CENTRAL BANK OF SAVINGS BANKS FINLAND PLC'S

HALF-YEAR REPORT

1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2026

Central Bank of Savings Banks

Translation of the Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc's half-year report 1.1.–30.6.2026

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REVIEW 1 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2026

Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc (hereinafter "SB Central Bank") is a bank owned by Finnish Savings Banks. Its main purpose is to provide various central credit institution services to the Savings Banks Group. These services focus on payment services, account operator services for the member banks of the Amalgamation (hereinafter also referred to as the "Savings Banks"), payment card issuing for the customers of the member Savings Banks, and services related to liquidity management, funding, and asset and liability management. SB Central Bank is part of the Savings Banks Amalgamation.

During the review period, the focus of SB Central Bank business was offering high-quality services and continuous service development.

SB Central Bank's profit for January–June was EUR 3.5 million, and the balance sheet total amounted to EUR 4.2 billion.

The Savings Banks Group and the Savings Banks Amalgamation

The Savings Banks Group is the most long-standing banking group in Finland. It comprises the Savings Banks that form the Savings Banks Amalgamation, the Savings Banks' Union Coop that acts as the Central Institution, and the subsidiaries and associated companies owned jointly by the banks.

The member organisations of the Savings Banks Amalgamation form a financial institution as defined in the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks, in which Savings Banks' Union coop and its member credit institutions are ultimately jointly and severally liable for each other's liabilities and commitments. The Amalgamation comprises the Savings Banks' Union Coop which acts as the central institution of the Amalgamation, 14 Savings Banks, Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc, Sp Mortgage Bank Plc and the companies within the consolidation groups of the above-mentioned entities, as well as Sp-Fund Management Company Ltd. The structure of the Savings Banks Group differs from that of the Savings Banks Amalgamation in that the Savings Banks Group also includes institutions other than credit and financial institutions or service companies. The most notable of these is Sp-Koti Ltd.

Further information about the structure of the Savings Banks Group can be found at www.saastopankki.fi/saastopankkiryhma.

Description of the operational environment

The Global Economy

At the start of 2026, global economic growth was expected to stay close to its long-term average. There were still uncertainties surrounding the tariffs imposed by Trump, but the global economy had proved surprisingly resilient to the rising tariff levels. However, the outbreak of war in Iran at the end of February once again weakened the growth outlook and significantly increased uncertainty. At the time of writing, a peace agreement has reached the signing stage and, if implemented, would be a significant positive development for the global economic outlook.

The war in Iran has affected the global economy primarily through energy prices and availability. The prices of oil, gas and many other raw materials have risen. Even if peace were to be achieved and the Strait of Hormuz reopened, it would take time for logistics to return to normal. However, the outlook for the future would then be less uncertain. Conversely, if the situation remains unresolved and the conflict becomes prolonged, it could lead to slower growth and accelerating inflation. This is a particularly challenging situation for central banks. Indeed, the European Central Bank raised its key interest rate at its June meeting.

In its June Economic Outlook, the OECD estimated that if a resolution to the conflict is reached soon, the global economy will grow by 2.8% this year, with growth accelerating to 3.1% next year. This scenario appears to be the most likely at this stage. If the war becomes prolonged, global economic growth could remain at 2.1% this year and decline further to 1.8% next year, which would be considered a global recession.

Offsetting the weaker growth outlook caused by the war, various investments related to artificial intelligence are growing at a rapid pace, particularly in the US and technology-driven economies in Asia. In Europe, Germany's defence and infrastructure investments are also expected to boost the growth outlook in the coming years.

Interest rate environment

In March 2026, short-term interest rates in the euro area rose sharply due to the situation in Iran. The 12-month Euribor, which is used as the general reference rate for mortgages, rose during March from around 2.2% to just over 2.9% and has since fluctuated between around 2.6% and nearly 2.9%. Similarly to short-term interest rates, long-term rates have increased as the geopolitical situation has raised inflation expectations and weakened economic growth forecasts.

A higher interest rate environment supports banks' net interest income. After a year-long hold, the European Central Bank adjusted its key interest rate in June 2026. This time, the rate was increased by 25 basis points to 2.25% in response to inflationary pressures. For the same reason, the markets are pricing in at least one more rate rise for 2026.

