason, a Manual of Good Practices for disconnection has been implemented and is available on the Bank's intranet.

In the case of Bankinter Branch in Ireland, employee working time is governed by the Organisation of Working Time Act (enacted by the Irish Government to ensure fair treatment and compensation of employees by companies). The company also has a "Right to Disconnect" policy, which includes guidance on best practices around working hours, use of technology, etc.

Family leave

The company complies with current legislation regarding parental leave, providing employees with the established rights for the care and support of their children. In addition, Bankinter goes beyond what is required by regulation, offering other types of additional leave to deal with family situations, ensuring that its staff can balance their personal and professional responsibilities effectively.

For the calculation of the following indicators, different types of leave have been included: maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave, and carers' leave. All employees of Bankinter Group are entitled to this type of leave.

Family leave						
	2025			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Percentage of employees entitled to take leave for family reasons	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of working people who have taken family leave	6.6%	13.5%	10.1%	9.1%	10.0%	9.6%

3.1.6.5 Health and safety

Bankinter Group is aware that people are the company's main asset and has established the safety, health and well-being of its staff as one of its fundamental objectives. To this end, the objectives set for the 2024–2026 period aim to ensure regulatory compliance, promote efficiency through the optimisation of processes related to health and safety, and promote the design of new initiatives focused on well-being.

With a firm commitment to comply with the most relevant national and international regulations, since June 2024 Bankinter and Bankinter Global Services have had a safety, health and well-being management system certified under the International Standard ISO 45001:2018 in accordance with the criteria established by the National Accreditation Entity (ENAC in Spanish). Both companies are also certified as Health-Promoting Companies according to the Healthy Work Environment Model: WHO Foundations and Model, through its "Bankinter te cuida" programme, recognised as a Model of Good Business Practice by the National Institute for Safety and Health at Work (INSST) in 2023.

Both certifications demonstrate the Group's commitment to continue developing actions and strategies that promote safety, health and well-being, reaching 91.7% of its workforce in Spain in 2025 (91.2 in 2024). However, health and safety management is in place for 100% of employees. Bankinter Group Spain comprises eight companies, two of which have more than five hundred employees. According to Spanish legislation, these companies must have their own prevention service. The companies with their own in-house prevention service are Bankinter, S.A. and Bankinter Global Services, S.A.; the remaining companies use external prevention services, although the Occupational Risk Prevention area coordinates the preventive activity of the outsourced prevention services.

As part of Bankinter's commitment to continuous improvement, indicators have been designed to assess the evolution, suitability and effectiveness of the management system implemented. These results are subject to several reviews by senior management, ultimately ending with the sustainability committee.

The purpose is to determine and monitor both external and internal issues that are relevant to achieving the purpose, strategy and expected results, as well as the needs and opportunities that should be considered as part of continuous improvement. Within the "Bankinter te cuida" programme, the year 2025 focused on three areas aimed at promoting health and well-being: emotional well-being, the creation of healthy habits and the area related to minors and digitalisation. To this end, different webinars led by recognised professionals were held:

- Emotional well-being, with the aim of promoting emotional well-being among the workforce as a key element of mental health, physical health, and work performance.
- Creation of healthy habits, during which an analysis was conducted of the data obtained through the Wellhub application, the platform chosen by Bankinter to provide its workforce with access to gyms, information on various studies related to physical activity and health, guided classes, and training in different sports disciplines. From the analysis conducted, it was observed that the average use of the application was three accesses per week. Approximately one quarter of users showed intensive use during the first months after registering on the application, although it has been observed that usage tends to moderate over time. Currently, 2,077 people are using Wellhub, representing 38% of the workforce. Likewise, during the aforementioned analysis, a lower level of use of the United Heroes application was detected compared to previous periods. This is another application offered by Bankinter to promote healthy habits among the workforce through challenges with different themes and physical activity disciplines. Both conclusions led to a special focus during the year on this initiative to stimulate its adoption by a greater number of employees and improve sustained participation over time. As part of these initiatives, during 2025 the "Super Hero" figure was created through prize draws for all individuals who meet a series of monthly requirements, and this has helped retain the number of active users of the application.

- Minors and digitalisation: An initiative aimed at facilitating practical guidance so that the use of technology and digital tools by children and adolescents is balanced and supports their development and proper education. This initiative arose after analysing the concerns and demands of the workforce, which has an average age of between 42 and 45 years, and therefore many employees have children or adolescents who require guidance and advice in their ongoing interaction with the digital environment.

At Bankinter Branch in Ireland, a Mental Health First Aid team has been established. This team, comprised of seventeen peers trained as Mental Health First Aiders, provides initial guidance to those facing mental health-related challenges.

The effectiveness of these actions and initiatives is assessed through specific Health and Safety channels, as well as through general communication channels, described in section 3.1.3 Dialogue and communication process. Furthermore, in this case, the certified management system itself acts as an additional mechanism to ensure the effectiveness of the measures implemented and to continuously monitor their impact on staff.

The following table presents the main key indicators established in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements for health and safety management in the entity.

Health and Safety		
	2025	2024
Percentage of workforce covered by health and safety management systems	100%	100%
Number of work accidents recorded	29	17
Workplace accident rate	0.0020	0.001
Number of cases of work-related health problems	0	0
Number of days lost due to work-related injuries	836	1,359
Number of deaths as a result of work-related injuries and health problems	0	0

3.1.7 Equal treatment and opportunities: Key actions and parameters

3.1.7.1 Remuneration

Bankinter structures its remuneration model around the principles of its remuneration policy, based on internal equity, external competitiveness, and non-discrimination, with the aim of promoting a coherent, objective, and sector best-practice-aligned approach to pay management.

The Group's remuneration policy establishes that the remuneration must correspond to the level of responsibility and professional trajectory, promoting internal consistency and a competitive positioning in the market.

It will also ensure the absence of discrimination on grounds of gender or other personal circumstances, promoting the adoption of pay decisions based on transparent criteria known to the workforce. In addition, it incorporates flexibility mechanisms to address duly justified exceptional circumstances, always under principles of objectivity and non-discrimination.

Salary gap

The Group's salary gap, as calculated in accordance with ESRS S1 Disclosure Requirement S1-16, is at 16.43% in 2025, which compares to 20.50% relative to 2024, representing a significant reduction. The salary gap is calculated as the difference between the total hourly remuneration of men and women, expressed as a percentage of men's total hourly remuneration. On a median basis, there is a slight reduction, standing at 14.25% in 2025, compared with 14.59% in 2024.

The Group's salary gap adjusted for positions of equal value has been calculated using the methodology of previous years: average total remuneration of men minus the average total remuneration of women, divided by the average total remuneration of men for each of the previously defined job roles, taking into account internal levelling and job subfamily, and calculating a weighted average of the salary gap for each of these job roles.

The gross salary gap indicator does not allow for the identification of potential gender inequalities within the entity. Statistical methods are needed to calculate the portion of gender salary gaps that cannot be explained by other factors that influence a person's compensation, such as their individual characteristics and those

associated with their job. The portion of the salary gap that persists when comparing individuals with similar characteristics and the only difference being their gender is known as the adjusted salary gap.

This adjusted salary gap stood at 4.47% in 2025, compared with 5.96% in 2024, consolidating the downward trend. When analysing remuneration for roles of equal value, the salary gap falls within the 5% reference threshold established by the European Directive on pay transparency and equal pay.

The measures adopted to manage the gender salary gap are detailed in section 3.1.7.3, which includes information on the gender equality and diversity initiatives implemented at Bankinter.

For all calculations, the total remuneration has been taken into account, i.e. the fixed monetary remuneration standardised at 100%, other items and all variable items received by the employee during the 2025 financial year.

Unadjusted salary gap with average total remuneration

	2025	2024
Grand total	16.43 %	20.50 %

Unadjusted salary gap with median total remuneration

	2025	2024
Grand total	14.25 %	14.59 %

Salary gap calculated by position

	2025	2024
Grand total	4.47 %	5.96 %

Ratio of the total remuneration of the highest paid person to the median total remuneration of the entire workforce except the highest paid person

	2025	2024
Spain	27.82	32.04
Portugal	8.36	14.94
Luxembourg	2.46	7.32
Ireland	7.89	7.94

3.1.7.2 Training and talent management

Training is one of Bankinter's strategic pillars to support its growth and evolution as an institution. In this context, the Training and Development area designs an annual training plan each year aimed at identifying talent, planning succession, and equipping professionals with the knowledge and skills necessary both for their current role and for the bank's future challenges.

This plan is delivered through the recently renewed Bankinter Corporate University, which serves as the central hub of the organisation's learning model. The aim is to ensure continuous, practical training aligned with the corporate culture and business strategy.

- The training offer covers both technical and regulatory content, essential for banking activity, and the development of commercial, digital, leadership, and cultural competencies, with an increasing focus on strategic trends that will shape the future of the financial sector.
- The learning model combines in-person and online training, aiming to maximise the value of face-to-face learning (particularly in high-impact programmes) while complementing it with digital formats that provide flexibility, efficiency, and scalability. In 2025, in-person training represented approximately 25.7% of the total, while online training accounted for around 66%, in line with the objective of optimising time and resources without compromising training quality.

Therefore, the Bankinter Corporate University is the central axis around which the Training and Development strategy is structured. In 2025, its mission focused on identifying the current and future talent the bank needs, planning succession, and equipping employees with the knowledge and skills required both for their current role and to assume more complex roles in the future.

This mission is executed through an annual training plan fully aligned with the bank's strategic priorities and structured around four major strategic lines:

- Technical qualification, with continuous updating of knowledge by area and employee group.
- Smooth and controlled succession, through updating, activation, and support of succession plans.
- Efficiency, presence, and digitalisation, optimising training hours and combining the value of in-person learning with digital formats.
- Bankinter strategic trends, with a strong focus on generative AI and data, as well as cybersecurity and fraud, sustainability, and innovation.

These lines are developed under a common model based on co-creation with the business, cross-cutting programmes for strategic trends, ad hoc training plans by area, a balanced combination of formats, and the participation of top internal and external experts.

This strategy is delivered through four learning schools, which channel the training offer of the Corporate University and ensure its alignment with the bank's priorities.

- The Corporate Culture School plays a key role in strengthening Bankinter's identity. Its activities focus on attracting diverse talent, integrating them into the bank's culture and values, and retaining talent. It also drives onboarding programmes for new hires, including the welcome to the bank, the transmission of the bank's vision for the future, and the integration of the EVO workforce completed in 2025. Mandatory training is also included, aimed at ensuring compliance with applicable regulations and legislation.
- From a professional development perspective, the Talent and Leadership School focuses on nurturing and enhancing collective talent. Its emphasis is on identifying internal talent, reinforcing a culture of meritocracy and feedback, and developing critical skills for the present and future of the bank through upskilling and reskilling programmes. This is complemented by initiatives aimed at fostering leadership and supporting internal mobility processes.
- The Commercial Excellence School acts as a lever for the bank's growth strategy. Its work starts with identifying training needs within each business segment, directly responding to the business plan. From there, it transforms the customer-centred growth strategy into ad hoc training plans, tailored to each segment and role, while ensuring compliance with regulatory training requirements.
- Finally, the Digital and Technical School has focused on training linked to the most technical areas, developing the technical skills of specialist areas responsible for various projects in the strategic plan, along with programmes aimed at strategic trends relevant to both the global market and Bankinter, with generative AI playing a clearly central role. During 2025, the generative AI support plan initiated in 2023 was scaled up, with initiatives including technical training to level knowledge, as well as training on the various tools being deployed by the bank, to accelerate adoption. These initiatives were mainly aimed at increasing productivity, improving commercial and operational efficiency, and transforming the relationship with customers. The programme has involved champions (currently 120), who have mentored and driven implementation of use cases in their areas. Partnerships with several external partners have been formalised, and

various recognised certifications in the fields of data and AI have been successfully launched. In addition, the school has supported the bank's internationalisation process through the Language Programme.

With regard to specific training content, detailed information on cybersecurity pathways is included in section 3.2.2.2 Policies, processes and actions relating to the customer relationship (page 134). In addition, training programmes and initiatives related to sustainability are set out in section 4.2 Business Conduct (page 144), where the initiatives aimed at strengthening the workforce's skills in this area are described.

The effectiveness of training and development measures is assessed through the channels described in section 3.1.3, such as employee surveys, which allow their perception of the initiatives implemented to be collected. In addition, the Net Promoter Score (NPS) is used as a global satisfaction indicator, providing a quantitative view of the impact of these measures on staff development and well-being.

The average number of training hours per employee is a key indicator for assessing whether the workforce maintains a good level of training and professional development. In the case of Bankinter, the strategy continues to focus on offering high-quality training and optimising the structure of learning programmes, consolidating mandatory ongoing training in formats that are more efficient in terms of time and methodology. Thus, the average number of training hours per employee was 53 hours in 2025 (vs 50 hours in 2024), reflecting the entity's commitment not only to training but also to efficient management of learning time.

Average training hours by gender			
	Male	Female	Grand total
2025	55	51	53
2024	50	50	50

The following figures reflect the number of people who have participated in the periodic performance evaluations.

Performance evaluations

Percentage of employees who have participated in periodic performance evaluations

	2025	2024
Male	94.2%	94.5%
Female	93.8%	94.4%
Total	94.0%	94.4%

Taking into account the workforce that, under the policy, falls within the scope of the annual performance appraisal process in Spain and Portugal, the percentage of individuals who received a performance appraisal amounts to 99.9%.

3.1.7.3 Attracting talent and promoting diversity

In 2025, Bankinter has continued to generate employment and provide multiple opportunities for both junior talent and experienced professionals. Talent acquisition has focused on recent graduates and junior professionals at the start of their careers, who have mainly joined the commercial branch network and telephone banking.

During 2025, Bankinter hired 179 young people under the age of 29 in Spain, representing 49% of total hires for the financial year, an improvement on the 43% recorded in 2024. Bankinter publishes job offers at universities and carries out selection processes that include online tests to assess the analytical skills of candidates, complemented in some cases with practical exercises.

Likewise, university internship programmes have continued to operate, aimed at both financial and STEAM profiles, with a high acceptance among students. More than 7,200 applications were received across the various calls published during the year, and 318 students undertook internships in different areas of the Group, compared with 291 students in 2024. Once again this year, internships were offered in international locations such as Bankinter Luxembourg, Bankinter Portugal and Bankinter Ireland, which hosted 19 recent graduates through the ICEX VIVES scholarships funded by the *Next Generation EU* funds. All these internship programmes continue to be a source of talent for the Bank. Once they finish their internships at the company, these students participate in the selection processes for junior profiles. By 2025, a total of 33 of these students had joined the Bank. 20% of the young people who join our staff come from our pool of interns.

Throughout the year, Bankinter actively collaborates with universities and business schools to reach out to students in their final years of undergraduate, master's and postgraduate studies, its target audience in terms of talent acquisition. These collaborations go beyond traditional job fairs and include activities such as open days, masterclasses given by professionals from the organisation, tutorials for final year undergraduate or master's projects.

The Bank publishes two annual university internship programmes, with the aim of attracting students from various disciplines to carry out internships in different areas of central services. The selected students have a specific training plan that includes activities to learn about other areas of the Bank and training provided by senior professionals. During the internship, several follow-up points are made to validate their integration, as well as a final interview to gather their experience and areas for improvement.

Bankinter has strengthened its commitment to developing internal talent, increasing growth opportunities within the Group, both nationally and internationally. In 2025, 168 internal vacancies have been published, 10% more than the previous year.

Bankinter has a procedure for publishing available vacancies on its corporate intranet, allowing any Group employee to apply. This process is supervised by the People Management HR business partners, who guarantee compliance with the established principles and protocols. People Management will ensure objectivity throughout the entire process, both in the identification of candidates and in the selection of the finalist, for which the academic, personal and professional merits of the candidates will be taken into account. Bankinter particularly respects the voluntary nature of candidates when making decisions about their professional future, allowing them to choose to participate in rotation procedures or to opt out at any time during the process. Furthermore, confidentiality of the process is guaranteed whenever the candidate requests it, although People Management recommends promoting transparency in relation to participation in this type of procedure.

The "Bankinter Mobility" programme encourages the transfer of knowledge and cultural integration between the Group's different subsidiaries, reinforcing corporate identity. It is aimed at our own staff under 29 years of age with more than two years of experience in the Bank, selected based on criteria of sustained performance, evaluation of potential, level of English and a personal interview. Participants have the opportunity to spend a week at one of Bankinter's subsidiaries in Ireland, Portugal or Luxembourg, after which they present their conclusions, lessons learned and good practices that can be applied in the Group. In 2025, 13 outstanding talents (17 in 2024) participated in this programme, which allowed them to experience a week of exchange between the Group's different subsidiaries.

In terms of the incorporation of experienced talent, this has focused on commercial profiles for specialised businesses such as Large Corporates and Wealth Management, as well as technology professionals. This last group has been key to driving projects related to technology, digitalisation, artificial intelligence, fraud prevention, technological risk management, and digital security.

The recruitment team, the HR Business Partners and the hiring managers all receive training in recruitment techniques, including content related to unconscious bias, diversity and inclusion.

The Selection team has established specific indicators to monitor the performance of the measures developed on a monthly basis. Furthermore, the effectiveness of these actions is measured through the channels available to the staff, detailed in section 3.1.3, which allow feedback to be collected and ensure continuous improvement of the selection process.

Breakdown by age		
	2025	2024
Under 30	677	615
Between 30 and 50	4,110	4,250
Over 50	1,891	1,796
Total number of employees	6,678	6,661
Breakdown by age (average)		
	2025	2024
Under 30	736	572
Between 30 and 50	4,005	4,208
Over 50	1,919	1,817
Total number of employees	6,659	6,596

Functional diversity

Bankinter maintains collaboration agreements with specialised entities such as Fundación Integra, ILUNION, Fundación ONCE, and Fundación SIFU, among others, with the objective of promoting the incorporation of people with disabilities in the organisation. Additionally, the bank is part of the Plan Familia para Empleados

(Family Plan for Employees), a programme promoted by Fundación Adecco that provides various support to professionals with disabilities, as well as to those who have children in the same situation, facilitating their effective integration into the workplace and access to personal development activities.

Furthermore, within the framework of the EFR management system, various measures have been implemented to support employees and their family members with disabilities.

In line with this commitment, Bankinter has incorporated universal accessibility criteria in its work environments to favour the hiring and professional development of people with disabilities. Buildings with accessibility certification include the social headquarters at Paseo de la Castellana, 29 (Madrid) and the LEED building at Avenida de Bruselas, 14 (Alcobendas). Additionally, the Bankinter Corporate University has universal accessibility certification according to UNE 170001.

The following table provides information on employees with disabilities in the Group, showing the percentage they represent of the total workforce, broken down by gender.

People with disabilities		
	2025	2024
Male	0.87%	1.11%
Female	1.37%	1.35%
Total number of employees	1.12%	1.23%

Gender equality and diversity

At the end of 2023, the Second Bankinter Equality Plan and the First Bankinter Global Services and Bankinter Consulting, Advice and Telephone Assistance Equality Plan were signed.

Bankinter's Second Equality Plan, which will be in force until 30th September 2027, sets out the policies governing the company's day-to-day business in terms of equality and non-discrimination.

The Equality Plans are signed, on the one hand, by the persons designated by BANKINTER, S.A. and on the other, representing the workers, by the company trade union section of CC.OO, which, in accordance with the provisions of art. 5.2 of Royal Decree 901/2020, holds the majority representation in the legal representation bodies established in the Company.

The main commitments of this plan are as follows:

- Bankinter respects the principle of non-discrimination based on race, gender, ideology, nationality, religion, sexual orientation or any other personal, physical, psychological or social condition of its staff, and will promote equal opportunities among its employees, including gender equality, the integration of employees of other nationalities and the inclusion of people with disabilities. This commitment involves removing any obstacle that might stop the Company complying with the right of equal treatment and opportunities.
- Bankinter also rejects any manifestation of violence or physical, sexual, psychological or moral harassment in the workplace, as well as any offensive or abusive conduct that creates an intimidating environment regarding the personal rights of its employees.
- The Bank also rejects employment discrimination practices that are contrary to the fundamental rights of its employees.
- Equal opportunities for men and women are imperative for reasons of justice and equality, but they have also become a condition for economic progress and a necessity for companies that wish to effectively compete in attracting and retaining talent.

With regard to talent recruitment, the Equality Plans include specific commitments in the following areas:

- Use of neutral language and non-sexist images in all job offers published in any media, both internal and external.
- Inclusion in contracts with recruitment and temporary employment agencies of the commitment of the supplier company to Bankinter Group's equality principles as set out in the plan.
- Monitoring of gender indicators for candidates in all internal and external selection processes.

In the context of publishing these Equality Plans and in order to continue promoting the philosophy of equality as part of the organisational culture and company strategy, one of the agreed measures is the appointment of a Head of Equality, whose main tasks are:

- Develop and lead the institutional strategy for equal opportunities and gender equality in the Group by coordinating actions and policies aimed at achieving equal opportunities and treatment between men and women.

- Promote awareness, information and training on gender equality for all levels of the organisation
- Represent the company at events and forums related to gender equality.
- Collaborate with People Management in monitoring and evaluating the progress of equality initiatives.

Although Bankinter Portugal is not legally required to have an Equality Plan, its Human Resources management policies are based on the principles of equality among its own staff and on the guidelines of Bankinter Group.

In this context, in 2024 the entity selected the consultancy WCGS to develop and implement its Diversity Strategy and Policy, with which it signed a collaboration contract. This work will focus on four key pillars: the development of a Strategic Plan and an Action Plan in DEI, awareness actions, specific training aimed at team leaders and key areas such as HR, communication, or marketing, and the creation of internal groups or committees that will act as ambassadors of different diversity topics.

In June 2025, a webinar on DEI was held, and in 2026 the development of the Strategic Plan is scheduled to begin.

In Bankinter Ireland, in 2025 the commitment to diversity, inclusion, and talent development, especially female talent, has been reinforced through training and mentoring initiatives. The AV Mná mentoring programme, launched in 2023 for women and linked to the Senior Leadership Team (SLT), together with the "Advancing Women" initiative, continued during 2025, allowing more than 20 professionals to deepen competencies related to leadership, power dynamics, and personal branding.

Additionally, the "Mentor Connect" programme, open to all staff, remained active in 2025 and will continue in 2026, promoting professional development and the internal exchange of knowledge. Additionally, training on unconscious bias has been maintained, reaching more than 90% of employees, including members of the SLT and hiring managers. These advances contributed to obtaining, in 2025, the "Investors in Diversity – Bronze" accreditation, reinforcing the commitment to an inclusive corporate culture.

Diversity in the board of directors and Senior Management

Bankinter and its Group is firmly committed to equal opportunities between men and women.

The procedures for selecting new members of Bankinter's board of directors are free from constraints and facilitate the identification of candidates of the

underrepresented gender, avoiding implicit biases and prioritising the search for candidates with the professional competence, capacity, and experience profiles required at any given time, without gender being a determining factor in decision-making.

More information on the measures developed is included in section 1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies.

Regarding the composition and diversity of Bankinter's Senior Management, excluding executive directors, as of the date of approval of this Report it is composed of 9 members, of whom 33% are women (11% more than as of 31 December 2024), demonstrating the commitment of the board of directors to apply equal opportunities between men and women also in Senior Management.

3.1.7.4 Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace

Bankinter has a Workplace Harassment Prevention Protocol, the purpose of which is to define guidelines that allow for the identification of a harassment situation, whether sexual, gender-based or moral and to document and develop the procedure, in order to resolve a potential discriminatory situation, seeking at all times to guarantee the rights of the affected persons, as established in the Bankinter Code of Professional Ethics, which in turn constitutes the set of basic principles of action and professional conduct practices of all persons who work for Bankinter.

The People Management team is responsible for the overall management of the procedure contained in this Protocol, ensuring its correct application, dissemination, monitoring, and continuous improvement, so that it remains permanently updated with real operations.

Bankinter promotes actions aimed at preventing and avoiding harassment situations. This subject is included in those training programmes that are appropriate for this purpose, aimed at the entire staff and especially at people who have staff under their charge. All Bankinter employees have the obligation and responsibility to establish and maintain their relationships based on respect and dignity. In addition, regular reminders are provided to staff regarding the existence and operation of the Whistleblowing Channel. More information on this channel is included in section 4.6 Reporting channels.

Bankinter Group has defined a human rights due diligence process, structured in four dimensions, among which people management stands out as a key component. In this area, the entity does not tolerate practices that may violate the fundamental rights of workers, applying the highest standards in terms of human rights. This

commitment translates into the implementation of specific policies and measures aimed at guaranteeing safety, health and well-being, promoting diversity and equality, facilitating work-life balance and ensuring accessibility at all levels of the organisation.

Within the framework of this dimension, Bankinter has specific tools to mitigate risks and promote a respectful and equitable work environment. Among them, the Code of Professional Ethics (CPE) stands out as a key pillar, being applicable to all the Group's workers. This document sets out fundamental principles that ensure respect for human rights and establishes clear mechanisms for identifying and resolving potential non-compliances.

More information on the Ethics and Conduct Code is included in section 4.3 Codes of ethics and conduct.

In addition to the CPE, Bankinter has recognised management systems that reinforce its commitment to human rights, such as the UNE 170001 Universal Accessibility Management System, which promotes equal opportunities by eliminating barriers, and the Family-Responsible Company (EFR) certification, which endorses the Bank's policies on work-life balance.

These integrated tools and systems are part of the entity's preventive approach, ensuring that human rights are respected in all phases of people management and promoting a fair, inclusive and accessible work environment for the entire workforce.

Bankinter Portugal, in compliance with the Group's Ethics and Conduct Code, has implemented a procedure for cases of complaints of any type of harassment through a team of external lawyers, responsible for carrying out investigations and conclusions of any cases that may arise, guaranteeing the utmost rigor and impartiality in these matters.

During 2025, and using the mechanisms established for this purpose in Bankinter Group, 54 confidential reports (34 in 2024) of various kinds were received through the Whistleblowing Channel. Three of them are related to possible harassment situations; however, once the complete investigation and analysis process established for each individual case was carried out, it was determined that in none of them was there a violation of Human Rights (such as discrimination or harassment, among others).

3.2 Issues concerning consumers and end users – ESRS S4

3.2.1 Dialogue with stakeholders

Dialogue and collaboration with stakeholders are essential for the Bank, as they allow it to understand the opinions, interests and rights of consumers and end users, as well as integrate these aspects into its strategy and business model. This approach not only makes it easier to identify, manage and mitigate risks, but also helps take advantage of opportunities to improve customer experience. It also reinforces the Bank's commitment to transparency, inclusion and continuous improvement of its financial products and services.

In this context, the incidents, both current and potential, as well as the Group's risks in relation to all consumers or end users, regardless of their characteristics and capacities, are closely linked to the Group's strategy as a provider of financial products and services. Therefore, the incidents identified in the double materiality analysis serve as a basis and contribute significantly to the adaptation of the company's strategy and business model.

There is also direct collaboration with affected consumers or end users and their representatives, as detailed in the following sections.

3.2.1.1 Communication channels and incident management

Bankinter has various communication channels designed to facilitate the exchange of information with its customers. These channels are designed to gather their interests and opinions and to preserve their rights, including respect for human rights, an aspect to which Bankinter is firmly committed through its human rights policy. In addition, it allows for effective interaction that strengthens the relationship with the bank. Available media include digital options, such as apps and online platforms, as well as traditional and in-person channels, which seek to adapt to different customer preferences and characteristics. This approach allows for structured management of the information received, which can be used to adjust or improve the organisation's services and processes.

The Bank has a structured approach to identifying, remediating and preventing negative incidents that may affect consumers or end users. In the event of detecting that it has caused or exacerbated a relatively significant incident, it activates various

repair mechanisms, ensuring a quick and effective response. These mechanisms include complaint and claim resolution procedures through the Customer Service area, the resolution of digital security incidents, the implementation of transparency measures in the commercial relationship, and the continuous improvement of products and services based on the analysis of quality surveys. Each of these procedures is designed to address the incidents, ensuring that the consumer receives an appropriate and timely solution.

Contributions made through these channels are periodically evaluated by specific teams, who incorporate them into the product and service review processes. In this way, the Bank ensures that the needs identified by consumers become an essential component of strategic decisions, fostering continuous alignment between its operations and the expectations of end users.

The processes for integrating these opinions vary depending on the channel used and detailed explanations of each are provided in the corresponding sections, in order to improve understanding of how these contributions are incorporated into the Bank's strategy and business model.

Bankinter takes a proactive and structured approach to remedying any negative incidents that may affect its customers, ensuring that the resolution mechanisms are aligned with the principles of transparency, fairness and effectiveness. This approach includes early identification of incidents, implementation of customised solutions and continuous evaluation of results to avoid recurrence of similar problems.

The remediation processes are adapted to the different communication and service channels available. This allows each incident to be managed in a specific way, taking into account both the means used and the particular circumstances.

In this regard, all Bankinter customers, irrespective of their profile or circumstances, may be affected by an incident at some point. However, the Bank is fully aware of the diversity of society and that each customer may have different needs and expectations. Aware of this, Bankinter has implemented various initiatives and resources to ensure that all customers receive equal and quality treatment. Through its "A Bank for All" strategy, the Bank ensures that it offers inclusive, accessible and personalised service, adapting its services to the different needs of its customers, including those with disabilities or in special circumstances.

This strategy is particularly aimed at those groups that may face barriers, such as people with disabilities or older persons. The aim is to ensure that all customers, without distinction, receive appropriate and hassle-free care, guaranteeing an equitable service experience, regardless of individual circumstances.

As part of its integration into the ADN sustainability plan and within the pillar of differentiation, Bankinter has a specific line focused on customer relations. This line incorporates their opinions, interests and rights, developing various programmes and actions designed to strengthen this connection in a sustainable and responsible manner.

Customer Service area

A relevant tool for understanding the opinions of customers and users of Bankinter Group, as described in the regulation, is the Customer Service area (SAC), focused on resolving complaints and claims regarding financial operations and services. This area acts independently and its decisions are binding on the Entity. In addition, it is independent from commercial services and has adequate resources to address and resolve cases.

The Customer Service area guarantees appropriate attention, resolution and communication to customers. Customers may submit complaints or claims through various channels, such as the website, app, e-mail, regular post, telephone, or directly at Bankinter branches. In addition, complaints are accepted through official forms, municipal consumer information offices and consumer protection associations.

Bankinter has an omnichannel customer service designed to offer a fluid, efficient and personalised experience. In addition, Bankinter guarantees the availability of solutions on an ongoing basis on its digital platforms, ensuring agile service that is adapted to the needs of each customer.

The activities of Bankinter's Customer Service area are carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of Order 734/2004 of 11 March of the Ministry of Economy.

In this context, the SAC has access, through the regulatory compliance committee, to Senior Management in relation to the responsibilities it is assigned, ensuring that both the regular flow of information about its activities and the decision-making on the most important matters have an appropriate communication and handling channel, given the impact they generally have on the business areas' operations and their relationships with customers.

It reports to this committee, to the Legal Counsel and to the control areas, at least on a quarterly basis, on alerts and concerns, with special emphasis on recurring incidents, complaints to the competent authority and the incorporation of regulatory criteria and good practices. These topics will also be included in the operational risk bulletin.

On the other hand, their active participation in the product committee ensures that the design, development, monitoring and adjustment of products and services are aligned with customer needs and business objectives. This approach reinforces Bankinter's competitiveness by guaranteeing an innovative product offering, adapted to current regulations and customer-focused, thus consolidating the Bank's position as a leader in customer experience and sustainable value creation.

In order to detect, process and resolve those issues that constitute the cause of the complaints received, the SAC carries out various periodic controls, the details of which are described in the SAC internal procedure "processing of complaints and claims".

Information relating to the activity of the Customer Service area (SAC), including the number and outcome of complaints and claims, is included in the annual financial statements and Consolidated Management Report of the Group, in Note 38 Customer Service area, in line with applicable regulations and with the objective of ensuring transparency and continuous improvement in customer service.

External Quality Surveys

The Bank's Quality department uses external quality surveys as one of its main mechanisms to evaluate the opinion and level of satisfaction of the Bank's customers. These surveys facilitate direct interaction with customers and are conducted in two periods: from January to June for the first semester and from July to December, excluding August, for the second semester.

Currently, most surveys are conducted by telephone through specialised providers and only 15% of these surveys are conducted by email. The customer is asked to rate on a scale of 0 to 10 and the responses are used to construct the NPS (*Net Promoter Score*) indicator. In the specific case of branches certified under the Universal Accessibility Management System, questions are asked regarding accessibility in treatment and facilities.

If the rating for any of the survey questions is 6 or less, the customer is asked to specify the reason for their rating. The responses are presented categorised by reasons to make it easier for branches and managers to diagnose the causes of dissatisfaction.

The results obtained are consolidated once each reference period has ended, at which time they are shared internally with the different areas of the Bank for analysis and consideration. However, throughout this period, the surveys received are managed individually in order to respond to customer queries and deal with possible incidents. In this way, customer perception can be changed through the immediate management of these surveys.

More than 100,000 surveys are conducted each year among customers from the Bank's various networks and segments.