Investment markets

The year 2026 got off to a positive start, but the most significant events of the first half of the year from an investment market perspective were the situation in the Middle East and geopolitical risks. In the equity markets, the military conflict in the Middle East caused share returns to fall in March, but key share prices recovered quickly. In the US, the S&P 500 index reached a new record high, supported by the continued strength of artificial intelligence-driven gains in the equity markets. The military conflict drove up energy prices, which in turn increased uncertainty regarding the inflation outlook.

In the fixed-income markets, interest rate cuts were expected at the start of the year, but the outlook for monetary policy changed. Market expectations for the development of key interest rates shifted towards a tighter policy outlook. This had a negative impact on returns from fixed-income investments during the early part of the year. Whilst the equity markets were experiencing optimism regarding earnings growth expectations, sentiment in the fixed-income markets was dampened by the fear of inflation and the resulting impact of tighter monetary policy on returns from fixed-income investments.

The corporate bond market saw a sharp decline in yields at the end of the first quarter, when the war began in the Middle East. Credit risk margins and interest rates rose sharply. In the second quarter, credit risk margins narrowed and investor confidence gradually returned. Strong demand for corporate bonds also supported investment returns in the second quarter.

The Finnish economy

The Finnish economy began to recover towards the end of 2025. In the early part of the year, this recovery has continued at an even faster pace than expected. In the first quarter of the year, Finland's gross domestic product grew by 0.9% from the previous quarter, which is among the fastest growth rates in Europe. This pace of growth is uncommon for Finland.

It is also encouraging to see that this growth is broad-based. Public defence investment helped to drive growth in investment, but private investment is also picking up. Households have been cautious for a long time, and the savings rate has been high. Now, private consumption is also on the rise, and it appears that, although consumer confidence remains low, a larger share of income is once again being channelled to consumption.

Business confidence, on the other hand, is close to its long-term average and has not changed much since the outbreak of the war in Iran. According to the latest investment survey by the Confederation of Finnish Industries, it would also appear that business investment is on the rise. The number of bankruptcies, however, remains high.

The figures for the first quarter do not yet reflect any significant impact from the war in Iran. It will be interesting to see to what extent the war affects economic activity in the second quarter. Various statistics on the economy suggest that, at least for now, the Finnish economy has coped reasonably well with the higher energy prices.

SB CENTRAL BANK'S PROFIT AND BALANCE SHEET

Key Performance Indicators

(EUR 1,000)	1.1.–30.6.2026	1.1.–31.12.2025	1.1.–30.6.2025
Net interest income	8,447	14,517	6,943
Operating profit	4,428	-2,663	-724
Total operating revenue	21,002	32,909	17,346
Total operating expenses	-15,258	-32,929	-15,217
Impairment losses on financial assets	-1,317	-2,644	-2,853
Profit	3,542	-2,258	-579
Cost to income ratio	72.6%	100.1%	87.7%
Total assets	4,217,174	3,989,562	3,702,968
Total equity	136,412	132,967	133,670
Return on equity %*	2.6%	-1.7%	-0.9%
Return on assets %*	0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%
Equity ratio %*	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%
Total capital ratio %*	37.7%	35.8%	36.7%

* The calculation formula for key figures has been adjusted to account for the length of the review period.

Financial performance (comparison figures 1–6/2025)

SB Central Bank's operating profit was EUR 4.4 (-0.7) million and profit for the period was EUR 3.5 (-0.6) million.

Profits

Total operating revenue came to EUR 21.0 (17.3) million.

The rise in interest rates that began in March is starting to be reflected in net interest income, which rose to EUR 8.4 (6.9) million. Interest income on balance sheet receivables rose simultaneously with funding costs, and interest rate hedges offset the impact of changes in interest rate on both sides of the balance sheet. Interest income totalled EUR 70.4 (64.9) million and interest expenses totalled EUR -62.0 (-57.9) million. Interest rate swaps entered into to hedge interest rate risk accounted for EUR -2.5 (-2.9) million of net interest income.