The process for integrating customer opinions obtained through quality surveys is as follows:

- Data analysis: The Quality team analyses the data collected, identifying trends, areas for improvement and opportunities for innovation using data analysis tools that enable the information to be processed and visualised efficiently.
- Reporting: Detailed reports are produced summarising the main findings, including graphs, tables and explanatory comments. These reports are shared with the different areas of the Bank through internal platforms, such as the intranet, ensuring that the responsible teams have access to the relevant information.
- Communication of results: Meetings and presentations are held for the teams and departments involved, in which findings are discussed and corrective actions are planned.
- Action measures: Action steps resulting from the results include process changes, staff training and adjustments to customer service strategies. These measures are continuously monitored through key quality and satisfaction indicators, with periodic surveys scheduled to evaluate their effectiveness and collect new opinions that drive constant improvements.

No specific distinction is made for vulnerable customers. However, it is understood that those customers who meet the general criteria for conducting surveys may be included in the sample, ensuring that the opinions of all segments are represented in the results.

The operational manager of these surveys is the head of Quality at Bankinter, who submits the results to the management team on a monthly basis and to the Bank's executive committee on an annual basis.

Digital security

From a digital security perspective, Bankinter collects the opinions of its stakeholders through various communication channels. These include direct channels such as a telephone line to handle urgent cases, as well as instant messaging applications that operate through an automated bot. In addition, the Bank has specific channels for managing fraud and scams, including a dedicated telephone line and an e-mail inbox. All these resources are accessible to customers through Bankinter's corporate website.

The bank has a Fraud Assistance Service (SAF), which operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. It is managed by expert staff who provides a direct line of communication between the customer and the bank for any issues related to possible scams and/or fraud.

In addition, the Bank's Digital Security team analyses fluctuations in cybersecurity threats at a global level, not just sector-specific, in order to develop different strategies and determine the necessary budget allocations. To mitigate negative impacts related to digital security, the Bank has a methodology that allows establishing risk levels to set action plans aimed at minimising exposure to these risks.

Every 3 years, a digital security strategy is generated for the entire Group (Security Master Plan), which takes into account the threats and risks of the global environment. Therefore, based on the *Cybersecurity Framework of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other industry regulations and best practices*, a series of categories are assessed that strengthen security through controls that serve as treatment for risks generated in the Group's different business areas.

Bankinter's Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is responsible for the Bank's information security and cybersecurity. The CISO reports directly to the Board of Directors, ensuring that security strategies and policies are aligned with corporate objectives.

Privacy and data protection

Bankinter Group has a Data Protection Officer both at the parent company and at those subsidiaries and/or branches that process personal data. Bankinter Group's Data Protection Officers perform their functions in accordance with applicable regulations, acting as a point of contact between data controllers and the different supervisory authorities.

Their responsibilities include responding to queries and managing potential incidents related to the processing of customers' personal data. To facilitate this communication, specific channels have been enabled so that customers can contact the different Data Protection Officers directly.

Likewise, Bankinter provides customers with various channels to exercise their data protection rights, such as access, rectification, objection, erasure, portability, and restriction of processing.

Bankinter Group's privacy and data protection strategy reinforces its commitment to transparency and the protection of customer rights. In line with its commitment to transparency, Bankinter Group informs all customers in detail of changes to its Personal Data Policy, including information on the different channels through which they can exercise their rights and providing them with a contact channel with the Data Protection Officer.

Further information on the bodies responsible for ensuring privacy and data protection in the Group is provided in section 3.2.2.2. Policies, processes, and key actions.

Accessibility

In line with its commitment to offering inclusive and accessible services, Bankinter has incorporated various measures into its strategy to meet the needs of people with disabilities and elderly people with difficulties. These actions reflect the Bank's desire to guarantee equal access to its products and services, promoting inclusion and adapting to the specific needs of its customers. Bankinter has various channels to handle queries, suggestions, and potential incidents related to accessibility: Among the main channels and solutions designed are:

- Customer Service area (SAC): It is the main channel for incident management, which coordinates with the different affected departments to provide appropriate responses.
- Accessibility mailbox (accesibilidad@bankinter.com): It is aimed at collecting improvement proposals and suggestions regarding digital accessibility, which are managed by the specialised team. It also channels queries originating from branches, telephone banking, and other contact points.
- Branch network and Telephone Banking: these act as support points for customers who require personalised assistance.
- Customer accessibility satisfaction surveys: they make it possible to understand the customer experience and identify opportunities for improvement.

These channels reinforce direct communication with customers and ensure that incidents are managed in a coordinated and effective manner.

Since 2005, Bankinter has developed the "A bank for everyone" project, which identifies persons with disabilities as a priority stakeholder group. The bank works to eliminate physical, technological, and cognitive barriers, integrating accessibility into its value chain. The Corporate Social Responsibility Department coordinates the

accessibility strategy with the different involved areas, ensuring its proper implementation.

Social media

The constant evolution of the digital environment and social media has led Bankinter to strengthen its presence in these channels and to open corporate profiles on those platforms with the greatest potential and reach. To do this, the Bank has analysed the emergence of new social networks, strategically selecting those that best align with its interests, either due to their format or their nature. In this process, key factors have been considered such as the number of users, growth prospects, the type of content published and the convenience of Bankinter having a presence on each platform.

As a result, profiles have been created on Facebook, X, LinkedIn, Instagram and TikTok in recent years. In addition, Bankinter maintains an active presence on other digital platforms such as YouTube, Vimeo, WhatsApp, Telegram, iVoox and Spotify. In addition to these, the Bank has its own highly relevant channel: Bankinter Blog.

The Social Media and Digital Communication Department forms part of the External Communication and Brand Area, which reports to the People, Corporate Communication and Quality Division, represented on the Executive Team.

Beyond its centralised management, Bankinter maintains an open policy that allows the use of social media by other areas of the company. In this regard, the department is also in charge of identifying opportunities for their use in different areas, facilitating their implementation and maximising their impact.

Some established examples include:

- Distance Networks, which uses social media as a customer service channel.
- Marketing, which uses the Bank's various profiles to distribute advertising campaigns.

This approach allows Bankinter to optimise its digital presence and adapt to new trends in the social and technological environment.

Telephone assistance

The telephone Customer Service area at Bankinter plays a crucial role in identifying and resolving customer issues. This channel allows customers to carry out any transactions or resolve queries regarding the bank's products and services, and also enables users to report problems, make enquiries, and receive assistance quickly and efficiently.

The importance of this service for the bank's strategy rests on several factors. The telephone customer service improves customer satisfaction by providing a direct channel to resolve incidents, clarify queries, and carry out transactions or product contracting, thereby strengthening loyalty and retention. It also allows us to gather valuable information about their needs, helping the Bank to improve products and services. Its efficiency in resolving incidents minimises the negative impact on customer perception. Furthermore, the feedback obtained facilitates a continuous improvement strategy. Beyond solving problems, this area is a key tool for optimising customer experience and the quality of banking services.

Thus, this channel fulfils the following function:

- Operational channel for making enquiries and carrying out transactions relating to the bank's products and services.

To do this, the bank uses an internal system with the objective of serving as an operational customer service channel, as well as facilitating the processing of customer incidents and claims, allowing both operational and service-related complaints to be managed.

Operational complaints include problems such as errors in transfers or direct debits, while service complaints refer to complaints about the treatment received in branches or over the phone.

The management process includes receiving the complaint, registering it in the system and processing it by the corresponding team. Depending on the type of claim, it may be handled by the SAC (Customer Service area) or by the operations team.

- Satisfaction Surveys

Surveys are conducted among users who call telephone banking to assess their satisfaction with the attention they received and whether they would recommend the service.

Data is analysed monthly to identify areas for improvement, allowing for continuous adjustments. Several satisfaction indices are measured, such as the resolution in the first contact and the recommendation of the telephone banking service and of the Bank in general.

These data are reported monthly to the management committee, including comparisons with the previous year and compliance with internal objectives.

A continuous evaluation of the results is carried out and action plans are implemented to improve the service when objectives are not met. This includes training reinforcements and adjustments to operational processes.

3.2.2 Incidents related to information for consumers or end users

3.2.2.1 Integration of information incidents into the strategy

The impacts, risks and opportunities identified as material in the materiality analysis carried out in financial year 2024, and updated in 2025, relating to the relationship with customers and end users are as follows:

Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO type	Description of the IRO	Current/ Potential	Category	Time horizon	Policies integrating IRO management
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy	Impact	Ensuring customers' right to privacy through a Privacy Governance Framework	Current	Positive	Short term	Privacy Policy and implementing procedures
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy Freedom of expression and access to (quality) information	Impact	Contribution to the communication of complaints or claims regarding operations, banking and financial services by customers thanks to the existence of Customer Services as a complaint mechanism	Current	Positive	Short term	Customer Service Complaints and Claims Policy
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users Social inclusion of consumers or end users	Privacy Freedom of expression Access to (quality) information Non-discrimination Access to products and services Responsible marketing practices	Impact	Consumer dissatisfaction derived from significant issues in the overall customer experience	Current	Negative	Short term	Quality Strategy
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy	Impact	Leakage of confidential/sensitive customer information	Potential	Negative	Short term	Security Incident Management Procedure / Security and Business Continuity Policy
S4	Social inclusion of consumers or end users	Access to products and services	Risk	Reputational risk due to failure to meet customer expectations regarding products and services	-	-	Medium term	Quality Strategy
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy	Risk	Security in the protection of customers' financial and/or personal data	-	-	Short term	Privacy Policy / Security and Business Continuity Policy
S4	Incidents related to information for consumers or end users	Privacy	Risk	Operational risk due to a cyberattack that compromises business continuity	-	-	Medium term	Security and Business Continuity Policy

The table presents detailed information on the type of IROs, the sub-topic to which they are associated, their nature (current or potential) and whether they have a positive or negative impact.

The incidents, both current and potential, as well as the Group's risks in relation to all consumers or end users, regardless of their characteristics and capabilities, are intrinsically linked to the Group's strategy as a provider of financial products and services. Therefore, the incidents identified in the double materiality analysis serve as a basis and contribute significantly to the adaptation of the company's strategy and business model. The analysis carried out has made it possible to identify material incidents, risks and opportunities exclusively related to the bank's own activity in terms of its relationship with customers and end users. No material IROs have been identified associated with its value chain, which indicates that the processes, suppliers and other external actors linked to the bank's operations do not have significant impacts that could affect the bank's customers or end users.

As noted above, customers are one of the Group's most important stakeholders and the Bank therefore seeks to minimise negative impacts, increase positive impacts and mitigate risks.

The Bank is aware of the current and anticipated effects of IROs on its business model, strategy and decision-making. As part of its comprehensive approach, the bank has introduced and plans to continue introducing adjustments to its strategy and business model to adapt to these effects. This includes modifications to processes and services to mitigate risks, take advantage of relevant opportunities and ensure that responses to incidents are effective, aligned with consumer expectations and needs.

To assess the effectiveness of the remedial measures, the Bank conducts ongoing monitoring through different channels and procedures, each with its own control, monitoring and effectiveness evaluation mechanisms, which will be detailed in the following sections. This approach ensures that the actions implemented are effective and adequately respond to consumer expectations and needs.

One of these incidents is related to the **privacy and data protection** of customers. At Bankinter, it is a core pillar of its strategy and business model, as it has a direct impact on customer confidence, market competitiveness, regulatory compliance and innovation capacity. Customers trust the bank to manage sensitive information, such as personal data, financial records and transactions. Ensuring privacy not only reinforces that trust, but is also key to preserving long-lasting relationships. Data loss or privacy breaches can severely impact a bank's reputation, leading to potential loss of customers and credibility.

Bankinter Group is characterised by its commitment to privacy and the protection of the personal data of its customers, shareholders, staff, suppliers and other subjects whose data may be processed. In compliance with its legal obligations, the bank has developed a framework of internal policies and procedures, including the Security Incident Management Procedure, which establishes the methodology necessary to assess the risks inherent to the processing of personal data and apply effective measures to mitigate them.

Bankinter has specific procedures in place to ensure appropriate management in the event of an incident that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity or availability of personal data. These procedures are mandatory for all employees of the organisation, who are responsible for immediately notifying the information security department of any incident affecting personal data. This allows for proper investigation and the adoption of sufficient measures to prevent similar situations from recurring.

In addition, the bank has a Data Protection Officer who plays an active role in managing incidents, assessing the impact on the privacy rights of data subjects and complying with current regulatory obligations. In the event that an incident poses a high risk to privacy, the relevant supervisory body and, if necessary, the affected data subjects will be notified. Bankinter operates under a firm commitment to current regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe, which establish strict obligations on how data is collected, stored and processed.

Adapting to these legal frameworks allows the avoidance of economic and legal sanctions, in addition to reinforcing the bank's image as a responsible and transparent organisation. In a digitalised financial environment, Bankinter understands that the lack of protection measures can increase exposure to risks such as cyberattacks and fraud, so it implements advanced data protection strategies that minimise these risks and ensure business continuity, protecting both its customers and the organisation itself.

This commitment to privacy and data protection, beyond being a legal obligation, is an essential component of Bankinter's strategic vision, which guarantees relationships of trust with stakeholder and consolidates its position in the financial market.

Another of these material incidents is the **communication of complaints or claims** regarding operations, banking and financial services by customers. Accordingly, Bankinter's Customer Service area (SAC) plays a strategic role in aligning customer relations with the bank's business and corporate objectives. Its integration into the organisational model ensures that customer experience and regulatory compliance are core pillars of the global strategy.

The SAC supports the business strategy by regularly sharing its findings with the Regulatory Compliance and Legal Counsel areas, guaranteeing a comprehensive and proactive vision of the risks and opportunities related to customers. This way, it contributes to mitigating operational risks and strengthening the bank-customer relationship, a key differentiating factor in the market.

Regarding the negative impact: To mitigate 'consumer dissatisfaction arising from significant problems in the **overall customer experience**', Bankinter relies on the system of customer surveys conducted by the Quality department. As previously mentioned, the NPS (*Net Promoter Score*) indicator is followed, with the aim of analysing and understanding possible negative experiences.

Furthermore, reputational risk is a strategic issue for Bankinter because it can negatively affect customer perception and trust, which in turn impacts loyalty, satisfaction and, ultimately, the Bank's income. Failure to meet **customer expectations of products and services** can lead to a loss of trust and reputation, which is crucial in the financial sector, where trust is fundamental.

To mitigate this risk, Bankinter applies various strategic measures. First, it ensures that all its products and services comply with industry regulations and standards. In addition, it works on the continuous improvement of its offer, with the aim of satisfying and exceeding the expectations of its clientele.

It also maintains clear and transparent communication, informing users about the characteristics of the products and services, as well as any possible changes or incidents. To strengthen its response capacity, the Bank has crisis management plans that allow it to react quickly to any situation that may affect its reputation.

Finally, Bankinter trains its team to understand the importance of corporate reputation and the impact of its actions on the perception of the bank.

The nature of the financial sector involves handling sensitive customer information and critical operations, making it especially vulnerable to cyberattacks and digital fraud. Bankinter has highlighted **cybersecurity** as a key strategic priority. The bank has implemented an Information Security Master Plan that includes several phases and projects to guarantee the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information for customers, staff, shareholders and suppliers.

Some of the measures adopted include the use of advanced technology for data protection and the simulation of constant attacks, training and awareness of the staff through online programmes and simulations and security certifications such as ISO 27001 and ISO 22301 to guarantee the quality of the processes.

Bankinter's Information Security Master Plan covers various key areas within the organisation. It focuses on technological risk management, ensuring regulatory compliance, developing specific policies, implementing business continuity plans and carrying out detailed risk analyses. It also gives high priority to cybersecurity, protecting customer data by constantly simulating attacks against the Group's systems and promoting continuous improvement against potential cyber threats. Additionally, the plan includes a focus on security monitoring and fraud prevention, with constant monitoring of communications, transactions and security analysis of applications. All of these initiatives work together to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information within the organisation.

The IROs identified as 'Operational risk due to a cyberattack that compromises business continuity' and 'Security in the protection of customers' financial and/or personal data' are directly linked to the incidence of "Leakage of confidential or sensitive customer information". As previously noted, privacy and data protection, along with cybersecurity, have been consolidated as core strategic pillars in the Bank's strategy. These areas involve all workers through specific training, in addition to promoting awareness among customers.

By preventing costly incidents and complying with regulations, the Bank avoids sanctions and financial losses that could reach millions of euros, reinforcing its stability and sustainability. Thus, Bankinter not only protects, it also boosts business and ensures an environment of trust.

3.2.2.2 Policies, processes and actions relating to customer relations.

The following describes the key policies, processes and actions that the Bank has in place to manage its incidents, risks and opportunities of relative importance, all of which are related to consumers or end users, since they may affect all customers, regardless of their characteristics or capabilities.

There are more extensive documents that, although they do not constitute a specific policy directed exclusively to customers or users, address key aspects of the bank's relationship with its customers.

Sustainability policy

Bankinter Group's Sustainability Policy recognizes customers as one of its main stakeholders and gives them priority attention, in line with their strategic relevance. This approach is reflected in the incorporation, within this Policy, of the principle of ensuring a balanced, accessible, honest, transparent and clear relationship with

customers and with all its stakeholders, through the offering of products aligned with their needs and the provision of quality service.

In addition, the Group undertakes to respect human rights in all territories in which it operates, in accordance with its Human Rights Principles and guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and other internationally recognized codes, such as the United Nations Global Compact.

The Sustainability Policy was approved by the board of directors, the body also responsible for supervising its correct application and compliance, through the strategy defined in the ADN Sustainability Plan.

For more information see section 1.4.2. the Group's commitment to sustainability.

Ethics and Conduct Code

Bankinter's Ethics and Conduct Code ensures that the relationship with customers is based on transparency, respect and the best banking practises. It guarantees the protection of personal data, which is treated confidentially and prohibits conduct that may mislead or violate the rights of customers. It also promotes training for employees in data protection and business ethics and establishes official channels for managing complaints, always ensuring fair and transparent treatment.

The Bankinter board of directors is responsible for approving and supervising the Ethics and Conduct Code.

For more information see section 4.3. Ethics and conduct codes.

Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy

The main objective of Bankinter's Human Rights Policy in relation to customers is to guarantee balanced, transparent and clear treatment, developing products and services adapted to their specific needs and circumstances. Bankinter promotes equal access to its services for all people, ensuring that customer relations are always governed by principles of professionalism, respect and ethics.

To this end, Bankinter assumes the commitments contained in recognised international protocols and standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, the Declaration of the International Labour Organization and the Equator Principles.

The policy was approved by the sustainability committee, which is responsible for monitoring and enforcing it.

Bankinter's Human Rights Due Diligence Process guarantees the protection of its customers' fundamental rights through transparent relationships tailored to their needs. It includes measures to protect personal data, comply with applicable regulations and manage complaints through tools such as the Customer Service area (SAC) and a confidential whistleblowing channel. Their approach focuses on building relationships based on ethics, trust and mutual respect.

Following the analysis of these possible claims, it is the Internal Audit department that examines the cases, reporting its conclusions to the Criminal Prevention and Business Conduct Committee (for further information see sections 4.2 Business conduct and 4.3 Ethics and Conduct Codes). Just as in 2024, in 2025 no cases related to human rights violations have been reported.

Privacy

Bankinter Group's Privacy Policy regulates the general principles that the organisation must apply to guarantee customers' rights to privacy. Its main objective is to guarantee respect for the right to privacy and the protection of customers' personal data, in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The Privacy Policy applies to Bankinter S.A. and to the different subsidiaries and branches forming part of Bankinter Group and covers all activities related to the processing of personal data.

Bankinter Group's Privacy Policy commits to complying with the GDPR and any other applicable data protection regulations in the countries in which it operates.

Responsibility for implementing the Policy rests at the highest level of the organisation, ensuring that all regulations are followed and customers' privacy rights are respected. Finally, the Privacy Policy is made available to all stakeholders through Bankinter Group communication channels, ensuring that interested parties and those required to support its implementation have access.

This policy also defines the organisational structure regarding privacy implemented in Bankinter Group. This structure ensures that any initiative undertaken or any processing carried out that may have an impact on the right to privacy and the right to data protection complies with the regulations in force on this matter.

This organisational structure is made up of the following bodies:

- Privacy committee: a collegiate body whose main function is to promote and approve initiatives of strategic importance for Bankinter Group when these may affect customers' privacy rights. This committee is comprised

mostly of senior management. The Chairman of the Privacy Committee reports at least annually to the audit committee on the Committee's activities.

- Corporate Privacy and Data Protection Officer. Their main function is to coordinate the various Privacy and Data Protection Officers of the companies that make up Bankinter Group.
- Privacy and Data Protection officers of the various entities that form part of Bankinter Group, whose functions are defined by the applicable regulations. Their functions include acting as a point of contact with the relevant supervisory authority and with customers regarding the processing of their personal data by the responsible parties.

Each Data Protection Officer has created an email address so that customers can contact them directly with questions as necessary about the processing of their data or specific incidents, which the Officer will review and respond to. The Officer's contact channels are communicated to customers through the various data protection clauses they sign.

Both the organisational structure and the governance framework implemented by the organisation in matters of privacy and data protection ensure that Bankinter Group can meet its objective of guaranteeing the highest respect for customers' privacy and personal data protection.

To achieve this objective, Bankinter Group relies on four basic pillars:

- Compliance culture: Bankinter Group guarantees respect for customers' privacy rights and personal data protection.
- Training: All employees are required to complete mandatory training on privacy and data protection. In addition, specialised courses are held, designed to meet the training needs of specific departments within the bank. These training programmes are aimed at providing key knowledge and skills for the correct execution of procedures and treatments specific to each area, thus ensuring greater operational efficiency and compliance with internal and regulatory standards.
- Transparency: Bankinter Group guarantees that customers are duly informed about which data are processed, how they are processed and for what purpose, and the lawful basis that underpins such processing. Consequently, the Group complies with all the obligations of Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April 2016, on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (hereinafter, 'GDPR') and with

all other data protection regulations currently in force or that affect the privacy rights approved in any of the states in which Bankinter Group operates. In 2025, Bankinter Group's Privacy Policy was updated again, along with the various data protection clauses, informing customers of these updates through multiple channels.

- Computer security: Bankinter Group has all the necessary security measures in place to prevent system failure and/or unauthorised access by third parties to the data available.

Customer Service area

In compliance with prevailing legislation, Bankinter has established a Customer Service Complaints and Claims Policy. This Policy defines the procedures and guidelines for managing customer complaints and claims. Its main objectives include ensuring adequate care and resolving complaints in the shortest possible time to increase customer satisfaction. The commercial and professional honourability of the Customer Service area (SAC) personnel and their experience in financial activity is highlighted. The Policy addresses the management of complaints and claims, highlighting the need for appropriate follow-up to identify and mitigate risks related to customer satisfaction and the company's reputation. Opportunities to improve processes and services based on the feedback received are also mentioned.

The Policy applies to the main entities of Bankinter Group, while the rest of the subsidiaries have their own policies aligned with the same principles. The highest level of the organisation responsible for implementing the policy is the head of the Customer Service area (SAC), who must have commercial and professional integrity, as well as adequate knowledge and experience. It refers to various regulations and directives, including Order ECO/734/2004, Law 7/2017, and Order ECC/2502/2012, which govern the departments. The Policy is established with the interests of customers in mind, ensuring that their complaints and claims are handled fairly and efficiently. Customers are informed of the possibility of escalating to regulatory bodies such as the Bank of Spain, CNMV, or DGS if they are dissatisfied with the resolution or if a response is not provided within the regulatory timeframe.

It is available to stakeholders, including customers who may be affected and those who must contribute to its implementation.

The policy is developed with effective and transparent procedures for managing customer complaints, ensuring rapid and appropriate processing of the same, as well as the relevant registration of each complaint and the measures adopted for its resolution.

Bankinter makes the following information available to its customers both on the notice board available in all branches open to the public and on its website (bankinter.com):

- The existence of the SAC, along with its contact details.
- The obligation to address and resolve complaints and claims submitted by customers, related to their legally recognised interests and rights, with the maximum response period being that established in the general regulations in force and, where applicable, in the specific regulations in force from the presentation of the claim or complaint.
- An SAC Operating Regulation is also in place.
- In the event of a resolution that is unsatisfactory for the customer or disagreement with the outcome, information is provided on the possibility of referring the matter to the appropriate Complaints Service, depending on the subject concerned. Bank of Spain, CNMV or DGS (General Directorate of Insurance). Customers are informed that before approaching regulatory authorities, they must first submit their complaint to the SAC.
- References to the regulations on transparency and protection of financial services customers.

Communications of the resolution of complaints or claims made by the Customer Service area will be sent by ordinary mail if the customer has arranged for communications to be sent by paper mail to Bankinter, or will be posted in the section relating to their communications on the website. In addition, regardless of the method of communication delivery, from the day after the resolution, the customer can access the letter via the website, as a copy will be generated and made available in the 'Webmail' section of the Bankinter website and, in the case of Bankintercard customers, in the 'My communications' section.

Additionally, a link providing easy access to the response provided by the Customer Service area will appear in the customer's global position. The customer can also find the response to their claim/complaint in the notifications section. The response is always stored in the Webmail and in the bank's systems for a period of 10 years.

If a customer's email is registered in their Data Model, the response letter is sent as an attachment via the entity's email.

In line with the provisions of Guideline 5 of the Guide on the management of complaints and claims for the securities and banking sectors of the *Joint Committee* of the European supervisory authorities (EBA, ESMA and EIOPA) and in section 3.1 of the Guide on the criteria for the organisation and operation of Customer Service areas of entities supervised by the Bank of Spain, the SAC must continuously analyse data on the management of complaints and claims in order to identify and address recurring or systemic problems and potential legal, operational and conduct risks.

In order to detect, process and resolve those issues that constitute the cause of the complaints received, the SAC carries out various periodic controls, the details of which are described in the SAC internal procedure "processing of complaints and claims".

This data allows the evaluation of the operational efficiency of the service and the detection of opportunities for improvement to optimise response times and raise service standards.

Quality

The bank has a quality strategy, driven and coordinated by the Quality department, based on systematically asking and listening to customers to identify their needs and expectations, and implementing improvement plans as required based on their responses and feedback.

The bank works to improve response rates, the efficiency of survey delivery, and full adaptation to omnichannel approaches, enabling customers to provide their perception of the quality of the service received.

In addition, progress continues in analysing customer feedback to enable industrialisation that facilitates subsequent management. Advances have also been made in predictive quality by recalibrating the bank's Predictive Quality Model, incorporating new information sources and testing results. This model seeks to anticipate the perception of each customer in a personalised way, allowing a proactive approach to satisfy their individual needs.

Within this strategic framework, different action plans have been developed aimed at improving customer satisfaction, which translates into a better NPS (*Net Promoter Score*).

One of the main focuses is updating company contacts in the system, ensuring that information is always accurate and up to date. In addition, strategies are being implemented to increase the percentage of responses to surveys, which will allow for greater statistical representation and a more precise view of customer satisfaction.

Regarding training, efforts are being made to enhance the training of the sales network and companies to highlight the importance of the NPS as a key tool for assessing the Bank's quality and promoting its continuous improvement. Specific action plans have also been designed for branches and centres, which show areas of opportunity in their results. For example, in 2025, work was carried out with 71 branches, of which 52% improved their results compared to 2024. Similarly, measures were implemented in 8 corporate centres, 63% of which improved, and in 13 private banking centres, 62% improved.

A detailed analysis of the results is also conducted by segmenting specific areas such as Retail Banking, Wealth Management, Corporate & SME Banking, and Large Corporates. This level of segmentation allows for more precise identification of areas with lower performance and the design of improvement plans tailored to each segment. Finally, continuous monitoring of quality and satisfaction indicators is carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of the actions implemented, ensuring that the necessary adjustments are made to maintain a constant improvement in NPS results.

Detailed reports are then produced summarising the main findings, including graphs, tables and explanatory comments. These reports are shared with the different areas of the Bank through internal platforms, such as the intranet, ensuring that the responsible teams have access to the relevant information.

Communication of results is carried out through meetings and presentations aimed at the teams and departments involved, in which findings are discussed and corrective actions are planned. In addition, specific feedback is sent to the services involved to help them identify specific areas for improvement.

Finally, action measures derived from the results include changes in processes, training for employees and adjustments in customer service strategies. These measures are continuously monitored through key quality and satisfaction indicators, with periodic surveys scheduled to evaluate their effectiveness and collect new opinions that drive constant improvements.

The operational manager of these surveys is the head of Quality at Bankinter, who will submit the results to the Management Team on a monthly basis and to the Executive Committee of the Bank on an annual basis.

Bankinter uses three different suppliers to carry out these surveys, who are responsible for different business segments. In addition, a specific tool is used to measure the quality of digital assets, allowing specific surveys to be carried out to evaluate the customer experience at different points of their interaction with the Bank's digital assets. The team in charge of the comprehensive management of the surveys is the Quality department, which uses the Medallia platform to monitor all

the information on surveys, including both scores and comments received, which are categorised by area and managed with the help of AI.

In addition, the Quality department, together with other areas of the Bank, draws up a Commercial Protocol that establishes the behavioural guidelines for our relationship with our current and potential customers. This protocol impacts the management of IROs related to customer service.

The Commercial Protocol organises the commercial relationship in three different phases: Contact, Explanation and Commercial Action, defining the priorities and behaviours required at each stage.

The Contact phase marks the beginning of the relationship with the customer, where the aim is to establish a favourable climate for the development of future interaction. At this stage, aspects such as cordiality, personalised attention and dedication of quality time are considered essential to create a foundation of trust.

In the Explanation phase, the focus is on identifying the customer's economic and financial needs through an exploration process and subsequently offering clear and detailed information about the available products and services. This phase prioritises that the customer fully understands the options offered, presenting attractive and differentiating alternatives that align with their needs. During this phase, principles of agility and integrity are applied to ensure effective interaction.

Finally, in the Commercial Action phase, the aim is to successfully conclude the commercial action and establish a link that allows the customer's needs to be monitored, ensuring the continuity of the relationship and the possibility of offering them new products and services in the future.

Compliance with this protocol is assessed semi-annually in all universal branches of the network using the *Mystery Shopping* technique, carried out by external auditors. This procedure allows verification of the degree of compliance with established guidelines and provides an objective quality indicator that is compared with financial sector standards.

All companies and subsidiaries that form part of the Group have similar operating and management mechanisms. However, each of these processes has been adapted to respond to the particularities of each region in which they operate, taking into account geographical, regulatory and cultural factors that may influence their implementation.

In line with the Bank's commitment to continuous improvement in customer satisfaction, NPS remains one of the main benchmark indicators. In recent years, the trend has been one of sustained growth, reflecting an increasingly positive perception by customers. In Spain, the NPS was 43.6% in 2022, rising to 46.3% in

2023, 49% in 2024, and reaching 51.4% in 2025. This progress demonstrates the effectiveness of the initiatives implemented to strengthen the customer experience and reaffirms the Bank's commitment to service excellence.

Cybersecurity

Bankinter Group has a regulatory framework governed by **Bankinter Group's Security and Business Continuity policies**, to guarantee the security of information and the continuity of the Bank's operations in the event of possible disruptive incidents. Its objectives include protecting employees, customers and the brand, ensuring the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information, as well as maintaining critical services at acceptable levels during contingencies.

The policy applies to all areas, activities and phases of the Bank's value chain, covering both internal and external aspects (including critical suppliers) and is designed to adapt to the specific needs of the organisation.

The ultimate responsibility for its implementation lies with the Bank's management, which supports its execution through two management systems certified according to international standards: ISO/IEC 27001 (information security) and ISO 22301 (business continuity), whose certifications were renewed in 2025, offering an external guarantee in the execution of projects and the development of processes. Additionally, in 2025, the bank obtained ISO 27017 certification for information security in cloud services.

The Bank is committed to complying with legal, contractual and industry regulations, including recognised international standards. It also takes into account the interests of stakeholders, such as customers, staff and partners, when designing and implementing the policy.

Finally, Bankinter disseminates the Policy through internal and external channels, ensuring that relevant stakeholders are informed and participate in its implementation. Continuous improvement is ensured through audits, reviews and regular training.

Digital security is one of Bankinter's top priorities, as demonstrated year after year by the increase in budget and staff dedicated to this area. The purpose is to ensure a high level of confidentiality, integrity and availability for customers.

Digital security is a true business driver that contributes to the bank's mission of offering quality financial services. These commitments are set out in the Digital Security Master Plan, which made important contributions to security projects and internal processes in its third year in force. These included the increasing maturity of

business continuity plans and protection against threats such as distributed denial of service attacks (DDoS) and ransomware.

The use of the NIST *Cybersecurity Framework* (a framework for protection against threats and risks) makes it possible to measure the level of maturity of compensatory controls or countermeasures and minimise risk to the Bank. In 2025, a much broader, more ambitious, and more demanding global framework was achieved.

Security reviews were also performed on the bank's suppliers, using a methodology based on the European Banking Authority (EBA) guidelines.

In relation to the EU Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), all Bankinter Group subsidiaries are complying with the objectives and requirements established for digital operational resilience. In the world of cybersecurity, compensatory measures for detection, prevention, protection and recovery have been deployed. At the same time, maturity in the management of identities, passwords, additional authentication methods, etc, was improved.