Net fee and commission income amounted to EUR 7.8 (5.4) million. The level of fee and commission income was EUR 18.1 (15.8) million, while fee and commission expenses amounted to EUR -10.3 (-10.3) million.

Net trading income was EUR 0.5 (-0.5) million, of which the net result of hedge accounting accounted for EUR 0.5 (-0.6) million.

Other operating revenue was EUR 4.2 (5.5) million and consisted mainly of service fees from the Central Institution of the Amalgamation and Savings Banks, as well as contractual revenues from the credit card association and partners.

Costs

Our total operating expenses before impairment losses increased by EUR 0.1 million amounting to EUR 15.3 (15.2) million.

Personnel expenses amounted to EUR 2.9 (2.9) million. Other operating expenses increased by EUR 0.3 million and amounted to EUR 11.2 (10.9) million. The increase in other operating expenses was due to the increased costs of development activities and continuous services.

Depreciations decreased by EUR 0.2 million amounting to EUR 1.2 (1.4) million.

Net impairment loss on financial assets amounted to EUR 1.3 (2.9) million. The higher impairment loss in the comparative period was related to an update to the ECL model implemented in the spring of 2025, which had a nonrecurring effect of EUR -1.6 million on the change in expected credit losses. Realised credit losses during the reporting period amounted to EUR 0.4 (0.7) million.

Balance sheet and financing (comparison figures 31 December 2025)

The balance sheet of SB Central Bank totalled EUR 4,217 (3,990) million.

Wholesale funding and other financing

The total nominal value of bonds issued by SB Central Bank was EUR 1,257 million. New long-term senior preferred bonds under the EMTN programme with a nominal value of EUR 300 million were issued based on the funding needs of the Amalgamation to replace the bonds that matured during the period.

Through its Treasury operations, the SB Central Bank manages the Savings Banks Group's funding in accordance with the Group's funding plan. The intention is for Sp Mortgage Bank Plc to issue covered bonds totalling EUR 500 million annually. Any long-term funding needs exceeding this amount will primarily be met through senior preferred funding.

Liabilities to credit institutions totalled EUR 2,587 (2,295) million at the end of the period. The line item includes short-term deposits from the Savings Banks in the Amalgamation to LCR and payment transaction accounts, minimum reserve deposits intermediated by the Central Bank of the Savings Banks Group to the Bank of Finland, and collateralized wholesale funding intermediated from Sp Mortgage Bank Plc. The line item also includes short-term deposits and money market deposits from entities other than the Savings Banks in the Amalgamation.

Liabilities to customers totalled EUR 130 (171) million and consisted mainly of money market deposits from foreign corporations and public entities.

Lending

Loans and advances to credit institutions totalled EUR 2,330 (2,043) million at the end of the period. This line item consists mainly of the balance sheet loans granted to other Savings Banks in the Amalgamation and to Sp Mortgage Bank Plc (2,218 million in total). The line item also contains the minimum reserve deposit of the Amalgamation and cash guarantees provided as collateral to other banking groups.

Loans and advances to customers totalled EUR 173 (170) million and consisted mainly of credit card and unsecured consumer credit product balances. At the end of the period, the interest-bearing card portfolio totalled EUR 100 (99) million and the unsecured consumer credit loan balance was EUR 51 (49) million. Non-performing credit receivables in retail customer lending represented 3.02% (3.07%) of the total balances at the end of the period.

Investment assets

SB Central Bank's investment assets totalled EUR 565 (443) million. ECB eligible debt securities in the investment portfolio had a total book value of EUR 516 million, while other debt securities amounted to EUR 45 million. SB Central Bank has also invested in non-listed funds with a total value of EUR 3 million and non-listed equities with a total value of EUR 0.5 million.

Shareholdings and equity

SB Central Bank is fully owned by the Savings Banks of the Amalgamation. SB Central Bank's share capital amounted to EUR 95 million at the end of the period. SB Central Bank does not hold its own shares.

Equity capital on 30 June 2026 was EUR 136 (133) million, consisting wholly of CET1 capital.

Capital adequacy and risk position (comparative information 31 December 2025)

SB Central Bank's own funds totalled EUR 130.4 (125.9) million, while the minimum requirement for own funds was EUR 36.5 (37.1) million. Tier 1 capital consisted fully of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, and it amounted to EUR 130.4 (125.9) million.

SB Central Bank's capital adequacy ratio was high, standing at 37.7 (35.8) per cent at the end of the period. The capital adequacy ratio increased by 1.9 percentage points.

The capital adequacy level has remained strong. The high capital adequacy figure is in part due to the exemption granted to the Amalgamation by the Financial Supervisory Authority, according to which the risk weight applied to the Amalgamation's internal financing items in capital adequacy calculation is 0%.

Capital adequacy and leverage ratio

The capital requirement of SB Central Bank is formed by:

- 8% minimum capital requirements set by the Capital Requirement Regulation (CRR),
- 2.5% CET1 capital conservation buffer according to the Act on Credit Institutions,
- The country-specific countercyclical CET1 capital requirements of foreign exposures (0.02%).

The Pillar II capital requirement imposed by the Financial Supervisory Authority on the Savings Banks Amalgamation is 1.5%. At least three quarters of the Pillar II capital requirement must be Tier 1 capital, of which at least three quarters must be CET1 capital. SB Central Bank applies the capital requirement of its member credit institutions, which is 2.5 percentage points lower than the capital requirement applied at the amalgamation level.

On 26 June 2025, the Financial Supervisory Authority decided to keep the Savings Banks Amalgamation's systemic risk buffer requirement (1.0%) unchanged. The decision entered into effect on 1 July 2026.

The Financial Supervisory Authority did not impose a countercyclical capital buffer requirement in 2026. The Financial Supervisory Authority has not set additional capital requirements, so called O-SII buffers, for the Savings Banks Amalgamation. The Financial Supervisory Authority has granted permission not to deduct internal holdings of credit institutions included in the Amalgamation from own funds instruments when calculating own funds at the individual bank level and sub-consolidation group level. In addition, the Financial Supervisory Authority has granted permission to apply a 0% risk weight to internal credit institution liabilities included within the scope of the Amalgamation's joint and several liability. These permissions are based on the European Union Capital Requirements Regulation (EU 575/2013) and the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks (599/2010).

The Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority has granted Savings Banks' Union Coop, which acts as the Central Institution of the Savings Banks Amalgamation, permission pursuant to the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks to decide that its member credit institutions will not be subject to the requirements stipulated by Section 6 of the EU Capital Requirements Regulation (EU 575/2013) and other EU statutes issued on the basis of the Regulation regarding the liquidity of credit institutions. The authorisation granted to the Central Institution also covers the NSFR requirement.

The standard method is used to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk and counterparty risk of the Savings Banks Amalgamation. The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated by the basic method. The capital requirement relating to market risk is calculated by the basic method for the foreign exchange exposure if the total net foreign exchange position is over 2% of the aggregate amount of own funds. The Savings Banks Amalgamation does not have a trading book and the Amalgamation's business does not involve taking commodity risk.

SB Central Bank's capital adequacy data are included in the capital adequacy data of the Savings Banks Amalgamation, disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and half-year report of the Savings Banks Group. The Savings Banks Group presents the so-called Pillar III capital adequacy disclosures separately in connection with its financial statements.

A copy of the Savings Banks Group's financial statements and Pillar III disclosures are available at www.saastopankki.fi.

Capital adequacy

Own Funds (EUR 1,000)	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	136,412	132,967
Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-6,032	-7,078
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	130,380	125,889
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital		
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	130,380	125,889
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	130,380	125,889
Risk weighted assets	345,727	351,541
of which: credit and counterparty risk	260,125	265,825
of which: credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	2,578	2,692
of which: operational risk	83,024	83,024
Minimum standard of own funds	27,658	28,123
Amount which exceeds minimum standard of own funds	102,721	97,766
Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	37.7%	35.8%
Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	37.7%	35.8%
Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	37.7%	35.8%
Capital requirement		
Total capital	130,380	125,889
Capital requirement total*	36,531	37,080
Capital buffer	93,849	88,810

*The capital requirement is formed by the statutory minimum capital adequacy requirement of 8%, the capital add-on of 2.5% according to the Act on Credit Institutions, the 1.5% Pillar 2 requirement imposed by the Financial Supervisory Authority, the 1.0% systemic risk buffer requirement imposed by the Financial Supervisory Authority, and the country-specific variable capital add-ons of foreign exposures (0.02%).