The area's activity was completed with the development of awareness plans for users, who are the weakest link in the security chain.

- Cybersecurity Training

The Bank runs online training programmes for workers via the intranet and simulations are run to check how confidential information (passwords, identification data, etc.) can be inadvertently disclosed via e-mail, text messages (*smishing*), phone calls (*vishing*), etc. Some of these exercises, expanded in 2024 to include *baiting* (USB) and *social engineering* (QR codes), continued during 2025.

In addition, in 2025, senior management participated in role-play exercises to analyse decision-making and evaluate leadership response in cybersecurity scenarios, using technologies such as artificial intelligence to highlight risks from misuse, including fraud, identity theft, and reputational damage.

The awareness-raising work also extended to external staff, with direct initiatives for Bankinter customers and non-customers. In this sense, a specific web portal was created where users can take a course with an immersive experience, listen to *podcasts*, read news, books, manuals, etc.

- Cyber Intelligence: anticipating problems

The cyber intelligence service has been consolidated to obtain early and preventive information on threats such as stolen customer credentials, compromised credit card numbers, brand abuse, etc.

This service provides additional visibility into what is happening outside our borders, which, together with the internal information reported to management through performance and risk indicators, allows for the construction of a global picture that helps with the early and proactive management of threats and risks.

To unify all the necessary information for proper management, the strategic Modern SOC (*Security Operation Center*) project operates 24/7.

These security operations centres are highly specialised and have expert professionals at different levels of support and analysis, which guarantees constant knowledge and an appropriate response to incidents worldwide and with a comprehensive service.

3.2.2.3 Objectives and goals

Customer dissatisfaction and reputational risk due to failure to meet their expectations

The objective of achieving high customer satisfaction is embedded in various policies of the bank and is integrated at the highest level within the Sustainability Policy. It is specifically reflected in the principle relating to the commitment to maintain “a balanced, accessible, honest, transparent, and clear relationship with its customers and stakeholders in general, offering products aligned with their needs and a quality service.”

In this context, Bankinter has set out to improve its quality indices in all Bankinter Spain networks and segments, with the aim of achieving a Net Promoter Score (NPS) at Bank level of 45.5%. The year-end figure for 2025 was 51.4%, a very satisfactory result, considering that the 2024 figure was 49%.

The NPS is a key indicator for measuring customer satisfaction and loyalty through a question about the likelihood of recommendation. Customers are classified as promoters (9–10), neutral (7–8), and detractors (0–6). NPS is calculated by subtracting the percentage of detractors from that of promoters, with a range from -100 to +100. A positive NPS indicates a good relationship with customers and high growth potential. This data is calculated internally by the Quality department through customer surveys.

This indicator is widely used by companies to evaluate service quality and customer experience. Its simplicity and effectiveness make it possible to identify areas for improvement, measure performance against the competition and optimise retention and loyalty strategies.

The methodology for establishing the NPS objective is based on a collaborative process that involves different stakeholders within Bankinter. In particular, the managers of segments and networks actively participate in the definition of the goal, taking the proposal of the Quality area as a reference. The target set corresponds to the accumulated NPS for the year, which is one of the key elements in the overall calculation of the indicator. This approach ensures that the goal reflects both the Bank's strategic aspirations and the operational reality of its different business areas.

Compliance with the NPS objective is monitored on a quarterly basis by the risk and compliance committee, within the framework of the 'Monitoring of the RAF and Corporate Risk Map'. At the close of each committee meeting, a communication is sent to specific personnel with updated information on progress and results. In addition, data is published on the Risk Forum, providing visibility and access to

information for stakeholders. This process ensures rigorous monitoring and proactive management of compliance with established objectives.

Bankinter Privacy and Data Protection

The privacy objective for 2026 is to continuously and verifiably ensure, in line with the principle of proactive responsibility, the protection of privacy rights in all personal data processing conducted by the Group. This involves strengthening the internal compliance system, promoting privacy by design and by default in all phases of personal data processing carried out by Bankinter Group. The aim is also to consolidate a cross-cutting culture of compliance through mandatory general training, complemented by specific training programmes targeted at areas with higher exposure or specialisation.

In 2025, 90% of the workforce completed mandatory privacy training, reflecting the Group's strong commitment to protecting data subject rights. In 2026, specific training programmes will continue to ensure each organisational unit has the knowledge and skills necessary for correct execution of procedures and processing, reinforcing operational efficiency and ensuring compliance with applicable regulatory and internal requirements.

Customer Service area

The main objective with regard to the customer is to provide an appropriate resolution of the case in the shortest possible time, in order to increase customer satisfaction in the process of handling their complaint. Bankinter's commitment is set out in its Customer Service Complaints and Claims Policy, which promotes the implementation of effective and transparent policies and procedures for managing claims. This includes prompt processing and the detailed recording of complaints and the measures taken to resolve them.

The scope of this objective covers the companies to which the policy applies: Bankinter, S.A., Bankinter Gestión de Activos, SGIC, S.A., and Bankinter Investment SGCEIC, S.A..

For 2026, the goal is to reduce the average resolution time for complaints to less than nine days, moving towards a faster and more efficient service. In 2025, the target had been set at five days, which was not achieved due to the integration of EVO Banco and its impact on response times not being anticipated at the time the goal was defined. The recorded average of nine days will serve as a reference to guide new objectives and operational improvements.

Complaints and claims submitted by customers to the Customer Service area must be responded to in a reasoned manner, with clear and concise language, and with adequate justification. It is imperative that the resolution of the case, whether favourable or unfavourable to the customer's claims, is communicated in an understandable and detailed manner.

In cases where the resolution is unfavourable and the customer expresses disagreement, they will be informed of their right to appeal to the relevant regulatory bodies according to the matter in question. These bodies include, among others, the Bank of Spain, the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) and the General Directorate of Insurance and Pension Funds (DGSFP).

In view of the above, the second relevant objective is that the handling of the files should be finalised in the Customer Service area without the customer having to go to the regulatory bodies.

According to the 2024 report of the Bank of Spain, the sector average in terms of customers who went to these organisations was 6.4%. For Bankinter specifically, this figure was lower, at 0.76% in 2024 and 1.2% in 2025. Looking ahead to 2026, the bank's objective is to remain below the industry average for cases that, after being handled by the Customer Service area (SAC), reach these regulatory bodies.

Information leakage and cybersecurity

To ensure compliance with the principles established in the Security and Business Continuity Policy, ongoing staff training in these areas is essential.

To this end, Bankinter has established a digital security course with the aim that, by 2026, at least 75% of the Group's total workforce will have completed it. In 2025, 92.3% of the workforce had completed the training, becoming the reference value and exceeding the established threshold.

As mentioned above and in full alignment with the objectives established in the Security and Business Continuity Policy, Bankinter reinforces its commitment to raising awareness and prevention among its customers, providing them with information on the safe use of online banking tools to avoid scams and other crimes.

All planned actions in this area were carried out during 2025. For 2026, five new actions carried out during the past year are expected to be implemented.

The Information Security Department, together with Continuity and Response, is responsible for monitoring and ensuring compliance with these actions.

3.2.3 Social inclusion of consumers

3.2.3.1 Integration of IROs related to inclusion into the strategy

Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO type	Description of the IRO	Current/Potential	Category	Time horizon	ADN Plan strategic line
S4	Social inclusion of consumers or end users	Access to products and services	Impact	Improving accessibility to products and services for all customers by adapting to the needs of groups such as people with disabilities and the elderly	Current	Positive	Short term	Customer relations
S4	Social inclusion of consumers or end users	Responsible marketing practices	Risk	Reputational risk due to lack of commercial and corporate transparency	-	-	Medium term	Ethics and transparency

In line with the objective of providing the best customer service, the entity has detected a positive impact due to its inclusive strategy to provide an **accessible and transparent service** to all people regardless of their abilities.

This strategy is implemented through its programme 'A Bank for All', demonstrating its firm commitment to making its channels accessible. This line of action addresses physical, digital and cognitive accessibility. This programme has been incorporated into all of the Bank's successive sustainability plans. Thus, within one of the twelve strategic lines of Bankinter Group's Sustainability ADN Plan for the 2024-2026 period, specifically in the one corresponding to Customer Relationship Management, the Physical and Digital Accessibility programme has been included.

Bankinter Group's Universal Accessibility strategy is aimed at offering accessible, inclusive, safe and comfortable physical and digital spaces for all customers. But the main beneficiaries of this strategy are people with physical, sensory or cognitive disabilities and older people who develop some limitations due to age. This is why its objective is to improve the accessibility of products and services for all customers by adapting to the needs of people from groups such as people with disabilities and the elderly.

Bankinter has an Accessibility Policy aimed at addressing needs arising from increasing digitalisation, promotion of financial education, an ageing population, and higher accessibility requirements in customer and stakeholder channels.

In order to achieve continuous improvement of its accessibility indicators, Bankinter has implemented a Universal Accessibility Management System (SGAU) certified according to the UNE 170001 standard, in specific buildings in Madrid (head office on Paseo de la Castellana and LEED building in Alcobendas) and in 11 branches distributed across several provinces. In addition, the company's Corporate University (located in the Tres Cantos building, Madrid) has this certification, which makes it accessible to workers with any type of disability.

Regarding the digital accessibility strategy, the Bank is focused on the following main areas:

- Alignment with regulations that entered into force in mid-2025.
- Optimisation of the digital development methodology to ensure that all new projects guarantee regulatory compliance in this area.
- Special processes: identification of critical points that may create digital accessibility barriers.
- Document accessibility.

A risk has been identified associated with the potential reputational impact that could arise from a lack of **commercial and corporate transparency** in communications aimed at the Bank's customers. Bankinter's business strategy includes active management of reputational risks, including those linked to a lack of transparency in commercial and corporate communications. Customer trust and the reputation of the bank are key factors in ensuring its sustainability in a highly competitive and regulated environment. Inadequate communication could generate mistrust, dissatisfaction and, ultimately, negatively impact customer loyalty, limit business opportunities and expose the bank to possible regulatory sanctions.

As a mitigation mechanism, Bankinter has adopted a Commercial Communication Policy that guarantees that all interactions with its customers are clear, precise and understandable. This Policy reflects the bank's commitment to transparency and ethics, principles that are integral to its corporate culture. Furthermore, Bankinter is a member of Autocontrol, an advertising self-regulation organisation that ensures ethical, legal and truthful advertising. It reviews advertisements, resolves complaints, develops ethical codes and promotes good practices in the advertising sector.

Through these actions, Bankinter strengthens the trust of its customers and protects its reputation, consolidating itself as a bank committed to transparency and corporate responsibility.

3.2.3.2 Policies, processes and actions

Social inclusion of consumers or end users

Accessibility

As a framework for action in the management of Universal Accessibility, Bankinter Group has established an Accessibility Policy, the main objective of which is to guarantee equal opportunities and non-discrimination of people, identifying accessibility as one of the basic pillars to meet the expectations of its stakeholders, in order to offer an adapted, inclusive and quality service.

This policy was approved by the sustainability committee, the body responsible for its validation and by the board of directors, to which said committee reports.

The policy, applicable across the entire Bankinter Group, is available to all relevant stakeholders who may be affected and to those required to contribute to its implementation, via Bankinter's corporate website.

The policy refers to Spanish and European accessibility regulations for financial institutions in force at the time of its approval, as well as the main UNE accessibility standards. Furthermore, the commitments contained in internationally recognised protocols and standards, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the principles of the Global Compact, are included.

It aims to improve inclusion and customer satisfaction while ensuring compliance with applicable legal requirements. It also identifies and addresses risks associated with potential non-compliance with accessibility requirements, which could lead to the exclusion of people with disabilities. In its development, the interests of key stakeholders were considered, including customers with disabilities and staff responsible for designing, developing, and maintaining digital content.

A Human Rights Policy has also been established, in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which includes, among other commitments, the establishment of a balanced, transparent and clear relationship with customers, and the facilitation of the financial integration of people with disabilities, ensuring their access to the Group's products and services on equal terms. In this regard and as reported by the ethics and business conduct committee, no cases of human rights violations have been reported.

In 2025, Bankinter made significant progress in integrating accessibility into its services and processes, consolidating its commitment to an inclusive experience for all customers. The main initiatives developed include:

1. Physical accessibility
 - Adaptation of branches and physical spaces: In 2025, a thorough analysis was conducted to identify improvements needed to ensure accessibility in the Group's physical environments, ensuring compliance with the prevailing legislation and universal accessibility principles. This work included interventions in Bankinter branches in Spain and Portugal, aimed at improving the inclusive experience for all individuals. As part of this objective, in Spain, Bankinter has a Universal Accessibility Management System (SGAU) certified under UNE 170001. This system establishes procedures to meet legal requirements and the needs of customers and employees, ensuring barrier-free physical and digital environments. The SGUA is based on principles such as:
 - DALCO (mobility, grasping, localisation, and communication), which guides the design of accessible spaces.
 - User focus, to anticipate and exceed expectations.
 - Leadership and participation, involving management and all staff in continuous improvement.
- In 2025, UNE 170001 certification was renewed, consolidating the commitment to accessible environments in certified branches.
- ATMs and Payment Terminals: Improvements were made to text contrast and size on ATMs, as well as audio functionality. Point-of-sale terminals are being gradually replaced with more accessible devices.
2. Digital accessibility:
 - Digital Channels: Comprehensive audits of Bankinter Group's digital channels were carried out, with corresponding remediation measures implemented to ensure compliance with the accessibility levels required by applicable regulations in each jurisdiction.
 - Automatic auditing tools have been deployed to continuously evaluate and correct accessibility levels on digital portals.
 - Specialised training and internal guides have been provided to development teams to ensure new projects incorporate accessibility criteria from design onwards.

- Proactive actions on websites and apps include navigation improvements, contrast adjustments, alternative text, compatibility with assistive technologies, and reviewing signature processes for enhancements.
- Conversion of documents into accessible formats has begun, a process that will continue in 2026 due to its volume and technical complexity.

3. Cognitive accessibility

- Language in contracts and key documents has been adapted, beginning the simplification of texts to ensure comprehension.
- Accessibility guidelines have been integrated to provide preferential and personalised customer service, prioritising those most frequently used by customers with special needs. To this end, the following initiatives have been developed:
 - Registry of customers with special needs, to anticipate barriers and adapt critical processes such as contract signing, biometric identification, and secure operations.
 - Mandatory training for front-line staff, including protocols for providing inclusive service.
- Promotion of financial education for vulnerable groups through various programmes. Notable examples include the Moneytown digital platform, which teaches children to manage money in a playful way; Game of Traders, an online introduction to the stock market aimed at university students; and various online finance courses for young people. In addition, the bank promotes a corporate volunteering programme in which employees provide financial education to schoolchildren, older people, people at risk of social exclusion and people with disabilities. Almost ten thousand people in Spain and Portugal have benefited from all these financial education programmes. Likewise, team-building activities are organised together with social organisations dedicated to the inclusion of people with disabilities, thus raising employee awareness. A total of 1,452 employees in Spain and Portugal (22% of the workforce) have participated in all these activities.

These measures reinforce Bankinter's strategy to remove physical, digital and cognitive barriers, ensuring a universal and inclusive experience at all points of contact.

Commercial transparency

Bankinter's Commercial Communication Policy focuses on ensuring that all commercial communications of banking and investment products and services are clear, truthful and transparent. The general objectives include ensuring customer confidence and complying with current regulations. The Policy addresses risks such as misinformation and opportunities to improve the relationship with customers. The monitoring process includes internal audits and periodic reviews to ensure compliance.

The scope of the Policy covers all of Bankinter's commercial activities, including the development and promotion phases of products and services. It affects all stakeholder groups, including customers, staff and regulators.

The highest level of the organisation responsible for applying the Policy is the Bankinter board of directors, which oversees its implementation and compliance.

Bankinter is committed to respecting third-party rules and standards, such as the guidelines of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) and other relevant regulations.

In developing the Policy, particular attention is paid to the interests of key stakeholders, ensuring that their needs and expectations are considered.

The Policy is made available to interested parties through the Bankinter website and other communication channels, ensuring that stakeholders can access it and contribute to its implementation.

Through the Communication Policy, published and reviewed annually, the general principles of conduct that Bankinter and the entities of Bankinter Group must follow in their commercial communications on banking products and services are established.

This policy applies to Bankinter, S.A., without prejudice to the existence of specific policies derived from it in the Group's other subsidiaries.

- Campaign and Advertising Control System

As a mitigation mechanism for material risk, Bankinter has a structured control system for the review of all campaigns and advertising material, ensuring their compliance with current regulations. In this process, all material undergoes a prior review by Autocontrol, as mentioned above.

In accordance with the principles of control based on three lines of defence, the Marketing, Communication and Social Networks areas are primarily responsible for ensuring compliance with this policy and related procedures. These areas may be supported by external controls, such as those provided by Autocontrol, as set out in the relevant sections of the policy.

The second and third lines of control (Regulatory Compliance, Risk Control and Internal Audit) are responsible for verifying the effectiveness of the first level controls, ensuring compliance with advertising regulations and ensuring the proper implementation of this policy and its internal procedures.

Autocontrol process.

The review process through Autocontrol is carried out as follows:

1. The advertising piece is sent to the Autocontrol mailbox.
2. Autocontrol redistributes the request internally to the corresponding specialist.
3. They respond within a standard period of 3 business days or 5 business days in the case of complex products such as equities, funds or investments.
4. There is an express review option (response in 1 working day) at an additional cost.
5. If the answer is positive, the piece is approved for distribution. If the answer is negative, the necessary modifications are made and the request is sent again, receiving a response within an additional period of 2 business days.

Finally, all communications aimed at customers and the approval or positive *COPY* report are filed in the commercial communications register, ensuring compliance with established regulatory and quality standards.

In 2025, all advertising pieces have been reviewed by Autocontrol, which demonstrates the effectiveness of the actions implemented by the marketing department to guarantee responsible advertising.

3.2.3.3 Objectives and goals

Customer accessibility to products and services

In 2026, Bankinter Group aims to consolidate the progress made in 2025 and take a further step towards full accessibility in all products and services, in line with the entry into force of the European Accessibility Directive and its transposition into the national regulatory frameworks of the countries in which the Group operates.

In this context, the need has been identified to update the Group Accessibility Policy, as well as internal training, in order to integrate regulatory updates and new methodologies being implemented in each of the Group's companies. The following objectives are also set in these areas:

- Physical accessibility: Advance in improving accessibility in the Group's physical environments, adapting key elements in branches and spaces to ensure inclusive environments in accordance with European regulations. In Spain, the extension of the Universal Accessibility Management System (SGAU) will be assessed.
- Digital accessibility: Maintain and reinforce the level of accessibility across all of the Group's digital channels, ensuring the correct application of implemented tools and the continuous remediation of identified issues. The methodology will be consolidated to ensure that all updates comply with accessibility guidelines, complemented by periodic audits and the preparation of guides with guidelines for the different teams involved, as well as suppliers.
- Cognitive accessibility: Advance in improving cognitive accessibility by adapting the language and formats of key documentation to facilitate understanding, in accordance with applicable regulations and practices in each market. In addition, training in accessible customer service will be reinforced for the commercial network by delivering a new mandatory course, consolidating the inclusive culture at all points of contact. Continue promoting financial education for vulnerable groups through the various programmes offered by the bank, as well as awareness-raising activities.

Commercial and corporate transparency

In order to ensure transparent and truthful commercial communications and in compliance with the Commercial Communication Policy, Bankinter adapts its messages to the characteristics of its target audience, ensuring clarity, balance, objectivity and avoiding any misleading content. This approach allows for a better understanding of the products and services offered.

For this reason, as described above, Bankinter has signed up to the voluntary Autocontrol initiative. During 2025, all advertising material has been reviewed by this organisation, and for 2026, the Bank is committed to reviewing 100% of its marketing material, thus reaffirming its commitment to transparency and rigour in its communications.

4. Governance Information – ESRS G1

4.1 Identification and evaluation of IROs related to governance

Material impacts relating to standard G1 are identified below. The table shows detailed information on the typology of the IROs, the sub-topic to which they are associated, their nature (current or potential) and whether they have a positive or negative impact. In this case, all the IROs identified are current impacts, both positive and negative.

Topic	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	Type	Impact Description	Current/ Potential	Category	Time horizon	Policies integrating IRO management
G1	Corporate culture	-	Impact	Promotion of a responsible and upright corporate culture derived from good governance actions that are framed within the principles of the Sustainability Policy	Current	Positive	Short term	Code of Professional Ethics Sustainability policy
G1	Management of supplier relations, including payment practices Corruption and bribery	Prevention and detection, including training Cases	Impact	Reinforcement of the fight against corruption and improvement of integrity in the supply chain derived from the implementation of and compliance with the Supplier Code of Conduct and the incorporation of ESG criteria in its evaluation and approval	Current	Positive	Short term	Code of Professional Ethics Anti-corruption policy
G1	Corporate culture Corruption and bribery	Prevention and detection, including training Cases	Impact	Strengthening the culture of transparency and integrity within the Bank through the strict enforcement of the Anti-Corruption Policy, ethics codes, etc., which includes labour and contractual sanctions for non-compliance and the possibility of mitigating liabilities	Current	Positive	Short term	Code of Professional Ethics Anti-corruption policy
G1	Corporate culture	-	Impact	Strengthening the capabilities of senior management through specialised ESG training that improves monitoring of ESG aspects within the organisation.	Current	Positive	Short term	Training Policy for Bankinter Directors

Bankinter uses a systematic approach to identify material incidents, risks and opportunities related to business conduct. This process considers key criteria such as location, analysing the incidents and risks in all jurisdictions where the Bank operates, with special attention to those markets with more demanding regulations or greater inherent risks in terms of governance and compliance. The nature of the bank's activities, such as financial operations, supplier relationships and customer services, is also taken into account, assessing the potential impact on the transparency and integrity of the organisation.

In addition, the specific risks of the financial sector are addressed, including exposure to cases of corruption, money laundering or conflicts of interest, for which mitigation strategies are applied based on the strict application of the Ethics and Conduct Code and the Anti-Corruption Policy.

In this way, the Bank integrates these dimensions into a continuous assessment model that identifies opportunities to strengthen a responsible and honest corporate culture, mitigate risks through internal policies and specialised training programmes and ensure regulatory compliance at all levels of the organisation.

More information on the materiality analysis process is provided in section 1.2 Double Materiality Exercise.

4.2 Business conduct

Bankinter has a zero-tolerance policy toward crime, having adopted all measures necessary to convey this commitment and the obligation to prevent, detect and persecute crime in all its forms and to the full extent at all levels of the Bank's structure.

On 21 October 2015, the board of directors of Bankinter, S.A., in accordance with the reform of the Criminal Code approved by Organic Law 1/2015, of 30 March, which entered into force on 1 July 2015, approved the creation of the Crime Prevention and Professional Ethics Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the functioning and compliance of the criminal risk prevention model and has autonomous powers of initiative and control.

The regulations establishing the powers and functions of the Committee have been updated regarding the Criminal *Compliance* systems at Bankinter Consumer Finance and Luxembourg, for proper harmonisation and integration with the Bank's system, being presented to the Audit and Compliance Committee and approved by the board of directors.

The Chairwoman of the Crime Prevention and Professional Ethics Committee reports annually and directly to the audit committee, reporting to the board of directors.

Similarly, Bankinter has implemented the *General Criminal Compliance Model Report*, which carries procedural effects and has been certified by an external expert. Its conclusions state that it complies with the requirements established by the current Criminal Code: it adequately identifies the risks of criminal liability, has the necessary tools, has a complete internal control structure, has the necessary resources, pays attention to the ongoing training of its staff and is subject to continuous review and improvement.

One of the most important corporate values of Bankinter Group is compliance by all employees with the most demanding standards of ethics and professional responsibility.

The People Management department is responsible for the correct dissemination and communication of the obligations of the Ethics and Conduct Code. Therefore,

- all new additions to the Group receive and sign that they have received the Code of Professional Ethics.
- Periodically, at least once a year, publications are posted on the intranet to remind all employees of its main features and including a link to it.

Regarding staff training, during 2025 courses on criminal *compliance* and ethics and conduct codes were provided to new hires across all Group companies.

In addition, criminal *compliance* training is provided to new recruits, both Bankinter's employees and members of the governing bodies. Likewise, new staff members are given introductory information at welcome days, emphasising the importance of corporate culture and values, the mandatory reading and signing of the Code of Professional Ethics and the completion of the mandatory Criminal *Compliance* course.

Bankinter's board of directors plays a key role in overseeing and promoting a culture of ethical and responsible business conduct, ensuring that the bank's policies and procedures reflect the highest standards of integrity, transparency and regulatory compliance. Through the sustainability and appointments committee and the audit committee, the board oversees the application of internal regulations on business ethics, prevention of conduct risks and regulatory compliance.

As part of this commitment, the board receives specialised training in aspects related to business conduct, which strengthens its capacity for monitoring and making informed decisions. In 2025, the directors participated in training sessions on Money Laundering prevention and Counter-Terrorism Financing, geopolitical risks, the new ECB guide on internal governance and risk culture, the new EBA guide on ESG risk

management, Technology (Blockchain and Crypto) and cybersecurity. In addition, topics related to geopolitics and their implications for business have been addressed, contributing to a more strategic view of conduct risks. For 2026, the Board's training plan includes at least 5 additional sessions on neobanks, Artificial Intelligence, Digital Euro, Rarorac, ALCO portfolio management and money laundering prevention, among others, ensuring that directors continue to develop their knowledge in business conduct.

This structured approach enables the board to monitor the correct implementation of the Anti-Corruption Policy, the Ethics and Conduct Code and other frameworks of conduct, ensuring that Bankinter's corporate culture remains aligned with the principles of integrity and responsibility in all its operations.

Further information on the role of management, leadership and supervisory bodies and their training and education is included in section 1.3.1 of this report.

In terms of objectives related to business conduct, the Bank is committed to following all the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance that apply to it, as it has been doing in recent years.

In addition and in line with its sustainability strategy, the Bank has designed a sustainability training plan for its staff. The plan is structured at different levels of general knowledge, complemented by specific actions aimed at particular teams. The initial itinerary, accessible to all staff, includes two online courses through the Bankinter training platform: "Bankinter Sustainable" and "Sustainable Finance".

On this basis, the plan incorporates training actions aimed at anticipating regulatory and transition risks associated with Energy Saving Certificates (ECS), as well as programmes aimed at the commercial network and business teams focused on supporting SMEs with sustainable solutions. Likewise, specific initiatives are developed in decarbonisation, footprint measurement and sustainability reference frameworks, directed at organisations and various business segments to strengthen understanding of the climate transition and its impact on financial activity.

The itinerary is completed with advanced training in sustainable finance aimed at managerial profiles and business areas (including large-corporate, transactional and business banking) together with specialised programmes delivered with the support of external experts in areas such as risk, investment banking, asset management and large corporations. This progressive approach strengthens internal sustainability capabilities and advances the effective integration of ESG criteria in the bank's activity.

4.3 Ethics and conduct codes

Bankinter has a Code of Professional Ethics and a Regulations of the Crime Prevention Committee. In addition, there is a single Whistleblowing Channel for the entire Group, which is detailed in section 4.6 Reporting Channels. An update of the risk map has been carried out to include the offences covered by Law 10/2022 of 6 September, such as sexual harassment, workplace harassment, and attacks on moral integrity in the workplace, including those committed in the digital environment, which will be approved during 2026.

Bankinter Group's Ethics and Conduct Code establishes the basic principles of action and professional conduct practices for all of its staff and people who work for the Group. Its general objectives include promoting integrity, prudence, professionalism and transparency in all the Group's activities. Furthermore, it seeks to protect the interests of customers, shareholders and other groups affected by the Group's activities.

The code addresses incidents and risks related to corruption, bribery, and other unethical behaviour, establishing a monitoring process through the Regulatory Compliance Unit (RCU) and the ethics and conduct code monitoring committee.

This Code applies to all staff, including those who hold management positions and make up the administrative bodies of Bankinter Group, as well as to agents, scholarship holders, interns, subcontractors and, in general, to all persons who work for or provide services to the Bank. It also includes family members and people linked to workers in certain cases. It covers all the Group's activities, including the upstream and downstream phases of the value chain and is applied in all geographical areas where Bankinter operates.

The board of directors of Bankinter is ultimately responsible for the application of the Ethics and Conduct Code and is aligned with regulations such as the Spanish Criminal Code.

The Ethics and Conduct Code establishes the different requirements to be met in the relationship with all the Bank's stakeholders, ensuring that all the Group's actions are transparent and ethical.

Bankinter makes the Ethics and Conduct Code available to all interested parties through its corporate website and other internal and external communication channels.

In this regard, the Bank's board of directors approved in 2023 the latest version of the Group's Code of Professional Ethics, the main modifications of which were:

- The reinforcement of some of the articles to provide greater consistency in terms of avoiding irregular behaviour.
- Modifications derived from some legislative developments, such as the incorporation of harassment as a crime with the legal person being held criminally responsible.
- Adaptation of the Confidential Reporting Channel to Directive 2019/1937 and Law 2/2023 transposing it into Spanish regulations, updating the Ethics and Conduct Code, in Title VIII, relating to the Channel, in January 2026.

Bankinter Group's Crime Prevention and Professional Ethics Committee was created with the aim of consolidating the disciplinary and preventive functions linked to irregular conduct, including those of a criminal nature. This body is responsible for ensuring regulatory compliance and preventing crimes both within the bank and its subsidiaries. Since then, the committee has been responsible for monitoring the Code of Professional Ethics and supervising the prevention model implemented in the organisation.

The Committee is made up of the head of Privacy and Litigation, who acts as chair, the Chief Financial Officer and head of Digital Banking, the Chief Risk Officer, the head of Internal Audit, the head of People Management, Corporate Communication and Quality, and the Corporate Director of Control and Compliance.

The Committee's primary responsibility is to supervise and ensure compliance with Bankinter Group's criminal prevention model. Its functions include identifying activities with a risk of committing crimes, proposing measures and protocols for their prevention, sanctioning breaches of the Code of Professional Ethics and other internal regulations and coordinating the implementation of prevention models in the Group's subsidiaries. It also manages the whistleblowing channel to report possible irregularities and carries out periodic reviews of the prevention model.

Committee meetings are held quarterly, although extraordinary meetings may be held when necessary. Decisions are adopted by majority vote and are documented in minutes kept by the secretary. The chairman of the committee reports annually to the audit committee on the activities and resolutions adopted.

During 2025, the Bankinter Crime Prevention and Professional Ethics Committee processed 14 disciplinary cases (18 in 2024) for breaches of the Professional Ethics and Conduct Code by staff, of which 11 corresponded to personnel in Spain (12 in 2024) and 2 to Portugal (2 in 2024). In these cases, dismissal was adopted as a disciplinary measure on three occasions (all in Spain). The other penalties imposed in relation to the cases processed involved suspensions of employment and salary for periods depending on the seriousness of the offence.

In general terms, the irregular conduct detected has been derived from non-compliance with the entity's internal regulations regarding processes and operations and human errors and specific data-processing errors, highlighting that, due to the robust and effective controls of the *Criminal Compliance* model, non-compliances are detected promptly, avoiding further consequences.

Furthermore, as a result of possible non-compliance with certain contractual obligations under the agency agreement, the case of one agent was reviewed in 2025 (4 in 2024), with said agent being warned to cease the irregular conduct.

4.4 The Regulatory Compliance function

The Regulatory Compliance function reports to the risk and compliance committee of the board of directors, and is integrated within the Corporate Control and Compliance Department ("DCC") for organisational purposes. This division performs a supervisory function, with the aim of providing the board of directors with an overall view of the Group's control and compliance situation, sharing methodology, tools and resources, as well as characteristics of independence, recognition and objectivity common to the second line of defence.

This organisational configuration allows for the homogenisation of the information systems of all these second-level control areas and provides them with the independence necessary to exercise their functions in line with best practices and allows for a single risk map, guaranteeing greater and better control, ensuring greater interaction between them, which translates into greater efficiency and optimisation of resources, providing this second line of defence with independence.

During 2025, the risk measurement methodology in the area of Regulatory Compliance and prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing has been applied at the corporate level and has been monitored in the tool common to all areas that make up the Directorate, SAP GRC.

The risk control culture, deeply rooted in the organisation, driven by the strong involvement of the board of directors and Senior Management, is transmitted to the business units with agility and efficiency through this corporate structure, the systems and tools configured from the outset to ensure compliance with the rules and prevent undesirable behaviour.

Following the model based on the three lines of defence and guaranteeing the independence of the function, a structure appropriate to the principles and risk culture of the organisation has been chosen, integrating the different risks of banking activity and their centralised management through a corporate structure with responsibility for global scope.

With this institutional and regulatory framework, the bank developed the basic areas of the second line of defence, which is organised into the following Units:

- Control and advice on regulations and banking transparency both in banking products and services, as well as investments and insurance, prevention of market abuse, the Internal Code of Conduct and Conflicts of Interest: Bankinter has implemented a methodology based on the risk approach that enables the risk of non-compliance in each area of activity to be assessed in relation to the provision of investment, banking and insurance services.
- Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT). In 2025, the risk control and management framework has continued to be strengthened, as well as centrally implemented monitoring.
- Risk Control and Internal Validation, which is responsible for control of credit, operational, technological, market and institutional risk.
- Financial Control and Analysis, which reviews the general framework for internal financial control and outsourced services.