Leverage ratio

The leverage ratio of SB Central Bank was 6.5% (6.0%), exceeding the binding 3% minimum requirement. The leverage ratio describes the level of indebtedness of a credit institution and is calculated by dividing its Tier 1 capital by its total exposure measure. The most significant part of SB Central Bank’s assets consists of group internal loans with 0% risk weight that are not included in the total leverage exposure amount when calculating the leverage ratio. The bank monitors excessive indebtedness as part of the ICAAP process.

(EUR 1,000)	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Tier 1 capital	130,380	125,889
Leverage ratio exposure	1,995,483	2,086,596
Leverage ratio	**6.5%**	**6.0%**

Resolution plan

Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms was implemented nationally from 1 January 2015 (Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms). To implement the Resolution Act, the Financial Stability Authority was established in Finland (Act on the Financial Stability Authority, 1995/2014). In March 2026, the Financial Stability Authority set a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL requirement) for the Savings Banks Amalgamation and Sp Mortgage Bank Plc. The requirement entered into effect from the date of the decision. The requirement does not apply to the member credit institutions or to the SB Central Bank.

The MREL requirement is by nature a Pillar 2 type minimum requirement that must be met continuously. According to the Financial Stability Authority’s decision, the MREL requirement applied to the Savings Banks Amalgamation is 21.77% of the total risk exposure amount or 7.84% of the total exposures, whichever is higher.

In addition to the requirement calculated based on total risk exposure, the institutionspecific capital buffer requirement must be met on an ongoing basis.

Risk position

SB Central Bank's risk position remained at a good level, and its capital adequacy remained strong. During the reporting period, credit risk development remained moderate.

Credit rating

On 10 June 2026, S&P Global Ratings affirmed the rating of the SB Central Bank. The ratings and outlook remained the same: long-term credit rating A-, short-term A-2, and stable outlook.

Material events after the half-year report date

The Board of Directors of SB Central Bank is not aware of any factors that would materially influence the financial position of SB Central Bank for the period after the half-year report date.

Outlook for the year

The SB Central Bank's profit before taxes for the full financial year is estimated to be slightly positive, which is consistent with the SB Central Bank's business model and set targets.

Further information

The figures presented in the half-year report are unaudited.

Releases and other corporate data are available on the SB Central Bank's website at www.spkeskuspankki.fi.

The corresponding information on Savings Banks Group is available online at www.saastopankki.fi/saastopankkiryhma.

Formulas used in calculating the financial highlights

Total operating revenue:	Net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income, net investment income, other operating revenue
Total operating expenses:	Personnel expenses, other operating expenses, depreciation and amortisation of plant and equipment and intangible assets

Cost to income ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Total operating expenses}}{\text{Total operating revenue}}$$

Return on equity (ROE), %:

$$\frac{\text{Profit for the period} \times (\text{days in financial year / days in reporting period})}{\text{Equity (average of the beginning and end of the year)}} \times 100$$

Return on assets (ROA), %:

$$\frac{\text{Profit for the period} \times (\text{days in financial year / days in reporting period})}{\text{Total assets (average of the beginning and end of the year)}} \times 100$$

Equity ratio %:

$$\frac{\text{Equity (incl. non-controlling interests)}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100$$

Formulas used in calculating the financial highlights

European Securities and Markets Authority's Guidelines on Alternative Performance measures came into effect on 3 July 2016. An alternative performance measure is a financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows, other than a financial measure defined or specified in the IFRS framework. Alternative Performance Measures are used to reflect financial development and enhance comparability between different reporting periods. SB Central Bank uses alternative performance measures (APMs) in its financial reporting to describe the financial position of the entity. These measures are not defined in IFRS standards, capital adequacy regulations (CRD/CRR), or Solvency II regulations (SII). The presented alternative performance measures complement the main financial statements and accompanying notes prepared in accordance with IFRS standards.