The functions of Regulatory Compliance and Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing report to the risk and compliance committee of the board of directors and are integrated into the Corporate Control and Compliance department, which has organisational responsibilities and exercises a supervisory function with the aim of ensuring global knowledge of the Group's control and compliance situation.

The Corporate Control and Compliance department ensures effective control of all risks in relation to respect for the company's culture and risk policies; compliance with established operating procedures; and compliance with established regulations. It also ensures that risks are managed in accordance with the defined level of risk appetite. This organisation has a global risk map incorporating all of the risks faced and a common information system through the use of a single control tool, including data protection, in order to ensure a comprehensive picture of all risks. This ensures it is a robust second line of defence.

This organisational structure enables the appropriate management of the risk of non-compliance with regulations, which entails a significant reputational risk, with a potential negative impact on the relationship with customers, markets, employees and authorities. In particular, non-compliance with regulations may lead to sanctions, damages or cancellation of contracts, with the consequent damage to the image projected by the bank.

In particular, the Corporate Control and Compliance Department (CCD) participates in the following bodies of the bank:

- The regulatory compliance committee. It is the Senior Management body that monitors the Bank's policies in this area in accordance with the statute of the Regulatory Compliance function. The committee implements the policies in relation to the regulatory and regulatory compliance matters established by the board of directors' risk and compliance committee.
- The product and operational risk committee. It is the governing body for the products and services that Bankinter offers to customers in accordance with the product governance policy approved by the board of directors. The product and operational risk committee covers, among its main functions, the approval of the launch, modification or cancellation of new products and services offered to customers, the review or monitoring of the approval conditions of all products and services, as well as the monitoring and resolution of incidents related to these products and services and the monitoring and analysis of the main indicators associated with operational risk management.
- The internal control body. The internal control body is responsible for establishing and ensuring compliance with the policies and procedures for preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, in accordance with Law 10/2010 and other applicable regulations, which constitute the preventive framework of Bankinter Group. This body must be aware of the risks in this area of the Bank and ensure that the necessary measures are taken to effectively mitigate them.

Other specialist committees have been set up involving senior management to support the board's supervisory function, such as the Crime Prevention and Professional Ethics Committee. The Corporate Compliance and Internal Control division (CCD) is involved in these to ensure effective and consistent risk management. In addition, the company participates in the Corporate Risk Map Monitoring Committee, the Credit Risk Models Committee, the Data Management Operations Committee, the Technological Risk Coordination Committee, the Information Security and Business Continuity Committee and the Outsourcing Committee.

4.5 Fight against corruption and bribery

Bankinter Group has an Anti-Corruption Policy, approved by the audit committee and the board of directors, whose main objective is to convey a message of absolute rejection of corruption. This Policy establishes rules and principles of action to prevent and combat any corrupt conduct within the Group's activities. Together with the Circulars, mandatory policies and Ethics and Conduct Codes, it forms a solid and robust internal regulatory framework.

The board of directors of Bankinter is ultimately responsible for the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Policy. The objectives of this Policy include raising awareness of the risks of fraud and corruption, strengthening corporate policies to improve efficiency in combating these practices and fostering a culture of deterrence and early detection of corruption.

The Policy applies to all employees and members of Bankinter Group's governing bodies, with particular emphasis on the following potentially more vulnerable areas, without being an exhaustive list: Efficiency department, Risk Division and the directors of the branch network. 100% of the people who make up these areas have received training related to these topics. Furthermore, it covers all the Group's activities, including the phases before and after the value chain, and extends to all the geographical areas where Bankinter operates.

In addition, the Policy is aligned with international regulations and standards such as the Spanish Penal Code, the UK *Bribery Act*, the US *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act*, the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and is consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It is established taking into account the interests of the main stakeholders, ensuring that all the Group's actions are transparent and ethical.

Bankinter makes this policy available to all interested parties through its corporate website and other internal and external communication channels.

During the 2025 financial year, no legal cases related to corruption were brought against the Group (as was also the case in 2024).

4.5.1 Money Laundering prevention

The Money Laundering Prevention area, integrated within the Corporate Compliance and Control Unit, is responsible for ensuring compliance with the policies and procedures adopted by the entity regarding the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. Its objective is to ensure the proper detection, management, control and monitoring of existing risks arising from Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, in compliance with all regulatory requirements in this area.

Preventing these activities is a strategic objective and an ethical commitment to society as a whole, to compliance with international standards and best practices in this area. In line with this objective, during 2025, Bankinter and its subsidiaries have continued developing the necessary control measures to comply with regulatory requirements and have developed and updated the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Model (AML/CFT risk appetite framework and map aligned with the Bank's Framework), as well as the IT tools intended for this function.

Likewise, the AML/CFT Policies and Procedures Manual and all procedures included as annexes to said Manual have been updated, incorporating the proposals provided by the Supervisor and taking into account the regulatory changes and incorporating the changes in Bankinter Group (integration of EVO Banco into Bankinter SA and the conversion of AvantMoney into a Bankinter branch in Ireland).

The main objective of Bankinter's Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) Prevention Manual is to comply with the obligations established in Law 10/2010 of 28 April and its regulatory development. The Manual addresses matters related to the prevention of these crimes and establishes a continuous monitoring process to ensure its effectiveness and control activity in this area. It applies to all Bankinter activities, including all geographical areas where the Bank operates. The application is the responsibility of the Internal Control Body (OCI) and the board of directors of Bankinter.

Bankinter's AML/CFT Manual is adapted to the EBA guidelines and complies with the regulations derived from Law 2/2023 and Royal Decree 609/2023. It also refers to the adaptation to regulatory developments arising from Directive (EU) 2015/849 and the new EU legislative package for AML/CFT approved in 2024, which includes the approval of the new Directive, the Single AML/CFT Regulation, and the creation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Authority (AMLA). In preparing it, attention to the interests of the main stakeholders, including employees and customers, has been taken into account, and it is available on Bankinter's intranet, in the money laundering prevention section.

Each subsidiary and branch, for its part, has its own risk control and management policies that comply with the Framework established by the Group but are adapted to the specific regulations applicable in the host country, and with specific procedures, systems, processes and resources adjusted to the nature, size and complexity of the activities carried out, maintaining appropriate alignment with the Group's corporate policies.

In addition, work has continued on the Action Plan approved for the financial year in compliance with the recommendations issued by the External Expert.

As a general rule, all Group employees undergo compulsory annual training in AML, including those at greatest risk of exposure to corruption. During 2025, the update of Anti-Money Laundering training for the entire workforce was completed. In total, 6,351 individuals have completed this training, representing 95.1% of the Group's workforce and achieving the target set in the previous year, with a total of 7,965 hours delivered. The training has included content tailored to the different lines of defence, as well as to senior management and new hires. (In 2024, 4,954 employees completed the training, representing 74.4% of the workforce and a total of 5,210 hours).

In addition, the Group's board of directors receives annual training on anti-corruption, money laundering prevention and counter-terrorist financing.

As part of Bankinter's commitment to transparency and integrity and in line with the reinforcement of the ethical culture within the bank, refresher courses on the Prevention of Money Laundering will be launched in 2026, aimed at the entire workforce. The goal is for all of the Group's employees to have access to this training, which will include specific modules adapted to the Bank's different lines of defence, as well as for senior management and new hires.

Internal Audit has implemented a system for the prevention, detection and management of internal fraud. Its regulatory framework is being updated, but in general it works through alerts that are executed through mass data processing tools. The necessary investigations are carried out on them and if any irregular conduct or non-compliance with regulations is detected, the procedure established in the Ethics and Conduct Code is set in motion, submitting a report to the Crime Prevention and Professional Ethics Committee so that it can adopt the appropriate disciplinary measures.

4.6 Whistleblowing channels

The Bankinter Whistleblowing Channel is a mechanism established to identify, report, and investigate unlawful conduct or conduct contrary to the Code of Professional Ethics, internal regulations, or applicable legislation (including those related to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing regulations and those related to financial, accounting, or control matters).

This channel also allows users to report conduct by superiors or colleagues that may be classified as moral or psychological harassment (mobbing) or sexual harassment, as well as any other attitude that infringes fundamental rights.

It is available to both internal and external stakeholders, allowing complaints to be filed by internal staff, agents, suppliers and other stakeholders. Employees may access the channel through the corporate intranet, agents through the agents' extranet, suppliers through the supplier portal, and other stakeholders through Bankinter's corporate website. The channel allows the submission of anonymous and/or confidential reports through a secure system based on a code and a password selected by the whistleblower, ensuring that the whistleblower cannot be identified.

Throughout 2025, Bankinter drafted and approved the Whistleblowing Channel Policy, as well as the internal procedures for the management and investigation of submitted reports, in order to fully comply with Law 2/2023, regulating the protection of persons who report regulatory breaches and combating corruption. These texts were submitted to the audit committee and submitted to the board of directors for approval, and were subsequently published on the corporate website in March 2025. The Code of Professional Ethics will be updated during 2026 and will include the modification described above.

Bankinter protects whistleblowers against retaliation, discrimination, or any unfair treatment, in accordance with the provisions of the Whistleblowing Channel Policy, the Code of Professional Ethics, and prevailing legislation. The system guarantees the total anonymity of the whistleblower, as well as legal protection against possible retaliation, discrimination, or any other type of unfair treatment. The policy itself expressly establishes that no retaliation will be taken against the whistleblower solely for reporting an irregularity.

The Policy itself states that no retaliation of any kind will be taken against the whistleblower solely for reporting. Furthermore, if the whistleblower has participated in the reported conduct, the fact that they became aware of it through the whistleblowing channel may be considered a mitigating factor by Bankinter Group and/or by the competent authority when determining their responsibilities.

Regarding training and information, all employees receive the Code of Professional Ethics upon joining the company, confirming their understanding of and commitment to the established procedures. In addition, at least once a year, communications are published on the intranet to remind people of the characteristics and access to the Whistleblowing channel, strengthening awareness about its use.

Bankinter has a robust procedure in place to promptly, independently and objectively investigate incidents related to business conduct, including those linked to corruption, bribery and other irregularities, through the Internal Audit department. This procedure is designed to ensure that all complaints received are handled in a professional manner, protecting the rights of all parties involved and ensuring compliance with applicable regulations.

The form available on the website is in the language corresponding to the Group company to which the report relates. In addition, the tool used for managing reports provides full traceability between the report and the investigation carried out.

The Director of Internal Audit ensures the confidentiality of the complaints received and periodically reports to the audit committee of the board of directors on the management of complaints in accordance with established procedures. In the hypothetical event that the report affects the Internal Audit area, the Compliance Department would assume responsibility and appoint an investigation team.

During the 2025 financial year, and through the Confidential Whistleblowing Channel, a total of 54 confidential reports of various types were received.

4.7 Supplier relationship management

Bankinter's procurement process has been transformed in recent years as a result of the guidelines and requirements of European regulatory and supervisory bodies, in particular the European Central Bank (ECB), the European Banking Authority (EBA), and the Single Resolution Board (SRB). This process is constantly evolving to adapt to new requirements and regulations such as the new Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) of the European Parliament, or regulations relating to sustainability.

Additionally, it should be noted that, with the aim of complying with these regulations and strengthening supplier processes, the Supplier Management area was created in 2025. Also, in order to improve the efficiency, usability, traceability, and control of the process, Bankinter has continued to enhance the procurement procedure created in 2023 by relying on a market tool that has strengthened the ability to adapt to emerging regulatory and supervisory requirements.

One of the advantages of this procedure is that the entire process is centralised in a single tool, managing everything from supplier approval (with a specific sustainability module), through to the control of the necessary budget, continuing with the acquisition and risk analysis process and finally the closing and filing of the contract.

Within this procedure, the approval process and its corresponding sustainability module are a key element. Bankinter ensures that it works with suppliers that meet the criteria and solvency requirements established by Bankinter, as well as those required by European Banking Regulation (EBA) and the Digital Operational Resilience Regulation (DORA). For this purpose, different variables are evaluated, including sustainability criteria (social and environmental criteria), using a specific assessment, which, on the basis of a scorecard derived from the supplier's answers, allows suppliers to be categorised as recommendable or non-recommendable according to ESG criteria. The Bank thoroughly evaluates suppliers under the following criteria:

1 Social Criteria:

- Ethics and Conduct Code: It is verified whether the company has an ethics and conduct code or internal policies that promote integrity, transparency, and respect for human rights, in line with international best practices.
- Legal Compliance: Regulatory compliance with specific legislation such as the General Disability Law and other social requirements is assessed.
- Social Sanctions: An analysis is made of whether the supplier has been subject to social, labour or worker rights sanctions in the last three years.
- Special Employment Centres (CEE): It is assessed whether the provider promotes social inclusion through collaboration with special employment centres or the hiring of people with disabilities.

2 Environmental Criteria:

- Environmental Certifications: It is reviewed whether the supplier holds international certifications, such as ISO 14001 or EMAS, that attest to its commitment to the responsible management of natural resources and environmental protection.
- Carbon Footprint: Information is requested on the analysis and reduction of their carbon footprint, evaluating the measures they apply to minimise their environmental impact.

- Environmental Impact of Products and Services: The environmental characteristics of the products and services offered are analysed, paying special attention to the sustainability of the materials, the workers and the products' life cycle.

In addition, Bankinter requests that suppliers provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the aforementioned aspects, such as:

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and sustainability policies.
- Quality (ISO 9001), environmental (ISO 14001, EMAS) and safety (ISO 45001) certifications.
- Reports on internal or external audits related to sustainability and regulatory compliance.
- Reports on the carbon footprint and measures adopted for its mitigation.

Likewise, as indicated in the Group's outsourcing and procurement of goods and services policies, the tool has a control system that will not allow the award of any supplier that has not been approved and is not recommended from a sustainability perspective. In this way, sustainability assessment is not only a control tool, but an opportunity to generate a positive impact throughout the supply chain.

In addition, during the 2025 financial year, an analysis was carried out of different third-party platforms specialising in supplier monitoring and evaluation, including ESG control, traceability, and monitoring mechanisms. In this context, Bankinter plans to begin collaborating with this type of solution from 2026, as a complement to existing internal processes.

Through this entire process, Bankinter reinforces its commitment to sustainability and ensures that business relationships established with suppliers not only comply with the highest quality standards, but also provide value to society and contribute to environmental preservation.

Bankinter's supplier contracting process is reflected in the Governance documents of the Outsourcing Policy, as well as in the Procurement of Goods and Services Policy. Both policies fall within the regulatory framework of the recommendations contained in the European Banking Authority Guidelines on outsourcing arrangements, EBA/GL/2019/02, published on 25 February 2019 (hereinafter the "EBA Outsourcing Guidelines"), and Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector (DORA Regulation), as well as the associated RTS.

These policies apply to all business lines and control areas of the entities forming Bankinter Group. The Outsourcing Policy has been approved by Bankinter's board of directors, while the Procurement Policy for Goods and Services has been approved by the Outsourcing Committee.

In the case of the Bank's subsidiaries and branches abroad, and in application of their own policies, the application of certain parts of the process, competences, signatures, amounts and/or responsibilities of this policy may vary in application of the principle of proportionality. In this way, they can have their own organisation based on their specific needs, which is why the awarding of contracts for goods and services will depend on the people according to their organisational chart and their specific functions.

The contracting procedures detailed in this policy affect all contracts with third parties.

It should also be noted that Bankinter has a Supplier Code of Conduct (approved by the board of directors), which sets out the fundamental principles of conduct and professional standards that must govern the actions of all its suppliers and enshrines the ethical values that have traditionally guided its relationships with them.

The purpose of this code is to ensure that all suppliers and subcontracted companies comply with the provisions of the United Nations Global Compact, promote sustainable development, safeguard human rights, observe labour regulations and promote environmental protection, among other aspects. Its purpose is to ensure that suppliers share and respect the ethical values that guide the conduct of the Group and its employees.

The principles outlined in this Code of Conduct are an important component when selecting and evaluating suppliers and failure to comply with them may also lead to termination of the contract. Consequently, non-financial criteria (environmental, social and governance) have been incorporated into the procedure for the evaluation and approval of suppliers.

In addition, Bankinter includes in its contracts with suppliers a clause on ethical and social management that commits them to preventing corruption, ensuring data protection, avoiding child labour, and guaranteeing employment stability, among other requirements, as well as a specific ESG compliance clause, through which suppliers undertake to respect the environmental, social, and governance principles established by the Group, as well as to collaborate in sustainability evaluation and monitoring processes.

Objective

Bankinter's commitment to responsible management of supplier contracting is reflected in its Sustainability Policy, specifically in Principle 5, which establishes the importance of sustainable and responsible management of the supply chain. This involves promoting compliance with the Group's ethical, environmental, social and governance commitments.

In 2024, 74% of critical suppliers were approved in sustainability. In 2025, the percentage of critical suppliers approved in sustainability reached 90%, meeting the objective set for that financial year.

This indicator is calculated using internal sources, through the Institution's supplier approval tool, and incorporates evaluation and monitoring processes and the management of duly authorised exceptions. It should be noted that there are critical suppliers that, as is common in the sector, present limitations in collaboration or do not complete the required questionnaires, which may result in the application of exceptions without undermining Bankinter's overall sustainability approach, and such excepted suppliers are not included in the calculation of the total percentage of critical suppliers approved.

For 2026, Bankinter has set a target of reaching 92% of critical suppliers approved in sustainability.

This goal is based on Bankinter's commitment to sustainability and responsible practices throughout its supply chain and is directly aligned with its strategic sustainability objectives, internal policies and applicable regulatory frameworks. In addition, it reinforces environmental, social and governance (ESG) in the relationship with critical suppliers, considered fundamental due to their strategic and operational impact.

The scope of this goal covers both the activities of suppliers directly related to the Bank and the previous and subsequent phases of its value chain, integrating criteria that promote sustainable practices. Geographically, it applies to suppliers operating in both Spain and other regions where Bankinter has subsidiaries, such as Portugal and Ireland.

This goal will be monitored continuously through internal supplier management systems, with annual reviews and re-approvals that allow strategies to be adjusted and progress towards the final objective to be guaranteed.

4.7.1 Payment practices

Bankinter is committed to transparency and compliance with the legal regulations applicable to payment practices, particularly with regard to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The process is managed through a robust strategy that ensures proper handling, with particular focus on meeting deadlines and optimising processes.

To ensure strict compliance with legal deadlines, it is essential that payments to SMEs are made within the maximum period of 30 days established by Law 15/2010 and Law 18/2022. To achieve this, automatic alerts are implemented in management systems to prevent invoices from exceeding the permitted deadline. In addition, a specific breakdown of terms by segment is carried out, separating SMEs from other suppliers in the payment processes to prioritise their attention and adjust payment conditions according to their needs. In this regard, it is key to identify invoices with a lower volume, but greater impact for SMEs, prioritising their payment in the corresponding cycles.

The digitalisation of invoice management also plays an essential role. This involves using electronic platforms for receiving and processing invoices, which facilitates their validation and reduces management times. Additionally, automating payment approval and transfer processes can minimise delays resulting from human error or bureaucratic processes.

To ensure the prompt resolution of any discrepancy, Bankinter has a process (including for SMEs), which allows issues related to their invoices to be resolved efficiently. It is essential to ensure that any errors or discrepancies in invoices are resolved within a short period of time, avoiding accumulations of delays that affect the financial health of this most vulnerable segment.

The applicable legal and regulatory framework includes several key provisions. Firstly, Law 15/2010, on combating late payment, establishes a maximum period of 30 days for payments between private companies and promotes responsible practices that protect the liquidity of SMEs. Furthermore, Law 18/2022, on the Creation and Growth of Companies, obliges organisations to report on the volume and number of invoices paid within a maximum period of 30 days. This standard emphasises the protection of SMEs by requiring a specific breakdown of operations carried out with this segment. In addition, the ICAC (Spanish Institute of Accounting and Auditing) Resolution of 29 January 2016 details how to calculate and report key indicators, such as the Average Payment Period (APP), the ratios of paid and pending operations, as well as other aspects related to the management of payments to suppliers.

Average payment period to suppliers		
	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average payment period to suppliers	17.75	15.42
Ratio of transactions paid	17.81	15.38
Ratio of transactions pending payment	10.51	19.42
	Thousands of euros	Thousands of euros
Total payments made	879,325	809,050
Total payments outstanding	7,107	9,824

Average payment period to SME suppliers		
	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average payment period to suppliers	9.01	9.65
Ratio of transactions paid	9.01	9.47
Ratio of transactions pending payment	8.95	23.25
	Thousands of euros	Thousands of euros
Total payments made	238,517	216,815
Total payments outstanding	1,428	2,824

Invoices paid in less than the maximum period according to the late payment regulations (30 days)		
	2025	2024
Number	282,765	259,256
% of total invoices	88%	83%
% of total monetary payments	84%	88%

Invoices paid to SMEs within a period shorter than the maximum established under late payment regulations (30 days)		
	2025	2024
Number	106,094	94,992
% of total invoices	93%	87%
% of total monetary payments	92%	91%

The Bank carries out the payment process to suppliers in compliance with legal requirements and guaranteeing transparency in its operations. Suppliers are segmented by type, distinguishing between SMEs, defined according to European regulations as companies with fewer than 250 employees and an annual turnover of less than 50 million euros, and other suppliers, such as large companies or multinationals. A breakdown is also made by payment volume, analysing the total amount and payment terms. This includes invoices paid in less than 30 days, invoices paid between 30 and 60 days, as well as invoices that are outstanding. In terms of time coverage, the information covers the periods corresponding to the annual report, aligning with the annual financial statements and other mandatory reports. Currently, there are no open legal proceedings relating to late payments.

bankinter.

Annex I: Tables relating to Art. 8 of the European Taxonomy

Together



Roberto Giménez Serrano, Deputy Branch Manager

SUMMARY OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS THAT CREDIT INSTITUTIONS MUST DISCLOSE

		Total sustainable environmental assets	KPI (****)	KPI (*****)	% coverage (on total assets) (***)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Annex V, section 1.1.2)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7, paragraph 1 and Annex V, section 1.2.4)
Main Key Performance Indicator	Green Asset Ratio (GAR) - stock	4,378.67	3.84%	4.33%	86.26%	45.89%	13.74%

		Total sustainable environmental assets	KPI	KPI	% coverage (on total assets)	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7, paragraphs 2 and 3 and Annex V, section 1.1.2)	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7, paragraph 1 and Annex V, section 1.2.4)
Additional Key Performance Indicators	GAR (flow)	1,408.86	3.67%	4.41%	97.37%	46.08%	2.70%
	Trading book (*)	Publication postponed					
	Financial guarantees	42.71	2.65%	5.11%			
	Assets under management	196.41	0.72%	1.02%			
	Income from fees and commissions (**)	Publication postponed					

* For credit institutions that do not meet the conditions of Article 94(1) of the CRR or the conditions set out in Article 325 bis(1) of the CRR

** Income from fees and commissions for services other than lending and assets under management. Entities shall disclose forward-looking information in relation to this key performance indicator, including information on objectives, together with relevant explanations of the methodology applied.

*** % of assets covered by the key performance indicator versus total assets of banks

**** based on the KPI of the counterparty's turnover

***** based on the KPI of the counterparty's CapEx, except for lending activities, where, for general lending, the turnover KPI is used

ASSETS FOR GAR CALCULATION – BUSINESS VOLUME

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T													
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)					Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)						Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR														
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	61,714.90	39,435.08	4,342.93	23.01	3,280.47	532.01	22.14	16.60	–	12.62	3.83	1.81	–	0.13
2	Financial corporations	2,860.93	665.90	175.55	–	3.92	119.02	11.82	10.46	–	10.44	0.23	0.23	–	0.02
3	1. Credit institutions	1,003.59	169.65	13.40	–	1.72	2.14	0.45	0.05	–	0.03	–	–	–	–
4	1.1 Loans and advances	349.00	23.98	2.44	–	0.36	0.84	0.03	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	654.59	145.66	10.96	–	1.36	1.29	0.42	0.05	–	0.03	–	–	–	–
6	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	2. Other financial companies	1,857.34	496.25	162.15	–	2.20	116.88	11.37	10.41	–	10.41	0.23	0.23	–	0.02
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	225.96	27.41	7.36	–	–	–	3.39	3.38	–	3.38	–	–	–	–
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	8.72	0.01	0.01	–	–	–	0.04	0.03	–	0.03	–	–	–	–
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	5.32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	211.92	27.40	7.35	–	–	–	3.35	3.35	–	3.35	–	–	–	–
20	Non-financial corporations	13,480.66	1,793.84	1,080.51	23.01	189.68	412.99	10.31	6.14	–	2.18	3.60	1.58	–	0.11
21	1.1 Loans and advances	13,254.79	1,749.83	1,057.11	23.01	189.68	392.73	10.16	6.08	–	2.11	3.59	1.58	–	0.10
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	225.86	44.01	23.40	–	–	20.25	0.15	0.07	–	0.07	0.01	0.01	–	0.01
23	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Households	43,512.86	36,975.34	3,086.87	–	3,086.87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	35,721.31	35,721.31	3,086.87	–	3,086.87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	440.65	440.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	3. Of which: Car loans	813.39	813.39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Financing of local authorities	1,860.44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Millions EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Reference date of disclosure T												
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)					Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)					Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	
29	B. Housing finance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	C. Financing of local authorities	18.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	15.36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (included in the denominator)	52,355.57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Financial and non-financial companies	22,792.57													
34	1. SMEs and non-financial companies (other than SMEs) not subject to disclosure obligations under the NFIS	18,850.86													
35	1.1. Loans and advances	18,138.36													
36	1.1.1 Of which: loans secured by commercial real estate	4,765.55													
37	1.1.2 Of which: Building renovation loans	–													
38	1.2 Debt securities	695.66													
39	1.3 Equity instruments	16.84													
40	2. Counterparties in non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure obligations set out in the NFRD	3,941.71													
41	2.1 Loans and advances	3,662.31													
42	2.2 Debt securities	296.17													
43	2.3 Equity instruments	0.46													
44	Derivatives	1,227.22													
45	Interbank call loans	1,046.49													
46	Cash and assets linked to cash	13,955.39													
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	13,333.90													
48	Total assets of the GAR	114,085.83	39,435.08	4,342.93	23.01	3,280.47	532.01	22.14	16.60	–	12.62	3.83	1.81	–	0.13
49	Assets not included in the calculation of the GAR	18,176.50													
50	Central administrations and supranational issuers	13,736.26													
51	Exposures to central banks	–													
52	Trading book	4,440.25													
53	Total assets	132,262.33	39,435.08	4,342.93	23.01	3,280.47	532.01	22.14	16.60	–	12.62	3.83	1.81	–	0.13
	"Off-balance sheet exposures – Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements"														
54	1. Financial guarantees	1,610.53	55.45	40.64	–	2.98	25.02	0.05	0.02	–	0.02	0.12	0.04	–	–
55	2. Assets under management	27,114.73	687.16	187.11	–	14.47	102.98	4.11	1.11	–	0.94	1.47	0.68	–	0.07
56	2.1 Of which: Debt securities	1,501.31	511.58	96.85	–	2.91	47.83	3.75	1.01	–	0.85	1.42	0.67	–	0.07
57	2.2 Of which: Equity instruments	587.29	175.58	90.25	–	11.56	55.16	0.36	0.10	–	0.09	0.05	0.01	–	–

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)										
Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators								
GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																		
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	147.89	16.03	–	1.28	8.61	1.30	–	–	45.43	–	–	–	39,662.98	4,378.67	23.01	3,280.47	546.03
2	Financial corporations	5.66	1.77	–	–	0.08	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–	683.81	188.01	–	3.92	129.48
3	1. Credit institutions	1.20	–	–	–	0.08	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–	171.49	13.45	–	1.72	2.17
4	1.1 Loans and advances	0.13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.15	2.44	–	0.36	0.84
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	1.07	–	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–	147.34	11.00	–	1.36	1.32
6	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	2. Other financial companies	4.46	1.77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	512.32	174.56	–	2.20	127.31
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.80	10.74	–	–	3.38
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.05	0.04	–	–	0.04
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.75	10.70	–	–	3.35
20	Non-financial corporations	142.23	14.26	–	1.28	8.53	1.30	–	–	45.31	–	–	–	2,003.82	1,103.80	23.01	189.68	416.56
21	1.1 Loans and advances	141.56	13.82	–	1.28	4.98	1.30	–	–	45.31	–	–	–	1,955.42	1,079.89	23.01	189.68	396.23
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.67	0.43	–	–	3.56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48.40	23.91	–	–	20.33
23	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,975.34	3,086.87	–	3,086.87	–
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35,721.31	3,086.87	–	3,086.87	–

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)										
		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	440.65	—	—	—	—
27	3. Of which: Car loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	813.39	—	—	—	—
28	Financing of local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	B. Housing finance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	C. Financing of local authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (included in the denominator)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Financial and non-financial companies																	
34	1. SMEs and non-financial companies (other than SMEs) not subject to disclosure obligations under the NFRD																	
35	1.1. Loans and advances																	
36	1.1.1 Of which: loans secured by commercial real estate																	
37	1.1.2 Of which: Building renovation loans																	
38	1.2 Debt securities																	
39	1.3 Equity instruments																	
40	2. Counterparties in non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure obligations set out in the NFRD																	
41	2.1 Loans and advances																	
42	2.2 Debt securities																	
43	2.3 Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	
45	Interbank call loans																	
46	Cash and assets linked to cash																	
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)																	
48	Total assets of the GAR	147.89	16.03	—	1.28	8.61	1.30	—	—	45.43	—	—	—	39,662.98	4,378.67	23.01	3,280.47	546.03
49	Assets not included in the calculation of the GAR																	
50	Central administrations and supranational issuers																	
51	Exposures to central banks																	
52	Trading book																	

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition		Of which: facilitators
53	Total assets	147.89	16.03	—	1.28	8.61	1.30	—	—	45.43	—	—	—	39,662.98	4,378.67	23.01	3,280.47	546.03
	Off-balance sheet exposures – Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements																	
54	1. Financial guarantees	3.46	1.87	—	0.05	0.49	0.14	—	—	0.97	—	—	—	60.54	42.71	—	2.98	25.09
55	2. Assets under management	49.26	7.45	—	7.22	48.63	0.07	—	—	0.99	—	—	—	791.63	196.41	—	14.47	111.22
56	2.1 Of which: Debt securities	30.42	2.41	—	2.24	15.54	0.07	—	—	0.67	—	—	—	563.38	101.01	—	2.91	50.99
57	2.2 Of which: Equity instruments	18.84	5.03	—	4.98	33.09	—	—	—	0.32	—	—	—	228.25	95.40	—	11.56	60.23

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T-1														
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate change mitigation (CCM)						Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)						Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)						Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			
Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators				
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR															
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	60,808.96	36,690.90	2,514.57	27.19	1,773.42	412.38	19.54	10.83	–	6.17	0.57	0.10	–	0.10	
2	Financial corporations	3,559.59	663.31	96.59	–	1.62	55.90	7.30	5.20	–	5.05	0.02	–	–	–	
3	1. Credit institutions	1,023.28	224.29	11.23	–	1.49	1.27	0.80	0.16	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	1.1 Loans and advances	204.75	32.70	1.49	–	0.29	0.13	0.14	0.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	818.54	191.59	9.73	–	1.20	1.14	0.66	0.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	
7	2. Other financial companies	2,536.31	439.02	85.36	–	0.13	54.63	6.50	5.04	–	5.04	0.02	–	–	–	
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T-1													
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate change mitigation (CCM)						Climate change adaptation (CCA)			Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)						Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)						Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–		–	–	–	–		–	–		–	
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	216.71	28.98	4.73	–	–	–	4.41	4.40	–	4.40	–	–	–	–
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	5.91	0.01	0.01	–	–	–	0.03	0.02	–	0.02	–	–	–	–
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	5.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	205.47	28.97	4.73		–	–	4.38	4.38		4.38	–	–		–
20	Non-financial corporations	13,980.81	1,361.44	731.34	27.19	85.15	356.48	12.24	5.63	–	1.12	0.55	0.10	–	0.10
21	1.1 Loans and advances	13,381.14	1,292.19	686.22	27.19	85.15	338.80	12.11	5.56	–	1.05	0.54	0.09	–	0.09
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	595.42	69.14	45.03	–	–	17.59	0.13	0.07	–	0.07	0.01	0.01	–	0.01
23	1.3 Equity instruments	4.25	0.11	0.09		–	0.09	–	–		–	–	–		–
24	Households	41,882.58	34,666.15	1,686.64	–	1,686.64	–	–	–	–	–				
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	33,933.39	33,933.39	1,686.64	–	1,686.64	–	–	–	–	–				
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	503.91	503.91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
27	3. Of which: Car loans	228.86	228.86	–	–	–	–								
28	Financing of local authorities	1,385.97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	B. Housing finance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	C. Financing of local authorities	17.30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	20.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	B. Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (included in the denominator)	46,385.76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Financial and non-financial companies	20,627.76													
34	1. SMEs and non-financial companies (other than SMEs) not subject to disclosure obligations under the NFRD	16,624.69													
35	1.1. Loans and advances	16,292.60													
36	1.1.1 Of which: loans secured by commercial real estate	4,685.34													
37	1.1.2 Of which: Building renovation loans	–													
38	1.2 Debt securities	312.01													
39	1.3 Equity instruments	20.07													
40	2. Counterparties in non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure obligations set out in the NFIS	4,003.07													
41	2.1 Loans and advances	3,659.37													

Millions EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Reference date of disclosure T-1												
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)					Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators
42	2.2 Debt securities	380.84													
43	2.3 Equity instruments	6.22													
44	Derivatives	733.21													
45	Interbank call loans	2,174.03													
46	Cash and assets linked to cash	13,245.48													
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	9,605.29													
48	Total assets of the GAR	107,214.78	36,690.90	2,514.57	27.19	1,773.42	412.38	19.54	10.83	–	6.17	0.57	0.10	–	0.10
49	Assets not included in the calculation of the GAR	16,073.85													
50	Central administrations and supranational issuers	12,701.84													
51	Exposures to central banks	–													
52	Trading book	3,372.00													
53	Total assets	123,288.62	36,690.90	2,514.57	27.19	1,773.42	412.38	19.54	10.83	–	6.17	0.57	0.10	–	0.10
	"Off-balance sheet exposures – Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements"														
54	1. Financial guarantees	1,869.81	76.65	57.34	–	0.10	38.75	0.08	0.01	–	0.01	–	–	–	–
55	2. Assets under management	27,114.73	683.66	110.25	–	24.88	44.23	2.46	1.12	–	0.74	0.23	0.04	–	0.04
56	2.1 Of which: Debt securities	1,451.10	559.47	42.52	–	2.19	11.78	1.69	0.59	–	0.21	0.17	0.04	–	0.04
57	2.2 Of which: Equity instruments	386.18	124.19	67.73	–	22.69	32.45	0.77	0.53	–	0.52	0.07	0.01	–	0.01

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T-1																	
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)					
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)					
Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators				
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																		
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.																		
2	Financial corporations																		
3	1. Credit institutions																		
4	1.1 Loans and advances																		

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T-1																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)										
Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators									Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192.24	9.87	–	1.20	1.14
6	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	2. Other financial companies	1.35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	446.89	90.40	–	0.13	59.67
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33.38	9.13	–	–	4.40
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.04	0.03	–	–	0.02
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33.35	9.10	–	–	4.38
20	Non-financial corporations	122.98	1.34	–	1.08	6.31	–	–	–	58.13	0.01	–	0.01	1,561.65	738.42	27.19	85.15	358.79
21	1.1 Loans and advances	122.44	1.34	–	1.08	2.61	–	–	–	58.13	0.01	–	0.01	1,488.02	693.22	27.19	85.15	341.03
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.54	–	–	–	3.54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73.35	45.11	–	–	17.67
23	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	0.17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.28	0.09	–	–	0.09
24	Households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,666.15	1,686.64	–	1,686.64	–
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,933.39	1,686.64	–	1,686.64	–
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	503.91	–	–	–	–
27	3. Of which: Car loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	228.86	–	–	–	–
28	Financing of local authorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	B. Housing finance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	C. Financing of local authorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	B. Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (included in the denominator)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Financial and non-financial companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	1. SMEs and non-financial companies (other than SMEs) not subject to disclosure obligations under the NFRD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	1.1. Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T-1																	
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)					
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)					
		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators				Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators				Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition		Of which: facilitators	
36	1.1.1 Of which: loans secured by commercial real estate																		
37	1.1.2 Of which: Building renovation loans																		
38	1.2 Debt securities																		
39	1.3 Equity instruments																		
40	2. Counterparties in non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure obligations set out in the NFRD																		
41	2.1 Loans and advances																		
42	2.2 Debt securities																		
43	2.3 Equity instruments																		
44	Derivatives																		
45	Interbank call loans																		
46	Cash and assets linked to cash																		
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)																		
48	Total assets of the GAR		124.33	1.34	–	1.08	6.31	–	–	–	58.13	0.01	–	0.01	36,899.78	2,526.85	27.19	1,773.42	419.73
49	Assets not included in the calculation of the GAR																		
50	Central administrations and supranational issuers																		
51	Exposures to central banks																		
52	Trading book																		
53	Total assets		124.33	1.34	–	1.08	6.31	–	–	–	58.13	0.01	–	0.01	36,899.78	2,526.85	27.19	1,773.42	419.73
	"Off-balance sheet exposures – Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements"																		
54	1. Financial guarantees		7.31	–	–	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.33	–	–	–	84.40	57.35	–	0.10	38.76
55	2. Assets under management		8.23	0.54	–	0.42	48.01	–	–	–	0.28	–	–	–	742.87	111.95	–	24.88	45.44
56	2.1 Of which: Debt securities		6.55	0.54	–	0.42	13.19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	581.07	43.69	–	2.19	12.46
57	2.2 Of which: Equity instruments		1.68	–	–	–	34.81	–	–	–	0.28	–	–	–	161.80	68.27	–	22.69	32.98

ASSETS FOR GAR CALCULATION – CAPEX

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T														
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate change mitigation (CCM)						Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)						Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)						Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR															
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	61,714.90	39,810.56	4,901.49	23.01	3,293.26	572.27	25.95	11.56	–	11.34	2.45	1.16	–	0.03	
2	Financial corporations	2,860.93	692.92	259.60	–	5.82	135.68	11.18	10.22	–	10.17	0.03	0.02	–	–	
3	1. Credit institutions	1,003.59	172.12	16.24	–	1.93	3.23	0.46	0.06	–	–	0.01	–	–	–	
4	1.1 Loans and advances	349.00	24.78	3.44	–	0.43	1.32	0.02	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	654.59	147.34	12.81	–	1.49	1.91	0.44	0.06	–	–	0.01	–	–	–	
6	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	2. Other financial companies	1,857.34	520.80	243.35	–	3.90	132.45	10.72	10.17	–	10.17	0.02	0.02	–	–	
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	225.96	28.20	10.69	–	–	–	3.39	3.38	–	3.38	–	–	–	–	
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	8.72	0.01	0.01	–	–	–	0.04	0.03	–	0.03	–	–	–	–	
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	5.32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	211.92	28.18	10.68	–	–	–	3.35	3.35	–	3.35	–	–	–	–	
20	Non-financial corporations	13,480.66	2,142.29	1,555.02	23.01	200.57	436.59	14.77	1.34	–	1.17	2.43	1.14	–	0.03	
21	1.1 Loans and advances	13,254.79	2,081.11	1,510.19	23.01	200.55	414.35	14.70	1.31	–	1.15	2.43	1.14	–	0.03	
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	225.86	61.18	44.84	–	0.02	22.24	0.07	0.02	–	0.02	–	–	–	–	
23	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
24	Households	43,512.86	36,975.34	3,086.87	–	3,086.87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	35,721.31	35,721.31	3,086.87	–	3,086.87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	440.65	440.65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
27	3. Of which: Car loans	813.39	813.39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
28	Financing of local authorities	1,860.44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
29	B. Housing finance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
30	C. Financing of local authorities	18.98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	15.36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (included in the denominator)	52,355.57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Millions EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Reference date of disclosure T												
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)				
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		
33	Financial and non-financial companies	22,792.57													
34	1. SMEs and non-financial companies (other than SMEs) not subject to disclosure obligations under the NFRD	18,850.86													
35	1.1. Loans and advances	18,138.36													
36	1.1.1 Of which: loans secured by commercial real estate	4,765.55													
37	1.1.2 Of which: Building renovation loans	–													
38	1.2 Debt securities	695.66													
39	1.3 Equity instruments	16.84													
40	2. Counterparties in non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure obligations set out in the NFRD	3,941.71													
41	2.1 Loans and advances	3,662.31													
42	2.2 Debt securities	296.17													
43	2.3 Equity instruments	0.46													
44	Derivatives	1,227.22													
45	Interbank call loans	1,046.49													
46	Cash and assets linked to cash	13,955.39													
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	13,333.90													
48	Total assets of the GAR	114,085.83	39,810.56	4,901.49	23.01	3,293.26	572.27	25.95	11.56	–	11.34	2.45	1.16	–	0.03
49	Assets not included in the calculation of the GAR	18,176.50													
50	Central administrations and supranational issuers	13,736.26													
51	Exposures to central banks	–													
52	Trading book	4,440.25													
53	Total assets	132,262.33	39,810.56	4,901.49	23.01	3,293.26	572.27	25.95	11.56	–	11.34	2.45	1.16	–	0.03
	"Off-balance sheet exposures – Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements"														
54	1. Financial guarantees	1,610.53	89.95	78.83	–	4.13	25.26	0.04	0.02	–	0.02	0.08	0.04	–	–
55	2. Assets under management	27,114.73	775.53	272.72	–	19.04	120.27	3.34	0.62	–	0.42	0.55	0.41	–	–
56	2.1 Of which: Debt securities	1,501.31	548.04	137.94	–	3.71	56.96	3.04	0.58	–	0.39	0.43	0.38	–	–
57	2.2 Of which: Equity instruments	587.29	227.48	134.77	–	15.32	63.30	0.30	0.04	–	0.03	0.12	0.03	–	–

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition		Of which: facilitators
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																	
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	50.66	21.14	–	0.06	5.96	2.01	–	–	53.02	–	–	–	39,948.60	4,937.36	23.01	3,293.26	583.70
2	Financial corporations	13.56	10.96	–	–	0.04	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–	717.85	280.80	–	5.82	145.85
3	1. Credit institutions	1.08	–	–	–	0.04	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–	173.84	16.30	–	1.93	3.23
4	1.1 Loans and advances	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24.86	3.44	–	0.43	1.32
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	1.03	–	–	–	0.04	–	–	–	0.12	–	–	–	148.97	12.87	–	1.49	1.91
6	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	2. Other financial companies	12.48	10.96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	544.02	264.49	–	3.90	142.61
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31.58	14.07	–	–	3.39
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.05	0.04	–	–	0.04
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31.53	14.03	–	–	3.35
20	Non-financial corporations	37.10	10.18	–	0.06	5.92	2.01	–	–	52.90	–	–	–	2,255.40	1,569.69	23.01	200.57	437.85
21	1.1 Loans and advances	35.04	8.55	–	0.06	4.77	2.01	–	–	52.90	–	–	–	2,190.95	1,523.20	23.01	200.55	415.58
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	2.06	1.63	–	–	1.14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64.45	46.49	–	0.02	22.26
23	1.3 Equity instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Households	–	–	–	–									36,975.34	3,086.87	–	3,086.87	–
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	–	–	–	–									35,721.31	3,086.87	–	3,086.87	–
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	–	–	–	–									440.65	–	–	–	–
27	3. Of which: Car loans																	
28	Financing of local authorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	B. Housing finance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	C. Financing of local authorities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition		Of which: facilitators
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (included in the denominator)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Financial and non-financial companies																	
34	1. SMEs and non-financial companies (other than SMEs) not subject to disclosure obligations under the NFRD																	
35	1.1. Loans and advances																	
36	1.1.1 Of which: loans secured by commercial real estate																	
37	1.1.2 Of which: Building renovation loans																	
38	1.2 Debt securities																	
39	1.3 Equity instruments																	
40	2. Counterparties in non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure obligations set out in the NFRD																	
41	2.1 Loans and advances																	
42	2.2 Debt securities																	
43	2.3 Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	
45	Interbank call loans																	
46	Cash and assets linked to cash																	
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)																	
48	Total assets of the GAR	50.66	21.14	-	0.06	5.96	2.01	-	-	53.02	-	-	-	39,948.60	4,937.36	23.01	3,293.26	583.70
49	Assets not included in the calculation of the GAR																	
50	Central administrations and supranational issuers																	
51	Exposures to central banks																	
52	Trading book																	
53	Total assets	50.66	21.14	-	0.06	5.96	2.01	-	-	53.02	-	-	-	39,948.60	4,937.36	23.01	3,293.26	583.70
	*Off-balance sheet exposures – Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements*Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements																	
54	1. Financial guarantees	4.69	3.32	-	0.02	0.31	0.12	-	-	0.98	-	-	-	96.04	82.33	-	4.13	25.31
55	2. Assets under management	29.08	3.28	-	3.05	26.04	0.01	-	-	0.67	-	-	-	835.22	277.05	-	19.04	123.74
56	2.1 Of which: Debt securities	13.36	0.80	-	0.75	6.10	0.01	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	571.27	139.72	-	3.71	58.10
57	2.2 Of which: Equity instruments	15.72	2.48	-	2.30	19.95	-	-	-	0.37	-	-	-	263.95	137.33	-	15.32	65.64

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T-1														
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate change mitigation (CCM)						Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)						Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)							
	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators					
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR															
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	60,808.96	37,136.56	2,918.71	27.19	1,776.67	510.23	17.15	5.65	0.00	5.34	0.49	0.01	0.00	0.01	
2	Financial corporations	3,559.59	666.70	147.99	0.00	1.68	84.05	6.69	5.18	0.00	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3	1. Credit institutions	1,023.28	225.85	13.65	0.00	1.55	2.52	0.70	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	1.1 Loans and advances	204.75	32.87	1.73	0.00	0.29	0.23	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	818.54	192.98	11.92	0.00	1.26	2.28	0.57	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	1.3 Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
7	2. Other financial companies	2,536.31	440.84	134.34	0.00	0.14	81.53	5.99	5.04	0.00	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	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	2.1.1 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	
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	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	
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	0.06	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	
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	0.06	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	
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	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	
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	216.71	26.11	9.26	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.41	4.40	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	5.91	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	5.33	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	
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	205.47	26.10	9.25		0.00	0.00	4.38	4.38		4.38	0.00	0.00		0.00	
20	Non-financial corporations	13,980.81	1,803.72	1,084.07	27.19	88.34	426.18	10.46	0.47	0.00	0.31	0.49	0.01	0.00	0.01	
21	1.1 Loans and advances	13,381.14	1,714.21	1,027.05	27.19	88.34	404.96	10.43	0.47	0.00	0.30	0.48	0.01	0.00	0.01	
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	595.42	89.36	56.94	0.00	0.00	21.13	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
23	1.3 Equity instruments	4.25	0.14	0.08		0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
24	Households	41,882.58	34,666.15	1,686.64	0.00	1,686.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	33,933.39	33,933.39	1,686.64	0.00	1,686.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	503.91	503.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
27	3. Of which: Car loans	228.86	228.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00									
28	Financing of local authorities	1,385.97	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	
29	B. Housing finance	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	
30	C. Financing of local authorities	17.30	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	
31	Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	20.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	B. Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (included in the denominator)	46,385.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Financial and non-financial companies	20,627.76														
34	1. SMEs and non-financial companies (other than SMEs) not subject to disclosure obligations under the NFIS	16,624.69														
35	1.1. Loans and advances	16,292.60														

Millions EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Reference date of disclosure T-1												
			Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
			Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)					Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)					Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		
36	1.1.1 Of which: loans secured by commercial real estate	4,685.34													
37	1.1.2 Of which: Building renovation loans	0.00													
38	1.2 Debt securities	312.01													
39	1.3 Equity instruments	20.07													
40	2. Counterparties in non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure obligations set out in the NFIS.	4,003.07													
41	2.1 Loans and advances	3,659.37													
42	2.2 Debt securities	380.84													
43	2.3 Equity instruments	6.22													
44	Derivatives	733.21													
45	Interbank call loans	2,174.03													
46	Cash and assets linked to cash	13,245.48													
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	9,605.29													
48	Total assets of the GAR	107,214.78	37,136.56	2,918.71	27.19	1,776.67	510.23	17.15	5.65	0.00	5.34	0.49	0.01	0.00	0.01
49	Assets not included in the calculation of the GAR	16,073.85													
50	Central administrations and supranational issuers	12,701.84													
51	Exposures to central banks	0.00													
52	Trading book	3,372.00													
53	Total assets	123,288.62	37136.56	2918.71	27.19	1776.67	510.23	17.15	5.65	0	5.34	0.49	0.01	0	0.01
	"Off-balance sheet exposures – Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements"														
54	1. Financial guarantees	1,869.81	118.47	100.44	0.00	0.19	42.10	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	2. Assets under management	27,114.73	741.94	173.17	0.00	26.41	70.69	1.72	0.86	0.00	0.32	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	2.1 Of which: Debt securities	1,451.10	577.38	56.43	0.00	2.35	22.79	1.09	0.37	0.00	0.31	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
57	2.2 Of which: Equity instruments	386.18	164.56	116.75	0.00	24.06	47.90	0.63	0.49	0.00	0.01	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T-1																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)										
Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: Statement on use of funds		
Of which: facilitators		Of which: facilitators		Of which: facilitators		Of which: facilitators		Of which: facilitators		Of which: facilitators		Of which: facilitators		Of which: facilitators		Of which: facilitators		
GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																		
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	54.82	0.45	0.00	0.36	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,275.48	2,924.81	27.19	1,776.67	515.95
2	Financial corporations	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	674.42	153.17	0.00	1.68	89.09
3	1. Credit institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	226.56	13.80	0.00	1.55	2.52
4	1.1 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	33.00	1.75	0.00	0.29	0.23
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	193.55	12.05	0.00	1.26	2.29
6	1.3 Equity instruments	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
7	2. Other financial companies	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	447.86	139.38	0.00	0.14	86.57
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	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	2.1.1 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
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	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
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	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
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	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
13	2.2.1 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
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	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
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	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
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.52	13.66	0.00	0.00	4.40
17	2.3.1 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	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	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
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	30.47	13.62		0.00	4.38
20	Non-financial corporations	53.79	0.45	0.00	0.36	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,934.91	1,084.99	27.19	88.34	426.86
21	1.1 Loans and advances	51.87	0.45	0.00	0.36	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,842.09	1,027.96	27.19	88.34	405.63
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.61	56.95	0.00	0.00	21.14
23	1.3 Equity instruments	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.07	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.21	0.08		0.00	0.08
24	Households	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00									34,666.15	1,686.64	0.00	1,686.64	0.00
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00									33,933.39	1,686.64	0.00	1,686.64	0.00
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00									503.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	3. Of which: Car loans													228.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Financing of local authorities	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
29	B. Housing finance	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
30	C. Financing of local authorities	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
31	Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Millions EUR		Reference date of disclosure T-1																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				Of which: To sectors relevant to the taxonomy (eligible according to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				Of which: Environmentally sustainable (conforming to the taxonomy)				
		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition		Of which: facilitators
32	B. Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (included in the denominator)																	
33	Financial and non-financial companies																	
34	1. SMEs and non-financial companies (other than SMEs) not subject to disclosure obligations under the NFIS																	
35	1.1. Loans and advances																	
36	1.1.1 Of which: loans secured by commercial real estate																	
37	1.1.2 Of which: Building renovation loans																	
38	1.2 Debt securities																	
39	1.3 Equity instruments																	
40	2. Counterparties in non-EU countries not subject to the disclosure obligations set out in the NFIS.																	
41	2.1 Loans and advances																	
42	2.2 Debt securities																	
43	2.3 Equity instruments																	
44	Derivatives																	
45	Interbank call loans																	
46	Cash and assets linked to cash																	
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)																	
48	Total assets of the GAR																	
49	Assets not included in the calculation of the GAR																	
50	Central administrations and supranational issuers																	
51	Exposures to central banks																	
52	Trading book																	
53	Total assets																	
	"Off-balance sheet exposures – Companies subject to NFRD disclosure requirements"																	
54	1. Financial guarantees																	
55	2. Assets under management																	
56	2.1 Of which: Debt securities																	
57	2.2 Of which: Equity instruments																	

GAR INFORMATION BY SECTOR – BUSINESS VOLUME

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial corporations		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)
1	A 01.49	—	—			—	—			—	—		
2	A2.10	0.14	0.14			—	—			—	—		
3	B 08.11	0.36	0.33			—	—			—	—		
4	B08.99	—	—			—	—			—	—		
5	C 10.41	—	—			—	—			—	—		
6	C 10.53	—	—			—	—			—	—		
7	C 10.91	0.09	0.09			—	—			—	—		
8	C 11.07	—	—			—	—			—	—		
9	C 19.20	5.76	0.38			—	—			—	—		
10	C 20.17	2.04	0.24			—	—			—	—		
11	C 20.30	—	—			—	—			—	—		
12	C 20.42	—	—			—	—			—	—		
13	C 20.59	—	—			—	—			—	—		
14	C 21.20	—	—			—	—			—	—		
15	C 24.43	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
16	C 30.30	2.91	—			—	—			—	—		
17	C 32.50	—	—			—	—			—	—		
18	C 33.19	0.05	0.03			—	—			—	—		
19	C10.89	2.48	0.11			—	—			—	—		
20	C16	0.17	0.11			—	—			—	—		
21	C17	2.19	2.19			—	—			—	—		
22	C18.11	—	—			—	—			—	—		
23	C20.11	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
24	C20.13	0.37	0.10			—	—			—	—		
25	C20.14	0.23	0.03			—	—			—	—		
26	C20.16	0.02	—			—	—			—	—		
27	C22	0.56	0.01			—	—			—	—		
28	C23	0.88	0.61			—	—			0.01	—		
29	C24.10	31.27	23.61			—	—			—	—		
30	C24.20	1.75	1.73			—	—			—	—		
31	C24.42	0.15	0.15			—	—			—	—		
32	C24.45	1.12	1.05			—	—			—	—		
33	C24.52	1.21	1.13			—	—			—	—		
34	C25	9.91	4.79			0.01	—			0.01	0.01		
35	C26	4.58	0.33			—	—			—	—		
36	C27	4.87	1.00			—	—			—	—		
37	C28	0.17	0.17			—	—			—	—		
38	C29.1	54.26	5.67			—	—			—	—		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial corporations		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)
39	C29.31	—	—			—	—			—	—		
40	C29.32	1.98	1.28			—	—			—	—		
41	C30.1	5.18	2.65			—	—			—	—		
42	C30.2	15.17	15.05			—	—			—	—		
43	C33.12	—	—			—	—			—	—		
44	C33.17	0.01	0.01			—	—			—	—		
45	D35.11	286.19	246.56			0.01	0.01			0.17	0.03		
46	D35.12	11.22	10.58			—	—			—	—		
47	D35.13	90.69	84.39			—	—			—	—		
48	D35.14	0.45	0.30			—	—			—	—		
49	D35.21	0.59	0.03			—	—			—	—		
50	D35.22	0.22	0.11			—	—			—	—		
51	D35.23	0.10	0.06			—	—			—	—		
52	D35.30	0.10	0.09			—	—			—	—		
53	E36.00	26.30	22.05			0.50	0.30			0.30	0.28		
54	E37.00	0.18	0.14			—	—			—	—		
55	E38.11	1.59	1.43			0.05	0.03			0.01	0.01		
56	E39.00	0.02	0.02			—	—			—	—		
57	F41	28.47	8.77			0.06	0.03			0.08	0.05		
58	F42	164.07	49.96			0.34	0.27			0.43	0.14		
59	F43	66.96	38.45			0.89	0.51			1.05	0.26		
60	G 45.11	64.27	7.96			—	—			—	—		
61	G 45.19	0.03	—			—	—			—	—		
62	G 45.20	—	—			—	—			—	—		
63	G 45.31	1.11	—			—	—			—	—		
64	G 45.32	0.01	0.01			—	—			—	—		
65	G 46.12	—	—			—	—			—	—		
66	G 46.17	0.27	—			—	—			—	—		
67	G 46.21	4.10	4.10			—	—			—	—		
68	G 46.49	—	—			—	—			—	—		
69	G 46.51	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
70	G 46.71	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
71	G 46.73	—	—			—	—			—	—		
72	G 46.75	—	—			—	—			—	—		
73	G 46.76	0.04	0.02			—	—			—	—		
74	G 46.77	1.06	0.65			—	—			—	—		
75	G 47.71	—	—			—	—			—	—		
76	G 47.99	0.05	0.01			—	—			—	—		
77	G46.63	—	—			—	—			—	—		
78	G46.69	0.35	0.04			—	—			—	—		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial corporations		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)
79	G46.72	0.96	0.87			—	—			—	—		
80	G46.90	0.65	—			—	—			—	—		
81	G47.11	0.11	0.07			—	—			—	—		
82	G47.19	2.20	1.19			0.10	0.08			0.05	—		
83	G47.42	—	—			—	—			—	—		
84	G47.52	0.33	—			—	—			—	—		
85	H49.10	—	—			—	—			—	—		
86	H49.20	0.35	0.31			—	—			—	—		
87	H49.3.9	1.03	0.31			—	—			—	—		
88	H49.31	105.74	105.74			—	—			—	—		
89	H49.4.1	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
90	H49.50	—	—			—	—			—	—		
91	H51.10	0.04	0.02			—	—			—	—		
92	H52.10	0.07	0.04			—	—			—	—		
93	H52.21	0.20	—			—	—			—	—		
94	H52.23	0.03	0.02			—	—			—	—		
95	H52.29	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
96	H53.20	3.28	1.16			—	—			—	—		
97	I 56.10	1.82	—			—	—			—	—		
98	I55.10	—	—			—	—			—	—		
99	J 58.11	—	—			0.50	0.50			—	—		
100	J58.13	0.01	—			0.04	—			—	—		
101	J59	—	—			—	—			—	—		
102	J60	—	—			1.30	0.03			—	—		
103	J61.10	0.73	0.33			—	—			—	—		
104	J61.20	0.22	0.10			0.06	0.03			—	—		
105	J61.90	2.56	1.87			—	—			—	—		
106	J62	7.61	6.12			0.83	—			—	—		
107	J63.11	—	—			—	—			—	—		
108	K64.20	451,984.00	366,371.00			42.00	26.00			45.00	5.00		
109	K64.99	—	—			—	—			—	—		
110	L68	25,597.00	8,432.00			14.00	1.00			47.00	33.00		
111	M 73.11	—	—			1.00	—			—	—		
112	M69.20	16,122.00	10,476.00			4.40	387.00			27.00	18.00		
113	M70.10	349.00	2.00			—	—			—	—		
114	M70.22	4.49	1.66			0.02	0.01			0.03	—		
115	M71	9.86	8.65			0.24	0.16			0.06	0.04		
116	M72	0.19	0.10			—	—			—	—		
117	M73.12	—	—			—	—			—	—		
118	M74.90	—	—			—	—			—	—		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial corporations		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)
119	N 77.33	0.02	0.02			—	—			—	—		
120	N 80.10	4.89	0.02			—	—			—	—		
121	N 81.10	3.48	2.75			0.06	0.03			0.10	0.10		
122	N 81.21	1.16	0.19			—	—			—	—		
123	N 82.30	—	—			—	—			—	—		
124	N77.11	220.26	16.79			0.08	—			—	—		
125	N77.32	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
126	N77.39	—	—			—	—			—	—		
127	N79.11	0.02	0.02			—	—			—	—		
128	N80.20	17.68	1.77			0.03	—			0.10	0.10		
129	N81.22	—	—			—	—			—	—		
130	N82.11	0.03	0.03			—	—			—	—		
131	N82.99	7.51	4.32			—	—			—	—		
132	Q86.10	—	—			0.21	—			—	—		
133	Q86.90	0.45	0.45			—	—			—	—		
134	Q87	—	—			—	—			—	—		
135	R91	0.17	0.14			—	—			—	—		
136	R93.11	0.12	0.03			—	—			—	—		
137	S96.02	—	—			—	—			—	—		
138	S96.09	3.15	1.41			—	—			—	—		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE +PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE +PPC+BIO)
1	A 01.49	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
2	A2.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.14	0.14		
3	B 08.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.36	0.32		
4	B08.99	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
5	C 10.41	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
6	C 10.53	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
7	C 10.91	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.09	0.09		
8	C 11.07	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
9	C 19.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			5.76	0.38		
10	C 20.17	—	—			—	—			—	—			2.04	0.24		
11	C 20.30	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
12	C 20.42	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
13	C 20.59	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
14	C 21.20	—	—			1.38	—			—	—			1.38	—		
15	C 24.43	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	—		
16	C 30.30	—	—			—	—			—	—			2.91	—		
17	C 32.50	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	—		
18	C 33.19	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.05	0.04		
19	C10.89	3.11	—			—	—			—	—			5.60	0.11		
20	C16	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.18	0.12		
21	C17	—	—			—	—			—	—			2.19	2.19		
22	C18.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
23	C20.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
24	C20.13	—	—			0.08	—			—	—			0.46	0.10		
25	C20.14	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.23	0.03		
26	C20.16	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.02	—		
27	C22	1.61	—			—	—			—	—			2.16	0.01		
28	C23	0.02	—			—	—			—	—			0.91	0.62		
29	C24.10	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			31.29	23.61		
30	C24.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.75	1.73		
31	C24.42	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.15	0.15		
32	C24.45	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.12	1.05		
33	C24.52	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.21	1.13		
34	C25	0.02	—			—	—			—	—			9.95	4.80		
35	C26	—	—			—	—			—	—			4.58	0.33		
36	C27	1.11	0.12			0.01	—			—	—			5.99	1.12		
37	C28	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.17	0.17		
38	C29.1	1.19	1.10			—	—			—	—			55.45	6.78		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE +PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE +PPC+BIO)
39	C29.31	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
40	C29.32	0.08	0.08			—	—			—	—			2.07	1.36		
41	C30.1	—	—			—	—			—	—			5.18	2.65		
42	C30.2	—	—			—	—			—	—			15.17	15.05		
43	C33.12	0.04	—			—	—			—	—			0.05	—		
44	C33.17	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	0.01		
45	D35.11	—	—			0.02	—			0.01	—			286.39	246.60		
46	D35.12	—	—			—	—			—	—			11.22	10.58		
47	D35.13	—	—			—	—			—	—			90.69	84.39		
48	D35.14	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.45	0.30		
49	D35.21	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.59	0.03		
50	D35.22	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.22	0.11		
51	D35.23	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.10	0.06		
52	D35.30	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.10	0.09		
53	E36.00	0.38	0.11			0.57	0.35			—	—			28.05	23.09		
54	E37.00	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.17	0.14		
55	E38.11	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			1.66	1.47		
56	E39.00	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.02	0.01		
57	F41	0.32	0.04			0.02	—			0.01	—			28.96	8.89		
58	F42	0.90	0.02			0.08	—			0.02	—			165.84	50.39		
59	F43	4.44	0.12			0.33	0.20			0.02	—			73.69	39.54		
60	G 45.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			64.27	7.96		
61	G 45.19	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.03	—		
62	G 45.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
63	G 45.31	0.03	—			—	—			—	—			1.13	—		
64	G 45.32	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	0.01		
65	G 46.12	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
66	G 46.17	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.27	—		
67	G 46.21	—	—			—	—			—	—			4.10	4.10		
68	G 46.49	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
69	G 46.51	0.09	0.09			—	—			—	—			0.10	0.10		
70	G 46.71	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	—		
71	G 46.73	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
72	G 46.75	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
73	G 46.76	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.04	0.02		
74	G 46.77	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.06	0.65		
75	G 47.71	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
76	G 47.99	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.05	0.01		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE +PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environment ally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE +PPC+BIO)
77	G46.63	0.03	—			—	—			—	—			0.03	—		
78	G46.69	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.34	0.04		
79	G46.72	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.96	0.87		
80	G46.90	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.65	—		
81	G47.11	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			0.12	0.07		
82	G47.19	0.29	—			—	—			—	—			2.65	1.27		
83	G47.42	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
84	G47.52	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			0.34	—		
85	H49.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
86	H49.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.35	0.31		
87	H49.3.9	—	—			—	—			0.34	—			1.37	0.31		
88	H49.31	—	—			—	—			—	—			105.74	105.74		
89	H49.4.1	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	—		
90	H49.50	0.16	0.16			—	—			—	—			0.16	0.16		
91	H51.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.04	0.02		
92	H52.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.08	0.04		
93	H52.21	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.20	—		
94	H52.23	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.03	0.02		
95	H52.29	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.02	—		
96	H53.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			3.28	1.16		
97	I 56.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.82	—		
98	I55.10	—	—			—	—			43.73	—			43.73	—		
99	J 58.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.50	0.50		
100	J58.13	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.05	—		
101	J59	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
102	J60	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.30	0.03		
103	J61.10	0.35	0.20			—	—			—	—			1.08	0.53		
104	J61.20	0.10	0.06			—	—			—	—			0.39	0.19		
105	J61.90	4.52	3.18			0.17	0.17			—	—			7.25	5.22		
106	J62	0.02	—			—	—			—	—			8.46	6.12		
107	J63.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
108	K64.20	206.00	43.00			1.00	—			3.00	—			45,496.00	36,711.00		
109	K64.99	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
110	L68	206.00	35.00			16.00	3.00			16.00	—			2,859.00	914.00		
111	M 73.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.00	—		
112	M69.20	47.00	0.10			155.00	23.00			1.00	—			2,283.00	1,486.00		
113	M70.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			35.00	—		
114	M70.22	0.08	0.01			—	—			0.97	—			5.59	1.68		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
115	M71	0.10	0.02			—	—			—	—			10.27	8.87		
116	M72	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			0.20	0.10		
117	M73.12	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
118	M74.90	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
119	N 77.33	0.50	0.50			—	—			—	—			0.52	0.52		
120	N 80.10	0.06	—			—	—			—	—			4.95	0.02		
121	N 81.10	0.10	0.05			0.25	0.15			—	—			3.98	3.08		
122	N 81.21	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.16	0.19		
123	N 82.30	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
124	N77.11	117.12	7.47			—	—			—	—			337.45	24.26		
125	N77.32	0.68	—			—	—			—	—			0.69	—		
126	N77.39	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
127	N79.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.02	0.02		
128	N80.20	0.09	0.05			0.26	0.16			—	—			18.16	2.08		
129	N81.22	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
130	N82.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.03	0.03		
131	N82.99	—	—			3.56	—			—	—			11.06	4.32		
132	Q86.10	—	—			0.07	—			—	—			0.29	—		
133	Q86.90	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.45	0.45		
134	Q87	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
135	R91	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.17	0.14		
136	R93.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.12	0.03		
137	S96.02	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
138	S96.09	—	—			—	—			—	—			3.15	1.41		

GAR INFORMATION BY SECTOR - CAPEX

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA).				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial corporations		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)
1	A 01.49	—	—			—	—			—	—		
2	A2.10	0.21	0.21			—	—			—	—		
3	B 08.11	0.61	0.59			—	—			—	—		
4	B08.99	—	—			—	—			—	—		
5	C 10.41	—	—			—	—			—	—		
6	C 10.53	0.04	—			—	—			—	—		
7	C 10.82	0.04	—			—	—			—	—		
8	C 10.86	—	—			—	—			—	—		
9	C 10.91	—	—			—	—			—	—		
10	C 11.07	—	—			—	—			—	—		
11	C 13.20	—	—			—	—			—	—		
12	C 13.99	0.44	0.36			0.01	0.01			—	—		
13	C 14.13	0.23	0.10			—	—			—	—		
14	C 18.12	—	—			—	—			—	—		
15	C 19.20	20.70	16.15			—	—			—	—		
16	C 20.17	14.76	11.72			—	—			—	—		
17	C 20.30	0.02	—			—	—			—	—		
18	C 20.42	—	—			—	—			—	—		
19	C 20.59	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
20	C 21.20	0.09	0.01			—	—			—	—		
21	C 24.43	—	—			—	—			—	—		
22	C 30.30	2.52	—			—	—			—	—		
23	C 32.50	0.01	—			—	—			—	—		
24	C 33.19	0.05	0.03			—	—			—	—		
25	C10.89	1.97	0.11			—	—			—	—		
26	C16	0.30	0.25			—	—			—	—		
27	C17	3.70	3.40			0.01	0.01			—	—		
28	C18.11	—	—			—	—			—	—		
29	C20.11	0.03	0.03			—	—			—	—		
30	C20.13	0.09	0.03			0.15	0.15			—	—		
31	C20.14	1.71	1.36			—	—			—	—		
32	C20.16	0.11	0.09			—	—			—	—		
33	C22	0.50	0.10			—	—			—	—		
34	C23	2.30	0.66			—	—			—	—		
35	C24.10	31.18	25.33			—	—			—	—		
36	C24.20	0.71	0.71			—	—			—	—		
37	C24.42	0.39	0.39			—	—			—	—		
38	C24.45	1.20	1.15			—	—			—	—		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial corporations		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)
39	C24.52	1.29	1.23			—	—			—	—		
40	C25	9.96	9.71			—	—			—	—		
41	C26	6.55	1.52			—	—			—	—		
42	C27	4.68	1.60			—	—			—	—		
43	C28	0.19	0.14			—	—			—	—		
44	C29.1	56.02	13.07			—	—			—	—		
45	C29.31	—	—			—	—			—	—		
46	C29.32	10.10	2.60			—	—			—	—		
47	C30.1	5.16	3.41			—	—			—	—		
48	C30.2	14.49	14.38			—	—			—	—		
49	C33.12	0.05	—			—	—			—	—		
50	C33.17	0.01	0.01			—	—			—	—		
51	D35.11	365.63	361.42			—	—			0.01	—		
52	D35.12	11.74	11.67			—	—			—	—		
53	D35.13	94.77	93.13			—	—			—	—		
54	D35.14	2.59	2.54			—	—			—	—		
55	D35.21	0.76	0.35			—	—			—	—		
56	D35.22	0.66	0.59			—	—			—	—		
57	D35.23	0.28	0.26			—	—			—	—		
58	D35.30	0.15	0.15			—	—			—	—		
59	E36.00	26.17	23.24			0.20	0.20			0.31	0.27		
60	E37.00	0.15	0.14			—	—			—	—		
61	E38.11	1.65	1.64			0.03	0.02			—	—		
62	E39.00	0.04	0.02			—	—			—	—		
63	F41	8.64	5.50			0.03	0.01			0.02	0.01		
64	F42	49.03	33.51			0.03	0.02			0.41	0.01		
65	F43	52.96	33.99			0.35	0.34			0.44	0.16		
66	G 45.11	69.57	22.84			—	—			—	—		
67	G 45.19	0.03	0.01			—	—			—	—		
68	G 45.20	—	—			—	—			—	—		
69	G 45.31	1.16	—			—	—			—	—		
70	G 45.32	0.01	0.01			—	—			—	—		
71	G 46.12	—	—			—	—			—	—		
72	G 46.17	0.43	0.04			—	—			—	—		
73	G 46.21	6.39	6.39			0.01	0.01			—	—		
74	G 46.34	0.17	0.02			—	—			—	—		
75	G 46.39	0.53	—			—	—			—	—		
76	G 46.42	0.01	0.01			—	—			—	—		
77	G 46.43	—	—			—	—			—	—		
78	G 46.45	0.76	0.07			—	—			—	—		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial corporations		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)
79	G 46.46	—	—			—	—			—	—		
80	G 46.49	0.05	—			—	—			—	—		
81	G 46.51	1.87	0.05			—	—			—	—		
82	G 46.71	0.04	0.03			—	—			—	—		
83	G 46.73	—	—			—	—			—	—		
84	G 46.75	—	—			—	—			—	—		
85	G 46.76	0.06	0.05			—	—			—	—		
86	G 46.77	1.90	1.05			—	—			—	—		
87	G 47.29	0.82	0.19			—	—			—	—		
88	G 47.71	0.15	0.15			—	—			—	—		
89	G 47.99	0.39	0.31			—	—			—	—		
90	G46.63	0.04	—			—	—			—	—		
91	G46.69	2.49	1.98			—	—			—	—		
92	G46.72	1.65	0.89			—	—			—	—		
93	G46.90	0.69	—			—	—			—	—		
94	G47.11	20.44	2.83			2.63	—			—	—		
95	G47.19	3.20	0.34			0.01	0.01			0.15	—		
96	G47.42	—	—			—	—			—	—		
97	G47.52	8.27	—			—	—			—	—		
98	H49.10	—	—			—	—			—	—		
99	H49.20	0.35	0.31			—	—			—	—		
100	H49.3.9	1.43	0.31			—	—			—	—		
101	H49.31	107.73	107.73			—	—			—	—		
102	H49.4.1	0.01	0.01			—	—			—	—		
103	H49.50	0.69	0.66			—	—			—	—		
104	H51.10	0.03	0.03			—	—			—	—		
105	H52.10	0.04	0.02			—	—			—	—		
106	H52.21	1.27	—			—	—			—	—		
107	H52.23	0.01	0.01			—	—			—	—		
108	H52.29	0.05	—			—	—			—	—		
109	H53.20	2.51	1.78			—	—			—	—		
110	I 56.10	0.55	—			—	—			—	—		
111	I55.10	1.18	0.24			—	—			—	—		
112	J 58.11	—	—			—	—			—	—		
113	J58.13	0.02	—			—	—			—	—		
114	J59	—	—			—	—			—	—		
115	J60	0.12	0.01			10.09	0.07			—	—		
116	J61.10	0.29	0.07			—	—			—	—		
117	J61.20	0.22	0.04			0.03	0.01			—	—		
118	J61.90	1.09	0.63			—	—			—	—		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial corporations		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (WTR)
119	J62	6.65	5.90			—	—			—	—		
120	J63.11	—	—			—	—			—	—		
121	K64.20	674.20	629.15			0.16	0.15			0.19	0.02		
122	K64.99	—	—			—	—			—	—		
123	L68	16.43	7.24			0.15	—			0.41	0.24		
124	M 73.11	0.71	—			0.08	—			—	—		
125	M69.20	15.62	10.25			0.38	0.13			0.22	0.18		
126	M70.10	1.22	0.85			0.03	0.03			—	—		
127	M70.22	1.51	0.81			—	—			0.01	—		
128	M71	10.27	10.03			0.12	0.11			0.01	—		
129	M72	0.11	0.06			—	—			—	—		
130	M73.12	—	—			—	—			—	—		
131	M74.90	—	—			—	—			—	—		
132	N 77.33	3.47	0.25			—	—			—	—		
133	N 80.10	1.44	0.01			—	—			—	—		
134	N 81.10	3.58	2.81			0.02	0.02			0.11	0.11		
135	N 81.21	0.16	0.04			—	—			—	—		
136	N 81.29	—	—			—	—			—	—		
137	N 82.30	—	—			—	—			—	—		
138	N77.11	338.72	43.63			—	—			—	—		
139	N77.32	0.74	—			—	—			—	—		
140	N77.39	—	—			—	—			—	—		
141	N79.11	0.06	0.06			—	—			—	—		
142	N80.20	5.11	1.64			—	—			0.12	0.12		
143	N81.22	—	—			—	—			—	—		
144	N82.11	0.24	0.24			—	—			—	—		
145	N82.99	11.10	10.46			—	—			—	—		
146	Q86.10	0.10	—			0.21	—			—	—		
147	Q86.90	0.46	0.46			—	—			—	—		
148	Q87	—	—			—	—			—	—		
149	R91	0.15	0.14			—	—			—	—		
150	R93.11	0.51	0.46			—	—			—	—		
151	S 96.01	0.70	0.57			0.02	0.02			—	—		
152	S96.02	—	—			—	—			—	—		
153	S96.09	2.68	2.29			—	—			—	—		

Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
	Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
1	A 01.49	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
2	A2.10	0.14	—		—	—			—	—			0.35	0.21		
3	B 08.11	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.61	0.59		
4	B08.99	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
5	C 10.41	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
6	C 10.53	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.04	—		
7	C 10.82	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.04	—		
8	C 10.86	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
9	C 10.91	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
10	C 11.07	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
11	C 13.20	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
12	C 13.99	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.45	0.37		
13	C 14.13	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.23	0.10		
14	C 18.12	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
15	C 19.20	—	—		—	—			—	—			20.70	16.15		
16	C 20.17	—	—		—	—			—	—			14.76	11.72		
17	C 20.30	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.02	—		
18	C 20.42	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
19	C 20.59	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.01	—		
20	C 21.20	—	—		0.92	—			—	—			1.02	0.01		
21	C 24.43	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
22	C 30.30	—	—		—	—			—	—			2.52	—		
23	C 32.50	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.02	—		
24	C 33.19	—	—		0.01	0.01			—	—			0.06	0.04		
25	C10.89	4.35	—		—	—			—	—			6.32	0.11		
26	C16	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.31	0.26		
27	C17	2.23	0.02		—	—			0.01	—			5.95	3.43		
28	C18.11	—	—		—	—			—	—			—	—		
29	C20.11	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.03	0.03		
30	C20.13	—	—		0.07	—			—	—			0.30	0.18		
31	C20.14	—	—		—	—			—	—			1.71	1.36		
32	C20.16	—	—		—	—			—	—			0.11	0.09		
33	C22	1.61	—		—	—			—	—			2.11	0.10		

Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
34	C23	0.02	—			—	—			—	—			2.32	0.66		
35	C24.10	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			31.19	25.33		
36	C24.20	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			0.72	0.71		
37	C24.42	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.39	0.39		
38	D35.14	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.20	1.15		
39	D35.21	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.29	1.23		
40	D35.22	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			9.97	9.72		
41	D35.23	—	—			—	—			—	—			6.55	1.52		
42	D35.30	0.56	0.06			—	—			—	—			5.24	1.66		
43	E36.00	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.19	0.14		
44	E37.00	—	—			—	—			—	—			56.02	13.07		
45	E38.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
46	E38.21	0.01	0.01			—	—			—	—			10.11	2.61		
47	E39.00	—	—			—	—			—	—			5.16	3.41		
48	F41	—	—			—	—			—	—			14.49	14.38		
49	F42	0.05	—			—	—			—	—			0.10	—		
50	F43	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	0.01		
51	G 45.11	0.03	—			—	—			—	—			365.68	361.42		
52	G 45.19	—	—			—	—			—	—			11.74	11.67		
53	G 45.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			94.77	93.13		
54	G 45.32	—	—			—	—			—	—			2.59	2.54		
55	G 45.40	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.76	0.35		
56	G 46.12	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.66	0.59		
57	G 46.19	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.28	0.26		
58	G 46.39	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.15	0.15		
59	G 46.42	0.34	0.14			0.78	0.62			—	—			27.81	24.47		
60	G 46.43	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.15	0.14		
61	G 46.77	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.69	1.66		
62	G 47.29	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.04	0.02		
63	G 47.71	0.30	0.02			—	—			0.01	—			9.00	5.54		
64	G46.52	0.55	0.01			—	—			0.01	—			50.02	33.56		
65	G46.63	4.19	0.12			0.43	0.34			0.09	—			58.47	34.95		
66	G46.69	—	—			—	—			—	—			69.57	22.84		

Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
67	G46.72	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.03	0.01		
68	G46.90	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
69	G47.11	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			1.17	—		
70	G47.19	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	0.01		
71	G47.42	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
72	G47.52	0.02	—			—	—			—	—			0.46	0.04		
73	H49.31	4.19	0.03			—	—			0.02	—			10.61	6.43		
74	H49.50	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.17	0.02		
75	H51.10	0.01	—			—	—			—	—			0.54	—		
76	H52.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	0.01		
77	H52.21	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
78	H52.23	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.76	0.07		
79	H52.29	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
80	I55.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.06	—		
81	J58.13	0.02	0.02			—	—			—	—			1.90	0.07		
82	J59	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.04	0.03		
83	J60	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
84	J61.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
85	J61.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.06	0.05		
86	J61.90	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.90	1.05		
87	J62	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.82	0.19		
88	J63.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.15	0.15		
89	K64.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.39	0.31		
90	L68	0.04	—			—	—			—	—			0.08	—		
91	M69.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			2.49	1.98		
92	M70.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.65	0.89		
93	M70.22	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.69	—		
94	M71	0.08	0.03			—	—			—	—			23.16	2.85		
95	M72	0.03	—			—	—			—	—			3.38	0.35		
96	M73.12	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
97	M74.90	—	—			—	—			—	—			8.27	—		
98	N 80.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
99	N 81.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.35	0.31		

	Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)	Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
100	N 81.21	—	—			—	—			0.90	—			2.33	0.31		
101	N77.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			107.73	107.73		
102	N77.32	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.01	0.01		
103	N77.39	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.69	0.66		
104	N79.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.03	0.03		
105	N80.20	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.04	0.02		
106	N81.22	2.49	—			—	—			—	—			3.76	—		
107	N82.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.02	0.01		
108	N82.99	0.11	0.01			—	—			—	—			0.16	0.01		
109	Q87	—	—			—	—			—	—			2.51	1.78		
110	R 92.00	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.55	—		
111	R91	—	—			—	—			50.68	—			51.86	0.24		
112	R93.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
113	S 96.01	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.02	—		
114	S96.02	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
115	S96.09	—	—			—	—			—	—			10.21	0.08		
116	J61.10	1.37	1.21			—	—			—	—			1.66	1.28		
117	J61.20	0.40	0.35			—	—			—	—			0.65	0.40		
118	J61.90	6.57	5.78			0.07	0.07			—	—			7.73	6.48		
119	J62	0.02	0.01			—	—			—	—			6.68	5.90		
120	J63.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
121	K64.20	3.08	1.68			—	—			0.01	—			677.64	631.01		
122	K64.99	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
123	L68	2.06	0.28			0.07	—			0.03	—			19.15	7.77		
124	M 73.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.79	—		
125	M69.20	0.44	0.12			1.67	0.41			—	—			18.34	11.08		
126	M70.10	0.22	—			—	—			—	—			1.46	0.87		
127	M70.22	0.06	0.01			—	—			1.14	—			2.72	0.82		
128	M71	0.03	—			—	—			—	—			10.43	10.15		
129	M72	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.11	0.06		
130	M73.12	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
131	M74.90	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
132	N 77.33	0.12	0.12			—	—			—	—			3.59	0.37		

Breakdown by sector – NACE four-digit level (code and designation)		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to the NFRD)		SMEs and other non-financial companies not subject to the NFRD	
		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CE)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)	Millions EUR	Of which: environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA+WTR+CE+PPC+BIO)
133	N 80.10	—	—			—	—			—	—			1.44	0.01		
134	N 81.10	0.13	0.06			0.34	0.27			—	—			4.18	3.28		
135	N 81.21	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.16	0.04		
136	N 81.29	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
137	N 82.30	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
138	N77.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			338.72	43.63		
139	N77.32	0.84	—			—	—			—	—			1.58	—		
140	N77.39	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
141	N79.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.06	0.06		
142	N80.20	0.14	0.07			0.37	0.29			—	—			5.74	2.12		
143	N81.22	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
144	N82.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.24	0.24		
145	N82.99	0.11	—			1.14	—			—	—			12.35	10.46		
146	Q86.10	0.02	—			0.04	—			—	—			0.37	—		
147	Q86.90	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.46	0.46		
148	Q87	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
149	R91	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.15	0.14		
150	R93.11	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.51	0.46		
151	S 96.01	—	—			—	—			—	—			0.72	0.60		
152	S96.02	—	—			—	—			—	—			—	—		
153	S96.09	—	—			—	—			—	—			2.68	2.29		

KEY GAR INDICATOR – STOCK (BUSINESS VOLUME)

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T											
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR												
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	63.90 %	7.00 %	– %	5.30 %	0.90 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
2	Financial corporations	23.30 %	6.10 %	– %	0.10 %	4.20 %	0.40 %	0.40 %	– %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %
3	1. Credit institutions	16.90 %	1.30 %	– %	0.20 %	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	6.90 %	0.70 %	– %	0.10 %	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	22.30 %	1.70 %	– %	0.20 %	0.20 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
7	2. Other financial companies	26.70 %	8.70 %		0.10 %	6.30 %	0.60 %	0.60 %		0.60 %	– %	– %	– %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %		– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	12.10 %	3.30 %		– %	– %	1.50 %	1.50 %		1.50 %	– %	– %	– %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	0.50 %	0.40 %	– %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	12.90 %	3.50 %	– %	– %	– %	1.60 %	1.60 %	– %	1.60 %	– %	– %	– %
20	Non-financial corporations	13.30 %	8.00 %		1.40 %	3.10 %	0.10 %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %
21	1.1 Loans and advances	13.20 %	8.00 %	0.20 %	1.40 %	3.00 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	19.50 %	10.40 %	– %	– %	9.00 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
23	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
24	Households	85.00 %	7.10 %		7.10 %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %		– %
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	100.00 %	8.60 %	– %	8.60 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %			
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %			
27	3. Of which: Car loans	100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %			
28	Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %							
29	B. Housing finance	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
30	C. Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
32	Total assets of the GAR	34.60 %	3.80 %	– %	2.90 %	0.50 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T																		
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)						
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered		
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)												
	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators								
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																			
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	64.30 %	7.10 %	– %	5.30 %	0.90 %	54.00 %	
2	Financial corporations	0.20 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	23.90 %	6.60 %	– %	0.10 %	4.50 %	3.00 %	
3	1. Credit institutions	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	17.10 %	1.30 %	– %	0.20 %	0.20 %	1.00 %	
4	1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	6.90 %	0.70 %	– %	0.10 %	0.20 %	– %	
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	22.50 %	1.70 %	– %	0.20 %	0.20 %	1.00 %	
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
7	2. Other financial companies	0.20 %	0.10 %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	27.60 %	9.40 %		0.10 %	6.90 %	2.00 %	
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	13.60 %	4.80 %		– %	1.50 %	– %	
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.60 %	0.50 %	– %	– %	0.40 %	– %	
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	14.50 %	5.10 %	– %	– %	1.60 %	– %	
20	Non-financial corporations	1.10 %	0.10 %		– %	0.10 %	– %		– %	0.30 %	– %		– %	14.90 %	8.20 %		1.40 %	3.10 %	12.00 %	
21	1.1 Loans and advances	1.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.30 %	– %	– %	– %	14.80 %	8.10 %	0.20 %	1.40 %	3.00 %	12.00 %	
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.30 %	0.20 %	– %	– %	1.60 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	21.40 %	10.60 %	– %	– %	9.00 %		
23	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
24	Households	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	85.00 %	7.10 %		7.10 %	– %	38.00 %	
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %									100.00 %	8.60 %	– %	8.60 %	– %	31.00 %	
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	– %	– %	– %	– %									100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
27	3. Of which: Car loans	– %	– %	– %	– %									100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	1.00 %	
28	Financing of local authorities													– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	2.00 %	

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T																		
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)						
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered	
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)												
Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators										
29	B. Housing finance	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	
30	C. Financing of local authorities	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	
32	Total assets of the GAR	0.10 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	34.80 %	3.80 %	- %	2.90 %	0.50 %	100.00 %	

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T-1												
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR													
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	60.30 %	4.10 %	– %	2.90 %	0.70 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
2	Financial corporations	18.60 %	2.70 %	– %	– %	1.60 %	0.20 %	0.10 %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
3	1. Credit institutions	21.90 %	1.10 %	– %	0.10 %	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	16.00 %	0.70 %	– %	0.10 %	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	23.40 %	1.20 %	– %	0.10 %	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
7	2. Other financial companies	17.30 %	3.40 %		– %	2.20 %	0.30 %	0.20 %		0.20 %	– %	– %		– %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	13.40 %	2.20 %		– %	– %	2.00 %	2.00 %		2.00 %	– %	– %		– %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	0.50 %	0.30 %	– %	0.30 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	14.10 %	2.30 %	– %	– %	– %	2.10 %	2.10 %	– %	2.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
20	Non-financial corporations	9.70 %	5.20 %		0.60 %	2.50 %	0.10 %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
21	1.1 Loans and advances	9.70 %	5.10 %	0.20 %	0.60 %	2.50 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	11.60 %	7.60 %	– %	– %	3.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
23	1.3 Equity instruments	2.60 %	2.10 %	– %	– %	2.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
24	Households	82.80 %	4.00 %		4.00 %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	100.00 %	5.00 %	– %	5.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
27	3. Of which: Car loans	100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
28	Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %								
29	B. Housing finance	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
30	C. Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
32	Total assets of the GAR	34.20 %	2.30 %	– %	1.70 %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T-1																		
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)						
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)						Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)						
Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators						
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																			
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	60.70 %	4.20 %	– %	2.90 %	0.70 %	57.00 %	
2	Financial corporations	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	18.90 %	2.90 %	– %	– %	1.70 %	3.00 %	
3	1. Credit institutions	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	22.00 %	1.10 %	– %	0.10 %	0.10 %	1.00 %	
4	1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	16.00 %	0.70 %	– %	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %	
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	23.50 %	1.20 %	– %	0.10 %	0.10 %	1.00 %	
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
7	2. Other financial companies	0.10 %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	17.60 %	3.60 %		– %	2.40 %	2.00 %	
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	15.40 %	4.20 %		– %	2.00 %	– %	
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.60 %	0.40 %	– %	– %	0.40 %	– %	
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	16.20 %	4.40 %	– %	– %	2.10 %	– %	
20	Non-financial corporations	0.90 %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	0.40 %	– %		– %	11.20 %	5.30 %		0.60 %	2.60 %	13.00 %	
21	1.1 Loans and advances	0.90 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %	11.10 %	5.20 %	0.20 %	0.60 %	2.50 %	12.00 %	
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	0.60 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	12.30 %	7.60 %	– %	– %	3.00 %	1.00 %	
23	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	3.90 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	6.60 %	2.10 %	– %	– %	2.10 %	– %	
24	Households	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	82.80 %	4.00 %		4.00 %	– %	39.00 %	
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %									100 %	5.00 %	– %	5.00 %	– %	32.00 %	

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T-1																				
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)								
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered				
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators	
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	— %	— %	— %	— %									100 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %		
27	3. Of which: Car loans	— %	— %	— %	— %									100 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	
28	Financing of local authorities																— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	1.00 %
29	B. Housing finance	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %		
30	C. Financing of local authorities	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %		
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %		
32	Total assets of the GAR	0.10 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	0.10 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	34.40 %	2.40 %	— %	1.70 %	0.40 %	100.00 %		

KEY GAR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR IN TERMS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T												
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR													
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	64.50 %	7.90 %	– %	5.30 %	0.90 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
2	Financial corporations	24.20 %	9.10 %	– %	0.20 %	4.70 %	0.40 %	0.40 %	– %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
3	1. Credit institutions	17.20 %	1.60 %	– %	0.20 %	0.30 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	7.10 %	1.00 %	– %	0.10 %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	22.50 %	2.00 %	– %	0.20 %	0.30 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
7	2. Other financial companies	28.00 %	13.10 %		0.20 %	7.10 %	0.60 %	0.50 %		0.50 %	– %	– %		– %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	12.50 %	4.70 %		– %	– %	1.50 %	1.50 %		1.50 %	– %	– %		– %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	0.50 %	0.40 %	– %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	13.30 %	5.00 %	– %	– %	– %	1.60 %	1.60 %	– %	1.60 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
20	Non-financial corporations	15.90 %	11.50 %		1.50 %	3.20 %	0.10 %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
21	1.1 Loans and advances	15.70 %	11.40 %	0.20 %	1.50 %	3.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	27.10 %	19.90 %	– %	– %	9.80 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
23	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
24	Households	85.00 %	7.10 %		7.10 %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	100.00 %	8.60 %	– %	8.60 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
27	3. Of which: Car loans	100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T											
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)		
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)		
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators
28	Financing of local authorities	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
29	B. Housing finance	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
30	C. Financing of local authorities	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
32	Total assets of the GAR	34.90 %	4.30 %	- %	2.90 %	0.50 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T																	
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators	
	<u>GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR</u>																		
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	64.70 %	8.00 %	– %	5.30 %	0.90 %	54.00 %
2	Financial corporations	0.50 %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	25.10 %	9.80 %	– %	0.20 %	5.10 %	3.00 %
3	1. Credit institutions	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	17.30 %	1.60 %	– %	0.20 %	0.30 %	1.00 %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	7.10 %	1.00 %	– %	0.10 %	0.40 %	– %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	22.80 %	2.00 %	– %	0.20 %	0.30 %	1.00 %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
7	2. Other financial companies	0.70 %	0.60 %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	29.30 %	14.20 %		0.20 %	7.70 %	2.00 %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T																	
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		Proportion of total assets covered
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	14.00 %	6.20 %		- %	1.50 %	- %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.60 %	0.50 %	- %	- %	0.40 %	- %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	14.90 %	6.60 %	- %	- %	1.60 %	- %
20	Non-financial corporations	0.30 %	0.10 %		- %	- %	- %		- %	0.40 %	- %		- %	16.70 %	11.60 %		1.50 %	3.20 %	12.00 %
21	1.1 Loans and advances	0.30 %	0.10 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.40 %	- %	- %	- %	16.50 %	11.50 %	0.20 %	1.50 %	3.10 %	12.00 %
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.90 %	0.70 %	- %	- %	0.50 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	28.50 %	20.60 %	- %	- %	9.90 %	- %
23	1.3 Equity instruments	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
24	Households	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	85.00 %	7.10 %		7.10 %	- %	38.00 %
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	- %	- %	- %	- %									100.00 %	8.60 %	- %	8.60 %	- %	31.00 %
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	- %	- %	- %	- %									100.00 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
27	3. Of which: Car loans	- %	- %	- %	- %									100.00 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	1.00 %
28	Financing of local authorities													- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	2.00 %
29	B. Housing finance	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
30	C. Financing of local authorities	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
32	Total assets of the GAR	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	35.00 %	4.30 %	- %	2.90 %	0.50 %	100.00 %

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T-1												
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR													
	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.													
1		61.10 %	4.80 %	– %	2.90 %	0.80 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
2	Financial corporations	18.70 %	4.20 %	– %	– %	2.40 %	0.20 %	0.10 %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
3	1. Credit institutions	22.10 %	1.30 %	– %	0.20 %	0.20 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	16.10 %	0.80 %	– %	0.10 %	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	23.60 %	1.50 %	– %	0.20 %	0.30 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %		– %	– %
7	2. Other financial companies	17.40 %	5.30 %	– %	– %	3.20 %	0.20 %	0.20 %	– %	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %		– %	– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %		– %	– %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	12.00 %	4.30 %	– %	– %	– %	2.00 %	2.00 %	– %	2.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	0.30 %	0.30 %	– %	– %	0.10 %	0.50 %	0.30 %	– %	0.30 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	12.70 %	4.50 %		– %	– %	2.10 %	2.10 %		2.10 %	– %	– %		– %
20	Non-financial corporations	12.90 %	7.80 %	0.20 %	0.60 %	3.00 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
21	1.1 Loans and advances	12.80 %	7.70 %	0.20 %	0.70 %	3.00 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	15.00 %	9.60 %	– %	– %	3.50 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
23	1.3 Equity instruments	3.40 %	1.90 %		– %	1.90 %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
24	Households	82.80 %	4.00 %	– %	4.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	100.00 %	5.00 %	– %	5.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
27	3. Of which: Car loans	100.00 %	– %	– %	– %	– %								
28	Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
29	B. Housing finance	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T-1											
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate change adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)		
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)		
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds
30	C. Financing of local authorities	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
32	Total assets of the GAR	34.60 %	2.70 %	- %	1.70 %	0.50 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T-1																	
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)							
		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																		
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	61.30 %	4.80 %	– %	2.90 %	0.80 %	57.00 %
2	Financial corporations	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	18.90 %	4.30 %	– %	– %	2.50 %	3.00 %
3	1. Credit institutions	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	22.10 %	1.30 %	– %	0.20 %	0.20 %	1.00 %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	16.10 %	0.90 %	– %	0.10 %	0.10 %	– %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	23.60 %	1.50 %	– %	0.20 %	0.30 %	1.00 %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
7	2. Other financial companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	17.70 %	5.50 %	– %	– %	3.40 %	2.00 %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)		Reference date of disclosure T-1																		
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)						
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)						Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)						
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	14.10 %	6.30 %	- %	- %	2.00 %	- %	- %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.80 %	0.60 %	- %	- %	0.40 %	- %	- %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	14.80 %	6.60 %		- %	2.10 %	- %	- %
20	Non-financial corporations	0.40 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.50 %	- %	- %	- %	13.80 %	7.80 %	0.20 %	0.60 %	3.10 %		13.00 %
21	1.1 Loans and advances	0.40 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.50 %	- %	- %	- %	13.80 %	7.70 %	0.20 %	0.70 %	3.00 %		12.00 %
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	0.30 %	- %	- %	- %	0.20 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	15.60 %	9.60 %	- %	- %	3.60 %		1.00 %
23	1.3 Equity instruments	- %	- %		- %	1.60 %	- %		- %	- %	- %		- %	5.00 %	1.90 %		- %	1.90 %		- %
24	Households	- %	- %	- %	- %									82.80 %	4.00 %	- %	4.00 %	- %		39.00 %
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	- %	- %	- %	- %									100.00 %	5.00 %	- %	5.00 %	- %		32.00 %
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	- %	- %	- %	- %									100.00 %	- %	- %	- %	- %		- %
27	3. Of which: Car loans													100.00 %	- %	- %	- %	- %		- %
28	Financing of local authorities	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	1.00 %
29	B. Housing finance	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
30	C. Financing of local authorities	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
32	Total assets of the GAR	0.10 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.10 %	- %	- %	- %	34.80 %	2.70 %	- %	1.70 %	0.50 %		100.00 %

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR OF THE GAR IN TERMS OF FLOW – BUSINESS VOLUME

% (compared to the flow of total eligible assets)		Reference date of disclosure T												
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR													
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	34.59 %	6.38 %	– %	2.44 %	1.87 %	0.30 %	0.29 %	– %	0.12 %	0.04 %	0.03 %	– %	– %
2	Financial corporations	12.70 %	5.54 %	– %	0.11 %	3.74 %	2.41 %	2.41 %	– %	1.00 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	– %	– %
3	1. Credit institutions	2.21 %	0.36 %	– %	– %	0.33 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	2.21 %	0.36 %	– %	– %	0.33 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
7	2. Other financial companies	13.92 %	6.14 %	– %	0.12 %	4.13 %	2.69 %	2.69 %	– %	1.11 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	– %	– %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.79 %	0.79 %	– %	0.79 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.79 %	0.79 %	– %	0.79 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
20	Non-financial corporations	11.34 %	6.40 %	– %	0.38 %	2.63 %	0.06 %	0.03 %	– %	0.01 %	0.07 %	0.06 %	– %	– %
21	1.1 Loans and advances	11.34 %	6.40 %	– %	0.38 %	2.63 %	0.06 %	0.03 %	– %	0.01 %	0.07 %	0.06 %	– %	– %
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
23	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
24	Households	80.39 %	6.62 %	– %	6.62 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	100.00 %	8.24 %	– %	8.24 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
27	3. Of which: Car loans	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %								
28	Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
29	B. Housing finance	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
30	C. Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to the flow of total eligible assets)		Reference date of disclosure T												
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %
32	Total assets of the GAR	18.66 %	3.44 %	— %	1.32 %	1.01 %	0.16 %	0.16 %	— %	0.06 %	0.02 %	0.02 %	— %	— %

% (compared to the flow of total eligible assets)		Reference date of disclosure T																	
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)											
Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators									
GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																			
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	0.84 %	0.11 %	– %	– %	0.03 %	– %	– %	– %	0.22 %	– %	– %	– %	36.02 %	6.81 %	– %	2.44 %	2.00 %	53.94 %
2	Financial corporations	0.18 %	0.08 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	15.30 %	8.04 %	– %	0.11 %	4.73 %	6.05 %
3	1. Credit institutions	0.03 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	2.24 %	0.36 %	– %	– %	0.33 %	0.63 %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	0.03 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	2.24 %	0.36 %	– %	– %	0.33 %	0.63 %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %
7	2. Other financial companies	0.19 %	0.09 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	16.82 %	8.93 %	– %	0.12 %	5.24 %	5.42 %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.79 %	0.79 %	– %	– %	0.79 %	– %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.79 %	0.79 %	– %	– %	0.79 %	– %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %

% (compared to the flow of total eligible assets)		Reference date of disclosure T																		
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)						
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered	
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)										
	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators					
20	Non-financial corporations	1.49 %	0.17 %	– %	0.01 %	0.05 %	0.01 %	– %	– %	0.39 %	– %	– %	– %	13.40 %	6.67 %	– %	0.38 %	2.65 %	29.85 %	
21	1.1 Loans and advances	1.49 %	0.17 %	– %	0.01 %	0.05 %	0.01 %	– %	– %	0.39 %	– %	– %	– %	13.40 %	6.67 %	– %	0.38 %	2.65 %	29.85 %	
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
23	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %	
24	Households	– %	– %	– %	– %									80.39 %	6.62 %	– %	6.62 %	– %	18.04 %	
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %									100.00 %	8.24 %	– %	8.24 %	– %	14.50 %	
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	– %	– %	– %	– %									– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
27	3. Of which: Car loans													– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.32 %	
28	Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
29	B. Housing finance	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
30	C. Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	(0.01)%	
32	Total assets of the GAR	0.45 %	0.06 %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	0.12 %	– %	– %	– %	19.43 %	3.67 %	– %	1.32 %	1.08 %	100.00 %	

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR OF THE GAR IN TERMS OF FLOW – CAPEX

% (compared to the flow of total eligible assets)		Reference date of disclosure T												
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	
	GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR													
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	35.33 %	7.47 %	– %	2.49 %	1.84 %	0.33 %	0.12 %	– %	0.12 %	0.03 %	0.03 %	– %	– %
2	Financial corporations	12.41 %	6.88 %	– %	0.17 %	3.36 %	2.38 %	0.99 %	– %	0.99 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
3	1. Credit institutions	2.48 %	0.72 %	– %	0.02 %	0.52 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	2.48 %	0.72 %	– %	0.02 %	0.52 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
7	2. Other financial companies	13.56 %	7.60 %	– %	0.19 %	3.69 %	2.66 %	1.10 %	– %	1.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.79 %	0.79 %	– %	0.79 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.79 %	0.79 %	– %	0.79 %	– %	– %	– %	– %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
20	Non-financial corporations	12.74 %	8.09 %	– %	0.47 %	2.64 %	0.11 %	0.01 %	– %	0.01 %	0.06 %	0.05 %	– %	– %
21	1.1 Loans and advances	12.74 %	8.09 %	– %	0.47 %	2.64 %	0.11 %	0.01 %	– %	0.01 %	0.06 %	0.05 %	– %	– %
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
23	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %
24	Households	80.39 %	6.62 %	– %	6.62 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	100.00 %	8.24 %	– %	8.24 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %				
27	3. Of which: Car loans	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %								
28	Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
29	B. Housing finance	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
30	C. Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to the flow of total eligible assets)		Reference date of disclosure T											
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators	Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
32	Total assets of the GAR	20.02 %	4.23 %	– %	1.41 %	1.04 %	0.18 %	0.07 %	– %	0.07 %	0.02 %	0.02 %	– %

% (compared to the flow of total eligible assets)		Reference date of disclosure T																	
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)							
Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds		Of which: transition		Of which: facilitators			
GAR – Assets included in both the numerator and denominator of the GAR																			
1	A. Loans and advances, securities representing debt and equity instruments not held for trading admissible in GAR calculation.	0.34 %	0.16 %	– %	– %	0.02 %	– %	– %	– %	0.25 %	– %	– %	– %	36.29 %	7.77 %	– %	2.49 %	1.96 %	56.66 %
2	Financial corporations	0.56 %	0.49 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	15.35 %	8.36 %	– %	0.17 %	4.35 %	6.35 %
3	1. Credit institutions	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	2.48 %	0.72 %	– %	0.02 %	0.52 %	0.66 %
4	1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	2.48 %	0.72 %	– %	0.02 %	0.52 %	0.66 %
5	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
6	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %
7	2. Other financial companies	0.62 %	0.55 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	16.85 %	9.24 %	– %	0.19 %	4.79 %	5.69 %
8	2.1 Of which: Investment services companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
9	2.1.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
10	2.1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
11	2.1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %
12	2.2 Of which: Management companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
13	2.2.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
14	2.2.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
15	2.2.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %
16	2.3 Of which: Insurance companies	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.79 %	0.79 %	– %	– %	0.79 %	– %
17	2.3.1 Loans and advances	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.79 %	0.79 %	– %	– %	0.79 %	– %
18	2.3.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
19	2.3.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %

% (compared to the flow of total eligible assets)		Reference date of disclosure T																		
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)						
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)						
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		
20	Non-financial corporations	0.49 %	0.19 %	– %	– %	0.04 %	0.01 %	– %	– %	0.45 %	– %	– %	– %	13.89 %	8.35 %	– %	0.47 %	2.66 %	31.36 %	
21	1.1 Loans and advances	0.49 %	0.19 %	– %	– %	0.04 %	0.01 %	– %	– %	0.45 %	– %	– %	– %	13.89 %	8.35 %	– %	0.47 %	2.66 %	31.36 %	
22	1.2 Debt securities, including statement on the use of funds	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
23	1.3 Equity instruments	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %	– %		– %	– %		– %	– %	– %	– %	
24	Households	– %	– %	– %	– %									80.39 %	6.62 %	– %	6.62 %	– %	18.95 %	
25	1. Of which: loans secured by residential real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %									100.00 %	8.24 %	– %	8.24 %	– %	15.23 %	
26	2. Of which: Building renovation loans	– %	– %	– %	– %									– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
27	3. Of which: Car loans													– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.34 %	
28	Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
29	B. Housing finance	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
30	C. Financing of local authorities	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
31	B. Collateral obtained through repossession: residential and commercial real estate	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	
32	Total assets of the GAR	0.19 %	0.09 %	– %	– %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	0.14 %	– %	– %	– %	20.56 %	4.41 %	– %	1.41 %	1.11 %	100.00 %	

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR FOR OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – TURNOVER

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Reference date of disclosure T											
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	
1	Financial guarantees (financial guarantees KPI)	3.40 %	2.50 %	– %	0.20 %	1.60 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
2	Assets under management (assets under management KPI)	2.50 %	0.70 %	– %	0.10 %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Reference date of disclosure T											
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			
			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators	
1	Financial guarantees (financial guarantees KPI)	0.20 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %
2	Assets under management (assets under management KPI)	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR FOR OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – FLOW TURNOVER

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Reference date of disclosure T															
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)						
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)						
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)						
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			
1	Financial guarantees (financial guarantees KPI)	0.76 %	0.74 %	– %	– %	0.02 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
2	Assets under management (assets under management KPI)	0.75 %	0.18 %	– %	0.01 %	0.07 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Reference date of disclosure T																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)			Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)			Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators
1	Financial guarantees (financial guarantees KPI)	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.76 %	0.74 %	– %	– %	0.02 %
2	Assets under management (assets under management KPI)	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	0.06 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.83 %	0.19 %	– %	0.01 %	0.08 %

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR FOR OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – CAPEX

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Reference date of disclosure T														
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					
					Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators
1	Financial guarantees (financial guarantees KPI)	5.60 %	4.90 %	– %	0.30 %	1.60 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
2	Assets under management (assets under management KPI)	2.90 %	1.00 %	– %	0.10 %	0.40 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Reference date of disclosure T																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)										
	Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators		Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators						
1	Financial guarantees (financial guarantees KPI)	0.30 %	0.20 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	6.00 %	5.10 %	– %	0.30 %	1.60 %
2	Assets under management (assets under management KPI)	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	3.10 %	1.00 %	– %	0.10 %	0.50 %

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR FOR OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES – FLOW CAPEX

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Reference date of disclosure T														
		Climate change mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine resources (WTR)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)					
					Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators
1	Financial guarantees (financial guarantees KPI)	0.90 %	0.88 %	– %	– %	0.03 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %
2	Assets under management (assets under management KPI)	0.92 %	0.30 %	– %	0.01 %	0.10 %	– %	– %	– %	– %	0.01 %	0.01 %	– %	– %	– %	– %

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)		Reference date of disclosure T																
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (MCC + ACC + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				Proportion of total assets covered that finance taxonomy-relevant sectors (that fit the taxonomy)				
				Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: facilitators			Of which: Statement on use of funds	Of which: transition	Of which: facilitators
1	Financial guarantees (financial guarantees KPI)	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.90 %	0.88 %	- %	- %	0.03 %
2	Assets under management (assets under management KPI)	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.02 %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	0.96 %	0.31 %	- %	0.01 %	0.10 %

NUCLEAR ENERGY AND FOSSIL GAS ACTIVITIES

Activities related to nuclear energy		
1	The company carries out, finances or has exposures to the research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative power generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal fuel cycle waste.	YES
2	The company carries out, finances or has exposures to the construction and safe operation of new nuclear facilities to produce electricity or process heat, including for district heating purposes or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using the best technologies available.	YES
3	The company carries out, finances or has exposures to the safe operation of existing nuclear facilities that produce electricity or process heat, including for district heating purposes or industrial processes such as the production of hydrogen from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
Fossil gas activities		
4	The company carries out, finances or has exposures to the construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from gaseous fossil fuels.	YES
5	The company carries out, finances or has exposures to the construction, renewal and operation of combined heat/cold and electricity generation facilities using gaseous fossil fuels.	YES
6	The company carries out, finances or has exposures to the construction, renovation and operation of heat generation facilities producing heat/cooling using gaseous fossil fuels.	YES

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ADJUSTED TO TAXONOMY (DENOMINATOR) – BUSINESS VOLUME

	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (information must be presented in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity that meets the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.06	0.00 %	0.06	0.00 %	-	- %
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity that meets the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.14	0.00 %	0.14	0.00 %	-	- %
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	1.52	0.00 %	1.52	0.00 %	-	- %
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.88	- %	0.88	- %	-	- %
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.33	0.00 %	0.33	0.00 %	-	- %
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.11	- %	0.11	- %	-	- %
7	Amount and proportion of other economic activities that conform to the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 in the applicable ICR denominator	4,319.02	3.79 %	4,302.42	3.77 %	16.60	0.01 %
8	Total applicable ICR	114,085.83	100 %	114,085.83	100 %	114,085.83	1.00

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ADJUSTED TO THE TAXONOMY (DENOMINATOR) – CAPEX

	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (information must be presented in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity that meets the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.06	0.00 %	0.06	0.00 %	–	–
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.63	0.00 %	0.63	0.00 %	–	–
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	–	– %	–	– %	–	–
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.46	0.00 %	0.46	0.00 %	–	–
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity that fits the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.01	– %	0.01	– %	–	–
7	Amount and proportion of other economic activities that conform to the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 in the applicable ICR denominator	4,875.25	4.27 %	4,863.69	4.26 %	11.56	0.01 %
8	Total applicable ICR	114,085.83	100 %	114,085.83	100 %	114,085.83	100 %

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CONFORMING TO THE TAXONOMY (NUMERATOR) – TURNOVER

	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (information must be presented in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity that meets the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.06	0.00 %	0.06	0.00 %	—	—
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.14	0.00 %	0.14	0.00 %	—	—
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	1.52	0.04 %	1.52	0.04 %	—	—
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.88	0.02 %	0.88	0.02 %	—	—
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.33	0.01 %	0.33	0.01 %	—	—
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.11	— %	0.11	— %	—	—
7	Amount and proportion of other economic activities that conform to the taxonomy that are not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the applicable ICR numerator	4,319.02	99.93 %	4,302.42	99.93 %	16.60	100.00 %
8	Total amount and proportion of economic activities that conform to the taxonomy in the applicable ICR numerator	4,322.05	100 %	4,305.45	100 %	16.60	100 %

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ADJUSTED TO TAXONOMY (NUMERATOR) – CAPEX

	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (information must be presented in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity that meets the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.06	0.00 %	0.06	0.00 %	–	–
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.63	0.01 %	0.63	0.01 %	–	–
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	–	– %	–	– %	–	–
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.46	0.01 %	0.46	0.01 %	–	–
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity that conforms to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Annexes I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR numerator	0.01	– %	0.01	– %	–	–
7	Amount and proportion of other economic activities that conform to the taxonomy that are not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the applicable ICR numerator	4,875.25	100 %	4,863.69	99.98 %	11.56	100 %
8	Total amount and proportion of economic activities that conform to the taxonomy in the applicable ICR numerator	4,876.42	100 %	4,864.86	100 %	11.56	100 %

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE ACCORDING TO THE TAXONOMY BUT NOT ALIGNED WITH THE TAXONOMY – TURNOVER

	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (information must be presented in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	—	0.00 %	—	0.00 %	—	—
2	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.06	0.00 %	0.06	0.00 %	—	—
3	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.44	0.00 %	0.44	0.00 %	—	—
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not compliant with the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	7.53	0.02 %	7.53	0.02 %	—	—
5	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	2.54	0.01 %	2.54	0.01 %	0.00	— %
6	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.01	— %	0.01	— %	—	—
7	Amount and proportion of other economic activities that conform to the taxonomy that are not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the applicable ICR numerator	35,124.75	99.44 %	35,119.21	99.97 %	5.54	100.00 %
8	Amount and proportion of economic activities eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy in the applicable ICR denominator	35,322.06	99 %	35,129.80	100 %	5.54	100 %

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE ACCORDING TO THE TAXONOMY BUT NOT ALIGNED WITH THE TAXONOMY – CAPEX

	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (information must be presented in monetary amounts and percentages)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate change mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.26 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	–	– %	–	– %	–	– %
2	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.27 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.02	0.00 %	0.02	0.00 %	–	– %
3	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.28 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.22	0.00 %	0.22	0.00 %	–	– %
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity eligible under the taxonomy but not compliant with the taxonomy referred to in section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	1.33	– %	1.33	– %	–	– %
5	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.30 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	1.54	0.00 %	1.54	0.00 %	–	– %
6	Amount and proportion of eligible economic activity according to taxonomy but which does not conform to the taxonomy referred to in section 4.31 of Appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	–	– %	–	– %	–	– %
7	Amount and proportion of other economic activities that conform to the taxonomy that are not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the applicable ICR numerator	34,955.07	99.99 %	34,940.68	99.99 %	14.39	100 %
8	Amount and proportion of economic activities eligible under the taxonomy but not conforming to the taxonomy in the applicable ICR denominator	34,958.17	100 %	34,943.79	100 %	14.39	100 %

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE TAXONOMY – TURNOVER

		Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Nuclear energy-related activities not eligible according to the taxonomy in the denominator of their KPIs.	1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.63	– %
	2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	1.07	– %
	3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	5.33	0.01 %
Fossil gas-related activities not eligible according to the taxonomy in the denominator of their key performance indicators	4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	2.59	– %
	5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	2.54	– %
	6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of template 1 that is not eligible under the taxonomy according to section 4.31 of appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	1.41	– %
	7	Amount and proportion of other economic activities not eligible according to the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the applicable ICR denominator	74,614.87	99.98 %
	8	Total amount and proportion of non-eligible economic activities according to the taxonomy in the applicable ICR denominator	74,628.44	100 %

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TAXONOMY – CAPEX

		Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Nuclear energy-related activities not eligible according to the taxonomy in the denominator of their KPIs.	1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.26 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	0.74	– %
	2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.27 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	1.57	– %
	3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.28 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	2.93	– %
Fossil gas-related activities not eligible according to the taxonomy in the denominator of their key performance indicators	4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.29 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	2.44	– %
	5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of template 1 that is not eligible according to the taxonomy in accordance with section 4.30 of Annexes I and II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	2.50	– %
	6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of template 1 that is not eligible under the taxonomy according to section 4.31 of appendices I and II of delegated regulation (EU) 2021/2139 in the applicable ICR denominator	1.53	– %
	7	Amount and proportion of other economic activities not eligible according to the taxonomy not mentioned in rows 1 to 6 above in the applicable ICR denominator	74,239.53	99.98 %
	8	Total amount and proportion of non-eligible economic activities according to the taxonomy in the applicable ICR denominator	74,251.23	100 %

bankinter.

Annex II: Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018

Together



Roberto Giménez Serrano, Deputy Branch Manager

Tax practices and benefits

Bankinter Group has a tax strategy, which it publishes on its corporate website. This was approved by the board of directors in 2015 and includes the objectives, principles, good tax practices, governance, monitoring and control of tax risks, and adherence to the code of good tax practices.

The ultimate goal of this strategy is to ensure responsible compliance with tax regulations while respecting corporate interests and supporting the Group's business strategies. Within the framework of its social and corporate responsibility, Bankinter Group recognises the social value and worth of the tax system. It therefore aims to ensure that its tax function serves the Group's corporate interests and those of its stakeholders, and respects the value this adds to the trust of the local community in which it operates.

The guiding principles reflect the entity's commitment to comply with the legal, regulatory and tax provisions that apply to it in all jurisdictions where it conducts its business, as well as with the taxes that apply to it. Furthermore, the Group promotes a climate of good faith, transparency, collaboration, and reciprocity in its relations with tax authorities.

Furthermore, the Group has established a tax risk control policy, attributed as a non-delegable power to the board of directors, which is executed through the General Secretariat and the Tax Advisory Department attached to and reporting to it. The objective is to assess tax risks responsibly and under defined parameters, in order to prevent and minimise significant tax risks.

Bankinter integrates tax matters into its risk control and management system in order to be able to evaluate and manage the tax risks that arise in its activities efficiently. The audit and compliance committee, in accordance with the provisions of its rules and regulations, supervises the effectiveness of the tax risk management and control system and reports regularly to the board of directors.

No tax risks materialised during the year that might have affected the business objectives.

A number of tax proceedings affecting Bankinter Group are currently pending, as the Bank's income statements have been challenged before the tax appeal boards and other competent bodies. Bankinter Group's Legal Report shows there are adequate provisions in place for any tax-related liabilities that might derive from these proceedings, based on figures for the end of the 2025 reporting period and previous years.

Bankinter Group has undertaken to follow good tax practices (as described in its strategy) in its activities that lead to the reduction of significant tax risks and the prevention of behaviour that could generate them. These include the total availability of the Group to the tax administration in terms of disclosure requirements and collaboration in detection, identification and resolution of fraudulent tax practices in the markets where it operates.

In its annual public reports, Bankinter Group discloses the territorial location and tax domicile of its companies and subsidiaries, whose purpose is always to provide services to customers who are residents in those places, issue debt or carry out securitisations and in no case to avoid tax obligations.

Bankinter Group has no presence or activities in countries classified as tax havens, as stated in the entity's tax strategy and policy, as well as in the tax transparency report submitted to the AEAT.

As already mentioned, Bankinter has signed the Code of Good Tax Practices, which is promoted by the Spanish tax authorities, which contains recommendations that can be voluntarily assumed by the authorities and entities that adhere to the Code. This is aimed at improving the application of the tax system with legal certainty, reciprocal cooperation based on good faith and legitimate expectations, and the application of responsible tax policies that are approved by the boards of directors.

Bankinter Group is strengthening its transparency practices by publishing its total tax contributions, broken down by type and geographical area. Furthermore, Bankinter Group has not received any subsidies or public aid during 2025.

****For further information on this matter, please consult notes 17 (tax assets and liabilities) and 42 (tax situation) of Bankinter Group Legal Report. In addition, the Corporate Governance Report provides more detailed information on the tax risk management system.***

Distribution of taxes on profits paid (in thousands of euros).		
	2025	2024
Total income tax paid in Spain (1)	328,324	360,650
Total income tax paid in Portugal	77,722	73,845
Total income tax paid in Luxembourg	7,833	-
Total income tax paid in Ireland	5,942	5,140
Total income tax paid by the Bankinter Consolidated Group	419,821	439,634

Gross result (in thousands of euros).		
	2025	2024
Spain	1,264,029	1,111,030
Luxembourg	15,284	12,694
Portugal	209,709	195,238
Ireland	46,156	40,737
Total	1,535,178	1,359,699

Further information on significant tax adjustments for determining the taxable base can be found in note 42, "Tax Position," of Bankinter Group's 2025 annual financial statements report.

Country-by-country information for fiscal year 2024

Below is a breakdown of the jurisdictions where Bankinter Group carries out its main activity. The amounts are in euros and relate to financial year 2024.

The main companies that make up Bankinter Group, as well as their main activity, can be consulted in the Consolidated Financial Statements 2025.

The country-by-country information is reported in aggregate terms. This means there are some differences from the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements due to consolidation adjustments and elimination of intragroup transactions. Dividends from other member companies are excluded from the figures for income and pre-tax

profit, in accordance with the provisions of the OECD's report and guidelines on the preparation and presentation of country-by-country reporting (BEPS Action 13).

With regard to the number of employees, the country-by-country reporting (CbCR) includes the average workforce for the year as per Order HFP/1978/2016 of 28 December, approving the country-by-country information declaration (form 231).

Regarding the 2023 country-by-country information, it was published in the 2024 Non-Financial and Sustainability Information Statement. The corporate income tax paid in 2023 amounted to €329,500,013 (€301,810,077 in Spain, €23,951,698 in Portugal, and €3,738,238 in Ireland).

COUNTRY	AVERAGE WORKFORCE		INCOME		PBT/LOSSES	INCOME TAX PAID	INCOME TAX ACCRUED	DECLARED CAPITAL	UNDISTRIBUTED PROFIT	MATERIAL ASSETS AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS (EXCEPT TREASURY CREDIT RIGHTS)
	OF THIRD PARTIES		OF RELATED PARTIES	TOTAL						
SPAIN	5,430	4,778,273,936	555,211,175	5,333,485,111	1,137,247,126	360,649,592	352,245,919	862,137,602	4,161,438,442	423,689,631
PORTUGAL	825	490,415,136	17,185,541	507,600,677	189,706,664	73,844,997	64,987,330	0	4,620,843	34,055,761
LUXEMBOURG	38	34,281,868	11,985,386	46,267,254	12,998,624	0	7,707,009	59,762,100	30,134,890	1,485,795
IRELAND	301	174,193,376	62,486	174,255,862	40,736,989	5,139,604	7,185,000	18,125,002	96,962,523	1,601,914
TOTAL	6,594	5,477,164,316	584,444,588	6,061,608,904	1,380,689,399	439,634,193	432,125,258	940,024,704	4,293,156,698	460,833,101

Information on social issues

Below are the quantitative data relating to social issues identified as material, which, although not covered by the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), do form part of the disclosure obligations established by Law 11/2018 on Non-Financial Information and Diversity (LINF in Spanish).

Breakdown of employees by professional classification

Breakdown by type of contract and professional category						
2025				2024		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Directors	143	0	143	161	0	161
Middle managers	1,986	0	1,986	1,940	1	1,941
Commercial/Senior Technicians	1,930	1	1,931	1,895	1	1,896
Commercial/Technicians	1,910	40	1,950	1,975	39	2,014
Staff	610	58	668	607	42	649
Total	6,579	99	6,678	6,578	83	6,661

Distribution by professional category 2025

	Spain		Ireland		Luxembourg		Portugal		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Directors	84	48	1	0	0	1	8	1	143
Middle managers	969	699	9	2	8	2	178	119	1,986
Commercial/Senior Technicians	785	830	22	31	7	6	123	127	1,931
Commercial/Technicians	655	881	40	39	10	6	101	218	1,950
Staff	234	220	85	114	1	1	4	9	668
Total	2,727	2,678	157	186	26	16	414	474	6,678

Distribution by professional category 2024

	Spain		Ireland		Luxembourg		Portugal		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Directors	96	54	1	0	1	1	7	1	161
Middle managers	943	695	8	2	7	2	171	113	1,941
Commercial/Senior Technicians	812	802	25	23	8	6	114	106	1,896
Commercial/Technicians	681	923	39	39	5	5	102	220	2,014
Staff	225	228	75	96	1	1	9	14	649
Total	2,757	2,702	148	160	22	15	403	454	6,661

Annual average of permanent contracts, temporary contracts and part-time contracts by gender, age and professional classification

2025 contract type (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Permanent	2,741	2,691	387	440	25	16	133	149
Temporary	0	1	16	20	0	0	18	23
Total	2,741	2,692	403	460	25	16	151	172

2024 contract type (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Permanent	2,729	2,697	378	407	24	15	131	141
Temporary	1	3	12	30	0	0	17	13
Total	2,730	2,700	390	437	24	15	148	153

Working day type 2025 (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Full time	2,722	2,421	403	460	25	16	142	159
Part time	19	271	0	0	0	0	9	13
Total	2,741	2,692	403	460	25	16	151	172

Working day type 2024 (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Full time	2,712	2,435	390	437	24	15	128	129
Part time	17	266	0	0	0	0	19	24
Total	2,730	2,700	390	437	24	15	148	153

2025 distribution of employees by professional category (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Directors	138	0	8	0	1	0	1	0
Middle managers	1,661	0	293	0	10	0	10	1
Commercial/Senior Technicians	1,621	0	245	0	14	0	49	0
Commercial/Technicians	1,564	1	271	26	14	0	79	1
Staff	448	0	9	8	2	0	143	40
Total	5,432	1	827	35	41	0	282	41

2024 distribution of employees by professional category (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Directors	146	0	8	0	1	0	1	0
Middle managers	1,608	0	281	6	8	0	10	0
Commercial/Senior Technicians	1,611	1	204	4	16	0	44	0
Commercial/Technicians	1,587	0	276	25	11	0	76	0
Staff	474	3	17	7	2	0	141	29
Total	5,426	4	785	42	38	0	271	29

2025 distribution of employees by professional category (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Directors	138	0	8	0	1	0	1	0
Middle managers	1,642	19	294	0	10	0	11	0
Commercial/Senior Technicians	1,531	90	246	0	14	0	46	3
Commercial/Technicians	1,412	153	297	0	14	0	77	2
Staff	420	27	18	0	2	0	167	16
Total	5,143	289	862	0	41	0	302	22

2024 distribution of employees by professional category (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Directors	146	0	8	0	1	0	1	0
Middle managers	1,589	19	287	0	8	0	10	1
Commercial/Senior Technicians	1,523	89	208	0	16	0	37	6
Commercial/Technicians	1,436	150	301	0	11	0	68	8
Staff	452	25	24	0	2	0	142	28
Total	5,147	283	827	0	38	0	258	43

2025 distribution of employees by age and contract (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Less than 30	401	0	112	33	8	0	145	36
From 30 to 39	964	0	63	1	9	0	30	0
From 40 to 49	2,253	0	342	1	13	0	62	1
From 50 to 56	1,139	1	247	0	10	0	30	0
Over 56	675	0	64	0	1	0	15	3
Total	5,432	1	827	35	41	0	282	41

2024 distribution of employees by age and contract (average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary
Less than 30	411	2	73	40	3	0	22	21
From 30 to 39	988	0	65	0	11	0	56	2
From 40 to 49	2,342	2	373	2	14	0	110	0
From 50 to 56	1,048	0	220	0	9	0	52	1
Over 56	638	0	55	0	2	0	31	4
Total	5,426	4	785	42	38	0	271	29

Distribution of workforce by age and working hours 2025 (Average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Less than 30	400	1	145	0	8	0	168	14
From 30 to 39	919	45	64	0	9	0	30	0
From 40 to 49	2,052	201	342	0	13	0	62	1
From 50 to 56	1,103	37	247	0	10	0	29	2
Over 56	670	4	64	0	1	0	12	6
Total	5,143	289	862	0	41	0	302	22

Distribution of workforce by age and working hours 2024 (Average)

	Spain		Portugal		Luxembourg		Ireland	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Less than 30	412	1	113	0	3	0	36	8
From 30 to 39	939	48	65	0	11	0	53	5
From 40 to 49	2,150	194	375	0	14	0	99	11
From 50 to 56	1,011	37	220	0	9	0	48	6
Over 56	635	3	55	0	2	0	22	13
Total	5,147	283	827	0	38	0	258	43

Number of dismissals by gender, age and professional classification

Dismissals by Age

Age	2025	2024
Less than 30	9	6
From 30 to 39	3	8
From 40 to 49	13	15
From 50 to 56	8	7
Over 56	5	2
Total	38	38

Dismissals by professional category

Professional category	2025	2024
Directors	3	-
Middle managers	7	13
Commercial/Senior Technicians	8	6
Commercial/Technicians	11	8
Staff	9	11
Total	38	38

Dismissals by Gender

Gender	2025	2024
Male	24	22
Female	14	16
Total	38	38

Average remuneration broken down by gender, age and professional classification

Average total remuneration by category						
	2025			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Staff	36,687.04	38,440.73	37,582.43	36,101.58	36,279.51	36,194.55
Commercial/Technicians	51,164.63	48,083.77	49,365.87	49,519.03	46,305.27	47,628.40
Commercial/Senior Technicians	69,546.56	62,395.64	65,876.17	68,285.42	59,813.90	64,105.78
Middle managers	95,771.04	82,830.48	90,416.10	91,796.31	78,415.38	86,207.68
Directors	248,981.62	282,383.72	260,660.68	352,188.45	318,810.83	340,578.85
Grand total	76,103.04	63,459.69	69,777.56	77,614.56	61,547.11	69,594.17

Average total compensation by age						
	2025			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 30	36,109.47	33,473.59	34,932.74	35,243.20	31,499.50	33,564.99
From 30 to 39	58,930.32	52,006.85	55,500.06	57,120.20	50,487.29	53,719.45
From 40 to 49	79,228.31	64,028.19	71,329.17	77,283.18	61,364.44	69,094.48
From 50 to 56	91,260.55	74,264.29	82,294.85	95,015.02	74,450.57	84,059.69
Over 56	100,949.34	84,087.92	93,740.30	113,576.74	82,352.74	101,202.46
Grand total	76,103.04	63,459.69	69,777.56	77,614.56	61,547.11	69,594.17

Average remuneration of the board of directors and persons occupying management positions⁷

Average remuneration of directors and executives						
	2025			2024		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Executive director	1,737,207.96	1,936,426.60	1,836,817.28	2,042,034.16	1,941,849.62	1,991,941.89
Non-Executive Director ⁸	127,218.22	195,201.47	168,008.17	152,752.33	156,123.80	154,859.50
Senior management	719,192.15	445,836.47	628,073.59	1,058,923.28	1,087,020.12	1,065,167.02
Grand total	596,475.79	444,514.49	524,113.27	901,159.47	612,063.61	779,434.89

⁷ In 2024, the payment corresponding to the long-term variable incentive was made.

⁸ Oversight duties

Absenteeism

Days absent

	Spain				Portugal				Ireland			
	2025		2024		2025		2024		2025		2024	
	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent
Common illness	48,279	277,674	45,359	242,098	5,090	24,717	4,990	24,255	5,901	30,773	3,760	21,918
Female	31,817	181,861	31,687	168,584	3,570	17,262	3,443	16,730	4,474	22,455	1,936	11,482
Male	16,462	95,813	13,672	73,513	1,520	7,455	1,547	7,525	1,427	8,318	1,824	10,436
Total occupational accidents with	623	3,369	1,244	6,579	213	1,029	115	567	0	0	0	0
Female	411	2,228	523	2,798	0	0	115	567	0	0	0	0
Male	212	1,141	721	3,781	213	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	48,902	281,043	46,603	248,677	5,303	25,746	5,105	24,822	5,901	30,773	3,760	21,918

Days absent

	Spain				Portugal				Ireland			
	2025		2024		2025		2024		2025		2024	
	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent	No. days absent	No. hours absent
Maternity	9,462	50,092	8,570	44,684	2,355	11,270	3,021	14,511	696	3,727	563	3,003
Female	9,462	50,092	8,570	44,684	2,355	11,270	3,021	14,511	696	3,727	563	3,003
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paternity	8,510	45,100	8,316	43,294	281	1,358	255	1,239	81	457	40	234
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	8,510	45,100	8,316	43,294	281	1,358	255	1,239	81	457	40	234
Total	17,972	95,192	16,886	87,978	2,636	12,628	3,276	15,750	777	4,184	603	3,237

Workplace accidents

Workplace accidents ^{1, 2}												
	Spain				Portugal				Ireland			
	2025		2024		2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Frequency rate	0.325	0.217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severity rate	0.002	0.005	0.032	0.002	0	0	0	0.007	0	0	0	0
Number of deaths due to occupational diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Types of occupational diseases	On account of the activities performed by the bank, there are no occupational illnesses											

¹ Only information about our own personnel is reported and employee averages are used to calculate rates.

² The risk of injury due to work accidents is low

Training broken down by professional category

Training hours by category 2025			
	Male	Female	Total
Directors	2,987	1,440	4,427
Middle managers	53,640	36,104	89,743
Commercial/Senior Technicians	51,560	50,972	102,532
Commercial/Technicians	47,833	64,027	111,859
Staff	26,272	19,293	45,565
Total	182,291	171,836	354,127

Training hours by category 2024			
	Male	Female	Total
Directors	3,822	2,269	6,090
Middle managers	51,936	33,543	85,480
Commercial/Senior Technicians	45,008	44,384	89,393
Commercial/Technicians	40,981	62,169	103,150
Staff	25,237	23,609	48,846
Total	166,985	165,974	332,959

bankinter.

**Annex II:
Requirements of Law
11/2018 on non-
financial information
and diversity**

Together



Roberto Giménez Serrano, Deputy Branch Manager

Annex III: Requirements of Law 11/2018 on non-financial information and diversity

AREAS	Content	Material topic in the Company's materiality analysis	Scope/ boundary	Related GRI/ ESRS standards	Page/section of the document
Business model	Brief description of the Group's business model, which will include: 1.) its business environment, 2.) its organisation and structure, 3.) the markets in which it operates, 4.) its objectives and strategies, 5.) the main factors and trends that may affect its future development.	Yes	Bankinter Group	ESRS 2 SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain	1.4. Strategy Page 26
Policies	A description of the Group's policies regarding such matters, including: 1.) the due diligence procedures applied for the identification, evaluation, prevention and mitigation of significant risks and impacts 2.) verification and control procedures, including what measures have been taken.	Yes	Bankinter Group	ESRS 2 MDR-P: Adopted policies (for each topic) DR ESRS E1-2 DR ESRS S1-1 DR ESRS S4-1 DR ESRS G1-1	1.3.2. Alignment of remuneration policy with ESG objectives Page 22 1.1.4.5. Policies, processes, actions, parameters and goals Page 36 1.4.2. The Group's Commitment to Sustainability (Sustainability Policy and Plan) Page 28 2.1.2. Management of IROs in financing Page 44 2.1.3. IRO management in investment Page 46 2.2.3.2. Business strategy – Transition plan Page 62 3.1.4 Policies regarding employees Page 97 3.2.2. Policies, processes and actions relating to customer relations. Page 122
Short-, medium- and long-term risks	The main risks related to these issues associated with the Group's activities, including, where relevant and proportionate, its business relationships, products or services that may have an adverse impact in these areas, and * how the Group manages such risks, * explaining the procedures used to detect and evaluate them in accordance with the national, European or international reference frameworks for each subject. * Include information on the impacts detected, with the related breakdown, in particular on the main short-, medium- and long-term risks.	Yes	Bankinter Group	ESRS 2 SBM-3 IROs and their integration into the strategy and business model ESRS 2 GOV-5 Risk management and internal controls over the disclosure of sustainability information ESRS 2 IRO-1 Materiality assessment process	1.2. Double Materiality Analysis Page 5 2.1 Identification and assessment of material environmental IROs Page 37 3.1.2. Integration of risks and opportunities relating to people, Page 90 3.2.3.3 Key policies, processes and actions in relation to customers and end users Page 134

AREAS	Content	Material topic in the Company's materiality analysis	Scope/ boundary	Related GRI/ ESRS standards	Page/section of the document
KPIs	Non-financial key performance indicators that are relevant to the specific business activity and that meet the criteria of comparability, materiality, relevance and reliability. * To facilitate the comparison of information, both over time and between entities, certain standards for non-financial key performance indicators that may be generally applied and that comply with the guidelines of the European Commission in this regard and the Global Reporting Initiative standards will be used, whereby the national, European or international framework used for each area must be specified in the report. * The non-financial key performance indicators must be applied to each section of the non-financial statement. * These indicators must be useful, taking into account the specific circumstances that are consistent with the parameters used in their internal risk management and assessment procedures. * In any case, the disclosures must be accurate, comparable and verifiable.	Yes	Bankinter Group	Key performance indicators of each area MDR-M: Parameters regarding sustainability issues of relative importance (for each topic)	2.2.1. Identification and measurement Page 47 2.2.3.2. Business strategy – Transition plan Page 62 2.5 Energy consumption and mix Page 80 2.6 Emissions Page 81 3.1.1 Characteristics of employees Page 87 3.1.6.3 Social dialogue Page 103 3.1.6.4 Work-life balance Page 105 3.1.6.5 Health and safety Page 106 3.1.7.1 Remuneration Page 108 3.1.7.3 Attracting talent and promoting diversity Page 110 3.2.2.3. Objectives and goals Page 129 4.4 Fight against corruption Page 138 4.6. Supplier relationship management Page 142 Annex II. Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 146

AREAS	Content	Material topic in the Company's materiality analysis	Scope/ boundary	Related GRI/ ESRS standards	Page/section of the document
Environmental issues	Global Environment				
	1) Detailed information about the current and foreseeable effects of the Bank's activities on the environment and, where applicable, health and safety, environmental assessment or certification procedures; 2) The resources dedicated to environmental risk prevention; 3) The application of the principle of precaution, the quantity of provisions and guarantees for environmental risks. (e.g. derived from the environmental liability law)	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 3-3 ESRS 2 SBM-3 IROs Materials ESRS 2 GOV-1 Role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies ESRS E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to policies on climate change	1.2.3. Double materiality assessment Page 7 1.3.1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies Page 17 2.1.1 Materiality analysis of climate change risks Page 39 2.2.1 Identification and measurement Page 47 2.2.3.2 Business strategy – Transition plan Page 62 2.2 Integrating environmental factors into the Group's business model and strategy – Climate resilience Page 47 2.5 Energy consumption and mix Page 80
	Pollution				
	Measures to prevent, reduce or repair carbon emissions that seriously affect the environment, taking into account any form of specific air pollution of an activity, including noise and light pollution.	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS E1-3	2.2.3.2 Business strategy – Transition plan Page 62
	Circular economy and waste prevention and management				
	Circular economy	NO			
	Waste: Prevention measures, recycling, reuse and other forms of recovery and elimination of waste;	NO			
	Actions to combat food waste	NO			
	Sustainable use of resources				
	Water consumption and water supply in accordance with local limitations	NO			
Environmental issues	Consumption of raw materials and the measures taken to improve efficiency in their use;	NO			
	Direct and indirect consumption of energy, measures taken to improve energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS E1-3 ESRS E1-5	2.5 Energy consumption and mix Page 80 2.6 Emissions Page 81

AREAS	Content	Material topic in the Company's materiality analysis	Scope/ boundary	Related GRI/ ESRS standards	Page/section of the document
Environmental issues	Climate Change				
	The significant elements of greenhouse gas emissions generated as a result of the company's activities, including the use of the goods and services it produces	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS E1-6	2.2.3.2 Business strategy - Transition plan Page 62 2.6 Emissions Page 81
	Measures taken to adapt to the consequences of climate change	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS E1-1 ESRS E1-3	2.2.3.2. Business strategy-Transition plan Page 62
	The voluntarily established medium- and long-term emission reduction targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the measures implemented for this purpose.	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS E1-4	2.7. Objectives Page 84 2.2.3.2 Business strategy - Transition plan Page 62
	Protection of biodiversity				
	Measures taken to preserve or restore biodiversity;	NO			
	Impacts caused by activities or operations in protected areas.	NO			

AREAS	Content	Material topic in the Company's materiality analysis	Scope/ boundary	Related GRI/ ESRs standards	Page/section of the document
Social and employee-related matters	Employment				
	<u>Total number</u> and distribution of staff by sex, age, country and professional classification;	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 2-7 / GRI 405-1 ESRS S1-6	3.1.1 Characteristics of employees Page 87 3.1.7.3. Attracting talent and promoting diversity Page 110 Annex II: Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	<u>Total number</u> and distribution of work contracts by type.	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-6	3.1.1. Characteristics of employees Page 87
	<u>Annual average</u> of permanent, temporary and part-time contracts by gender, age and professional category.	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 2-7 / GRI 405-1	Annex II: Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	<u>Number</u> of dismissals by gender, age and professional category;	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 401-1	Annex II: Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	Average <u>remuneration</u> and changes by gender, age and professional category or equal value; <u>Salary gap</u> , the remuneration for positions of equal or average work at the company,	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 3-3 / GRI 405-2 S1-16	3.1.7.1. Remuneration Page 108 Annex II: Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	The <u>average remuneration of directors and managers</u> , including variable remuneration, allowances, compensation, payment to long-term savings pension systems and any other payment <u>broken down by sex</u> ,	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 3-3 / GRI 405-2	Annex II: Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	Implementation <u>of labour disconnect policies</u> ,	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-1	3.1.6.4. Work-life balance Page 104
	Staff with disabilities.	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-12	3.1.7.3 Attracting talent and promoting diversity Page 111

AREAS	Content	Material topic in the Company's materiality analysis	Scope/ boundary	Related GRI/ ESRS standards	Page/section of the document
Social and employee-related matters	Organisation of work				
	Organisation of working time	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-15	3.1.6.4. Work-life balance Page 105
	Number of hours of <u>absenteeism</u>	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 403-9 / GRI 403-10	Annex II. Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	Measures aimed at facilitating <u>work-life balance</u> and promoting shared responsibility by both parents.	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-15	3.1.6.4. Work-life balance Page 105
	Health and safety				
	Health and safety conditions at work;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-14	3.1.6.5. Health and safety Page 106
	Occupational accidents , in particular their frequency and severity, occupational illnesses, by gender.	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 403-9 / 403-10 ESRS S1-14	3.1.6.5. Health and safety Page 106 Annex II. Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	Social relationships				
	Organisation of <u>social dialogue</u> , including procedures for notifying and consulting personnel and negotiating with them;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-8	3.1.6.3 Social Dialogue and Collective Bargaining Page 103
	Percentage of staff <u>covered by collective bargaining agreements</u> by country;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-8	3.1.6.3 Social Dialogue and Collective Bargaining Page 103
	Balance of collective bargaining agreements, in particular with regard to occupational health and safety.	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-8 ESRS S1-14	3.1.6.3 Social Dialogue and Collective Bargaining Page 103 3.1.6.5. Health and safety Page 106
	Mechanisms and procedures that the company has in place to promote the involvement of employees in the management of the Company, in terms of information, consultation and participation	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-8	3.1.6.3 Social Dialogue and Collective Bargaining Page 103
	Training				
	Policies implemented with regard to training;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-1	3.1.4. Policies regarding employees Page 97 3.1.7.2. Training and talent management Page 109
	The total number of training <u>hours by professional category</u> .	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 404-1	Annex III. Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	Equality				
	Universal accessibility for people with disabilities	NO		ESRS S1-1 ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-9	
	Measures taken to promote equal treatment and opportunities between women and men;	YES	Bankinter Group		3.1.7.3. Attracting talent and promoting diversity Page 110
	Equality plans (Chapter III of Organic Law 3/2007, of 22 March, for effective equality of men and women), <u>measures adopted to promote employment, protocols against sexual and gender harassment, the integration and universal accessibility for people with disabilities;</u>	YES	Bankinter Group		3.1.4. Policies regarding employees Page 97
	The policy against all types of discrimination and, where applicable, for managing diversity.	YES	Bankinter Group		3.1.4. Policies regarding employees Page 97

AREAS	Content	Material topic in the Company's materiality analysis	Scope/ boundary	Related GRI/ ESRS standards	Page/section of the document
Human Rights	Application of <u>due diligence processes</u> in the area of human rights Prevention of risks of human rights violations and, where appropriate, measures to mitigate, manage and remedy any abuses committed;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS 2 GOV-4 ESRS S1-4	3.1.4. Policies regarding employees Page 97
	<u>Complaints</u> for cases of human rights violations;	YES	Bankinter Group	S1-17	3.1.7.4. Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace Page 113
	<u>Promotion and compliance</u> with the provisions of the core conventions of the <u>International Labour Organization</u> related to respect for the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-1	3.1.4. Policies regarding employees Page 97
	The elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation; The elimination of forced or compulsory labour; The effective abolition of child labour.	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S1-1	3.1.4. Policies regarding employees Page 97
Corruption and bribery	<u>Measures</u> adopted to <u>prevent</u> corruption and bribery;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS G1-3	4.5. Fight against corruption and bribery Page 140
	<u>Measures to combat money laundering.</u>	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS G1-3	4.5. Fight against corruption and bribery Page 140
	<u>Contributions</u> to foundations and NGOs.	NO			

AREAS	Content	Material topic in the Company's materiality analysis	Scope/ boundary	Related GRI/ ESRS standards	Page/section of the document
Society	Company commitments to sustainable development				
	The impact of the company's activity on <u>employment and local development</u> ;	NO			
	The impact of the company's activities on <u>local populations and the region</u> ;	NO			
	The <u>relationships</u> with the main actors in local communities and the types of dialogue with them;	NO			
	Association or <u>sponsorship actions</u> .	NO			
	Outsourcing and suppliers				
	* Inclusion in the procurement policy of social, gender equality and environmental matters; * Consideration, in <u>relationships with suppliers and subcontractors</u> , of its social and environmental responsibility;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS G1-2	4.6. Supplier relationship management Page 142
Society	Supervision and audit systems and their results.	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 3-3 / GRI 308-1 / GRI 414-1	4.6. Supplier relationship management Page 142
	Consumers				
	Measures for the health and safety of consumers;	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S4-1, S4-4	3.2.2.2. Policies, processes and key actions Page 122
	Systems for claims, complaints received and resolution.	YES	Bankinter Group	ESRS S4-3 ESRS S4-4 ESRS S4-5	3.2.2.1. Integration of information incidents into the strategy Page 120
	Tax information				
	Profit obtained country-by-country Taxes paid on profits	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 3-3 / GRI 207-4	Annex II. Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	Public subsidies received	YES	Bankinter Group	GRI 201-4	Annex II. Information not required by CSRD under Law 11/2018 Page 213
	Taxonomy of the European Union	YES	Bankinter Group	Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and Commission Delegated Regulations 2021/2139 of 4 June and 2021/2178 of 6 July as amended by Delegated Regulations (EU) 2022/1214, 2023/2485 and 2023/2486	2.3. Information on the sustainable finance taxonomy Page 74 Annex I: Tables relating to Art. 8 of the European Taxonomy Page 146

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Annex IV: List of data points included in crosscutting standards and in thematic standards derived from other EU legislation.

Together



Roberto Giménez Serrano, Deputy Branch Manager

Disclosure requirement and related data point	Reference to the Regulation on disclosures relating to sustainability in the financial services sector	Pillar 3 Reference	Reference to the Regulation on benchmarks	Reference to European Climate Legislation	Page
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Gender diversity of the board of directors, section 21(d)	Indicator No. 13 of Table 1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816 (27), Annex II		Page 18
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent, paragraph 21(e)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Page 17
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Due diligence statement section 30	Indicator No. 10 of Table 3 of Annex 1				Page 23
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in Fossil Fuel Activities, paragraph 40(d)(i)		Non-material			
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Participation in activities related to the production of chemical substances section 40, letter d), paragraph ii)		Non-material			
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Participation in activities related to controversial weapons, paragraph 40(d)(iii)		Non-material			
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Participation in activities related to the cultivation and production of tobacco section 40, letter d), subsection iv)		Non-material			
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 section 14				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2, paragraph 1	Page 62
ESRS E1-1 Companies excluded from the benchmark indices harmonised with the Paris Agreement, paragraph 16(g)		Article 449(a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, template 1: Banking book – Transition risk linked to climate change: credit quality of exposures by sector, issues and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1)(d) to (g) and Article 12(2)		Page 63
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets, paragraph 34	Indicator No. 4 of Table 2 of Annex 1	Article 449(a) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, template 3: Banking book – Transition risk linked to climate change: harmonisation parameters	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6		Page 84
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from non-renewable fossil fuels, broken down by source (only sectors with high climate impact) section 38		Non-material			
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix section 37	Indicator No. 5 of Table 1 of Annex 1				Page 80
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity related to activities in sectors with high climate impact sections 40 to 43		Non-material			
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions of scope 1, 2 and 3 and total GHG emissions section 44	Indicators 1 and 2 of Table 1 of Annex 1	Article 449 bis; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, template 1: Banking book – Transition risk linked to climate change: credit quality of exposures by sector, issues and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1) and Articles 6 and 8(1)		Page 81

Disclosure requirement and related data point	Reference to the Regulation on disclosures relating to sustainability in the financial services sector	Pillar 3 Reference	Reference to the Regulation on benchmarks	Reference to European Climate Legislation	Page
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity sections 53 to 55	Indicator No. 3 of Table 1 of Annex 1	Article 449 bis; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, template 3: Banking book – Transition risk linked to climate change: harmonisation parameters	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8, paragraph 1		Page 83
ESRS E1-7 GHG absorptions and carbon credits, section 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2, paragraph 1	Page 84
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark book to climate-related physical risks section 66			Non-material		
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risks, paragraph 66(a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets exposed to significant physical risks, paragraph 66(c).			Non-material		
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying amount of its energy efficiency real estate assets, paragraph 67(c).			Non-material		
ESRS E1-9 Book exposure to climate-related opportunities section 69			Non-material		
ESRS E2-4 Quantity of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the European PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) released to air, water and land, section 28			Non-material		
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources section 9			Non-material		
ESRS E3-1 Specific policies section 13			Non-material		
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable management of oceans and seas section 14			Non-material		
ESRS E3-4 Total recycled and reused water, section 28, letter c)			Non-material		
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m3 per net income from own operations section 29			Non-material		
ESRS 2 - IRO 1 - E4 section 16, letter a), section i)			Non-material		
ESRS 2 - IRO 1 - E4 section 16(b)			Non-material		
ESRS 2 - IRO 1 - E4 section 16(c)			Non-material		
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable agricultural or land use practices or policies, paragraph 24(b)			Non-material		
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable marine or ocean policies or practices section 24(c)			Non-material		
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation section 24(d)			Non-material		
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste, section 37(d)			Non-material		

Disclosure requirement and related data point	Reference to the Regulation on disclosures relating to sustainability in the financial services sector	Pillar 3 Reference	Reference to the Regulation on benchmarks	Reference to European Climate Legislation	Page
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste, section 39			Non-material		
ESRS 2 - SBM3 - S1 Risk of forced labour, section 14(f)	Indicator No. 13 of Table 3 of Annex I				Page 97
ESRS 2 - SBM3 - S1 Risk of child labour, section 14(g)	Indicator No. 12 of Table 3 of Annex I				Page 97
ESRS S1-1 Political commitments on human rights section 20	Indicator No. 9 of Table 3 and Indicator No. 11 of Table 1 of Annex I				Page 97
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies regarding matters covered by International Labour Organisation Core Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Page 97
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures to prevent human trafficking, section 22	Indicator No. 11 of Table 3 of Annex I				Page 97
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policies or management system, section 23	Indicator No. 1 of Table 3 of Annex I				Page 98
ESRS S1-3 Mechanisms for handling complaints or grievances, section 32(c)	Indicator No. 5 of Table 3 of Annex I				Page 96
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of occupational accidents section 88, letters b) and c)	Indicator No. 2 of Table 3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Page 106
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost due to injury, accident, death or illness, section 88(e)	Indicator No. 3 of Table 3 of Annex I				Page 106
ESRS S1-16 Gender salary gap, unadjusted (section 97, letter a)	Indicator No. 12 of Table 1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Page 108
ESRS S1-16 Excessive salary gap between the CEO and workers, section 97(b)	Indicator No. 8 of Table 3 of Annex I				Page 108
ESRS S1-17 Instances of discrimination, paragraph 103(a)	Indicator No. 7 of Table 3 of Annex I				Page 114
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 of Table 1 and Indicator No. 14 of Table 3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12, paragraph 1		Page 114
ESRS 2 - SBM3 - S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain, paragraph 11(b)			Non-material		
ESRS S2-1 Political commitments on human rights section 17			Non-material		
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to workers in the value chain, section 18			Non-material		
ESRS S1-1. Non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines, section 19	Indicator No. 10 of Table 1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12, paragraph 1		Page 113

Disclosure requirement and related data point	Reference to the Regulation on disclosures relating to sustainability in the financial services sector	Pillar 3 Reference	Reference to the Regulation on benchmarks	Reference to European Climate Legislation	Page
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies regarding matters covered by International Labour Organisation Core Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			Non-material		
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents related to the previous and subsequent stages of your value chain, section 36			Non-material		
ESRS S3-1 Political commitments on human rights section 16			Non-material		
ESRS S3-1 Non-compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles and OECD Guidelines, section 17			Non-material		
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents, section 36			Non-material		
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end users section 16	Indicator No. 9 of Table 3 and Indicator No. 11 of Table 1 of Annex 1				Pages 122 and 132
ESRS S4-1 Failure to comply with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines, paragraph 17	Indicator No. 10 of Table 1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12, paragraph 1		Page 123
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents, section 35	Indicator No. 14 of Table 3 of Annex 1				Page 132
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption, paragraph 10(b)	Indicator No. 15 of Table 3 of Annex 1				Page 140
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistleblowers section 10, letter d)	Indicator No. 6 of Table 3 of Annex 1				Page 141
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violating anti-corruption and bribery laws, paragraph 24(a)	Indicator No. 17 of Table 3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Page 140
ESRS G1-4 Anti-corruption and bribery standards, paragraph 24(b)	Indicator No. 16 of Table 3 of Annex 1				Page 140

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**Annex V:
Independent
assurance report**

Together



Roberto Giménez Serrano, Deputy Branch Manager

Annex V: Independent assurance report

Bankinter, S.A. and its subsidiaries

Limited assurance report issued by a practitioner on the Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information and Sustainability Information for the year ended 31 December 2025



This version of our report is a free translation of the original, which was prepared in Spanish. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation.

Limited assurance report issued by a practitioner on the Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information and Sustainability Information

To the shareholders of Bankinter, S.A., at the request of the directors:

Limited assurance conclusion

Pursuant to article 49 of the Code of Commerce, we have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information (hereinafter "SNFI") for the year ended 31 December 2025 of Bankinter, S.A. (hereinafter the Parent company) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter the Group), which forms part of the Group's consolidated management report.

The SNFI includes information in addition to that required by current commercial regulations on non-financial information, specifically, it includes the Sustainability Information prepared by the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 (hereinafter, the sustainability information) in accordance with the Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022, as regards corporate sustainability reporting (CSRD). This sustainability information has also been subject to limited assurance procedures.

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:

- a) the Group's Statement of Non-Financial Information for the year ended 31 December 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with current commercial regulations and in accordance with the selected criteria of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), as well as with those other criteria described as mentioned for each topic in the table of the Appendix III of the aforementioned Statement;
- b) the sustainability information as a whole is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the sustainability reporting framework applied by the Group and which is identified in accompanying section 1.1, including:
 - That the description provided of the process for identifying the sustainability information included in section 1.2 is consistent with the process in place and enables the identification of the material information to be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of ESRS.

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Inscrita en el R.O.A.C. con el número 00242 - NIF: B-79031260

- Compliance with ESRS.
- Compliance with the disclosure requirements, included in subsection 2.3 of the environment section of the sustainability information with the provisions of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investments.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with generally accepted professional standards applicable in Spain and specifically in accordance with the guidelines contained in Guides 47 Revised and 56 Revised issued by the Instituto de Censores Jurados de Cuentas de España on assurance engagements regarding non-financial information and considering the contents of the note published by the Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría (ICAC) dated 18 December 2024 (hereinafter, generally accepted professional standards).

In a limited assurance engagement, the procedures applied are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the Practitioner's 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 for Accountants (IESBA Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which 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 of the Parent company's directors

The preparation of the SNFI included in the Group's consolidated management report, as well as its content, is the responsibility of the directors of Bankinter, S.A. The SNFI has been prepared in accordance with prevailing commercial regulations and in accordance with the ESRS criteria selected, as well as those other criteria described in accordance with the aforementioned for each topic in the table of the Appendix III in the aforementioned Statement.

This responsibility also encompasses designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as is determined to be necessary to enable the preparation of the SNFI that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors of Bankinter, S.A. are also responsible for defining, implementing, adapting and maintaining the management systems from which the information necessary for the preparation of the SNFI is obtained.

With regard to the sustainability information, the Parent company's directors are responsible for developing and implementing a process to identify the information that should be included in the sustainability information in accordance with the CSRD, ESRS and as set out in article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020, and for disclosing information about this process in the sustainability information itself in section 1.2. This responsibility includes:

- understanding the context in which the Group's business activities and relationships are conducted, as well as its stakeholders, with regard to the Group's impacts on people and the environment;
- identifying the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive), as well as the risks and opportunities that could affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Group's financial position, financial results, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term;
- assessing the materiality of the impacts, risks and opportunities identified; and
- making assumptions and estimates that are reasonable under the circumstances.

The Parent company's directors are also responsible for the preparation of the sustainability information, which includes the information identified by the process, in accordance with the sustainability reporting framework applied, including compliance with the CSRD, compliance with ESRS and compliance with the disclosure requirements included in subsection 2.3 of the environment section of the sustainability information in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment.

This responsibility includes:

- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as the Parent company's directors consider to be relevant to enable the preparation of sustainability information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- Selecting and applying appropriate methods for the presentation of sustainability information and making assumptions and estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances about specific disclosures.

Inherent limitations in preparing the information

In accordance with ESRS, the Parent company's directors are required to prepare prospective information based on assumptions and hypotheses, which should be included in the sustainability information, regarding events that could occur in the future, as well as possible future actions, where appropriate, that the Group could take. Actual results may differ significantly from estimated results since they refer to the future and future events often do not occur as expected.

In determining disclosures relating to sustainability information, the Parent company's directors interpret legal and other terms that are not clearly defined and could be interpreted differently by others, including the legality of such interpretations and, consequently, they are subject to uncertainty.

Practitioner's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the SNFI and sustainability information are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a limited assurance report that includes our conclusion. 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 this information.

As part of a limited assurance engagement, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Design and perform procedures to assess whether the process for identifying the information included in both the SNFI and the sustainability information is consistent with the description of the process followed by the Group and enables, where appropriate, the identification of the material information to be disclosed in accordance with ESRS requirements.
- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify the disclosures in respect of which material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to where material misstatements are likely to arise in the disclosures included in the SNFI and sustainability information. 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 performed

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence to support our conclusions. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the identification of the disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, in the SNFI and in the sustainability information.

Our work consisted of enquiries of management as well as of various units and components of the Group that were involved in the preparation of the SNFI and sustainability information, of the review of the processes for compiling and validating the information presented in the SNFI and sustainability information and of the application of certain analytical procedures and review procedures on a sample basis, as described below:

In relation to the process of verifying the SNFI:

- Meetings with Group personnel to understand the business model, policies and management approaches applied and the main risks related thereto, and obtaining the information required for the external review.
- Analysis of the scope, relevance and completeness of the content of the SNFI for the 2025 year based on the materiality analysis performed by the Group and described in section 1.2, taking into account the content required under prevailing commercial legislation.
- Analysis of the processes to compile and validate the information presented in the SNFI for the 2025 year.
- Review of information concerning risks, policies and management approaches applied in relation to material matters presented in the SNFI for the 2025 year.

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Bankinter, S.A. and its subsidiaries

- Verification, by means of sample testing, of the information relating to the content of the SNFI for the 2025 year and its adequate compilation using data obtained from the information sources.

In relation to the process of verifying the sustainability information:

- Making enquiries of the Group's personnel:
 - In order to understand the business model, policies and management approaches applied and the main risks related thereto, and obtaining the information required for the external review.
 - In order to understand the source of the information used by management (for example, engagement with stakeholders, business plans and strategy documents); and the review of the Group's internal documentation on its process.
- Obtaining, through enquiries of Group personnel, an understanding of the entity's relevant processes for collecting, validating and presenting information for the preparation of its sustainability information.
- Evaluating the consistency of the evidence obtained from our procedures on the process implemented by the Group for determining the information that should be included in the sustainability information with the description of the process included in such information, as well as the evaluation of whether the aforementioned process implemented by the Group enables the identification of material information to be disclosed according to ESRS requirements.
- Evaluating whether all the information identified in the process implemented by the Group for determining the information that should be included in the sustainability information is in fact included.
- Evaluating the consistency of the structure and presentation of the sustainability information with the requirements of ESRS and the rest of the regulatory framework on sustainability information applied by the Group.
- Making enquiries of relevant personnel and performing analytical procedures on the information disclosed in the sustainability information, considering such information in respect of which material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error.
- Performing, where appropriate, substantive procedures on a sample basis on the information disclosed in the selected sustainability information, considering such information in respect of which material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error.
- Obtaining, where applicable, the reports issued by accredited independent third parties appended to the consolidated management report in response to the requirements of European regulations and, in relation to the information to which they refer and in accordance with generally accepted professional standards, verifying only the practitioner's accreditation and that the scope of the report issued is aligned with the requirements of European regulations.
- Obtaining, where appropriate, the documents that contain the information incorporated by reference, the reports issued by auditors or practitioners on such documents and, in accordance with generally accepted professional standards, verifying only that the document to which the information incorporated by reference refers meets the conditions described in ESRS for the incorporation of information by reference in the sustainability information.
- Obtaining a representation letter from the Parent company's directors and management in relation to the SNFI and sustainability information.

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Bankinter, S.A. and its subsidiaries

Other information

The Parent company's directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the consolidated annual accounts and the rest of the information included in the consolidated management report, but does not include either the auditors' report on the consolidated annual accounts or the assurance reports issued by accredited independent third parties as required by European Union law on specific disclosures contained in the sustainability information and appended to the consolidated management report.

Our assurance report does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

With regard to our assurance engagement regarding the sustainability information, our responsibility consists of reading the other information identified above and, in doing so, considering whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the sustainability information or the knowledge we have obtained during the assurance engagement, which may be indicative of the existence of material misstatements in the sustainability information.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L.

Original in Spanish signed by

Ana Isabel Peláez Morón

19 February 2026

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DECLARACION DE RESPONSABILIDAD DEL INFORME FINANCIERO ANUAL

Los miembros del Consejo de Administración de Bankinter, a los efectos de dar cumplimiento a lo indicado en el artículo 8 del Real Decreto 1362/2007, de 19 de octubre, por el que se desarrolla la Ley 24/1988, de 28 de julio, del Mercado de Valores, en relación con los requisitos de transparencia relativos a la información sobre los emisores cuyos valores estén admitidos a negociación en un mercado secundario oficial o en otro mercado regulado de la Unión Europea, declaran que hasta donde alcanza su conocimiento, y después de conocer el informe que emitirá PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores S.L., de ser formuladas las cuentas anuales en el estado en que se encuentran, las referidas cuentas anuales, elaboradas con arreglo a los principios de contabilidad aplicables, ofrecen la imagen fiel del patrimonio y de la situación financiera y de los resultados de BANKINTER, S.A. y de las empresas comprendidas en la consolidación, tomadas en su conjunto, a 31 de diciembre de 2025 y que el informe de gestión incluye el análisis fiel de la evolución y los resultados empresariales y de la posición de BANKINTER, S.A. y de las empresas comprendidas en la consolidación, tomadas en su conjunto, junto con la descripción de los principales riesgos e incertidumbres a que se enfrentan.

Madrid, 18 de febrero de 2026

D^a María Dolores Dancausa Treviño
Presidenta del Consejo

D^a Gloria Ortiz Portero
Consejera Delegada

D. Alfonso Botín-Sanz de Sautuola y
Naveda
Vicepresidente del Consejo

D. Marcelino Botín-Sanz de
Sautuola y Naveda
Consejero

D. Fernando Masaveu Herrero
Consejero

D^a M^a Teresa Pulido Mendoza
Consejera

D^a Teresa Martín-Retortillo Rubio
Consejera

D^a M^a Luisa Jordá Castro
Consejera

D^a Cristina García-Peri Álvarez
Consejera

D^a Teresa Paz-Ares Rodríguez
Consejera

D. Alfonso Villanueva Rodríguez
Consejero

D. Juan A. Zufiría Zatarain
Consejero

Diligencia para hacer constar que los miembros del Consejo de Administración de Bankinter S.A., presentes en la sesión celebrada el 18 de febrero de 2026, han prestado en dicha sesión su consentimiento unánime a la suscripción de las Cuentas Anuales Individuales y al Informe de Gestión del Grupo Bankinter, al Estado de Información No Financiera Consolidado e Información sobre Sostenibilidad, al Informe Anual de Gobierno Corporativo y al Informe Anual sobre Remuneraciones de los Consejeros de Bankinter S.A., correspondientes al ejercicio 2025.

Fdo. Gloria Calvo Díaz
Secretaría del Consejo de Administración
18 de febrero de 2026