HALF-YEAR REPORT (IFRS)

Income statement

(EUR 1,000)	Note	1–6/2026	1–6/2025
Interest income		70,441	64,890
Interest expense		-61,993	-57,947
Net interest income	4	8,447	6,943
Net fee and commission income	5	7,832	5,438
Net trading income	6	515	-511
Other operating revenue		4,208	5,476
Total operating revenue		21,002	17,346
Personnel expenses		-2,906	-2,903
Other operating expenses		-11,184	-10,902
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		-1,168	-1,412
Total operating expenses		-15,258	-15,217
Net impairment loss on financial assets	7	-1,317	-2,853
Operating profit		4,428	-724
Income tax expense		-886	145
Profit		3,542	-579

Statement of comprehensive income

(EUR 1,000)	1–6/2026	1–6/2025
Profit	3,542	-579
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Changes in fair value reserve		
Fair value measurements	-123	468
Deferred tax from fair value measurements	25	-94
Total	-98	375
Total comprehensive income	3,444	-204

Statement of financial position

(EUR 1,000)	Note	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		1,087,231	1,274,489
Loans and advances to credit institutions	7	2,329,830	2,042,965
Loans and advances to customers	7	172,565	169,891
Derivatives	10	7,737	5,386
Investment assets	7	565,139	443,283
Property, plant and equipment		130	111
Intangible assets		5,709	6,852
Tax assets		5,027	4,976
Other assets		43,804	41,608
Total assets		4,217,174	3,989,562

(EUR 1,000)	Note	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	8	2,587,419	2,295,441
Liabilities to customers	8	130,227	170,993
Derivatives	10	34,059	35,735
Debt securities issued	12	1,284,734	1,312,528
Tax liabilities		707	82
Other liabilities		43,618	41,815
Total liabilities		4,080,762	3,856,595
Equity			
Share capital		94,812	94,812
Reserves		19,057	19,155
Retained earnings		22,543	19,001
Total equity		136,412	132,967
Total liabilities and equity		4,217,174	3,989,562

Statement of cash flows

(EUR 1,000)	1–6/2026	1–6/2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit	3,542	-579
Adjustments for items without cash flow effect	2,434	4,416
Change in deferred tax	54	-325
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	6,030	3,512
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in operating assets	-412,955	-540,473
Loans and advances to credit institutions	-282,976	-314,132
Loans and advances to customers	-3,475	-3,870
Investment assets, at fair value through other comprehensive income	-69,799	-42,467
Investment assets, at amortised cost	-57,454	-184,540
Investment assets, fair value through profit or loss	1,136	-1,661
Other assets	-387	6,197
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in operating liabilities	223,932	104,677
Liabilities to credit institutions	292,312	-53,832
Liabilities to customers	-40,766	-27,942
Debt securities issued	-29,973	190,432
Other liabilities	2,359	-3,981
Paid income taxes	-287	-2,045
Total cash flows from operating activities	-183,280	-434,329

(EUR 1,000)	1–6/2026	1–6/2025
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-44	-183
Total cash flows from investing activities	-44	-183
Cash flows from financing activities		
Total cash flows from financing activities		
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-183,324	-434,512
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,295,903	1,481,624
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,112,579	1,047,112
Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following items:		
Cash	1,087,231	1,026,172
Receivables from central banks repayable on demand	25,348	20,940
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,112,579	1,047,112
Adjustments for items without cash flow effect		
Impairment losses on financial assets	1,411	2,947
Changes in fair value	-539	641
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,168	1,412
Other adjustments	395	-583
Total adjustments for items without cash flow effect	2,434	4,416
Additional information regarding the cash flow statement		
Interest received	67,538	68,418
Interest paid	58,335	58,958
Dividends received	1	

Statement of changes in equity

(EUR 1,000)	Share capital	Share premium	Fair value reserve	Total reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity 1 January 2025	94,812	19,000	169	19,169	19,893	133,874
Comprehensive income						
Profit					-579	-579
Other comprehensive income			375	375		375
Total comprehensive income			375	375	-579	-204
Total equity 30 June 2025	94,812	19,000	544	19,544	19,314	133,670
Equity 1 January 2026	94,812	19,000	155	19,155	19,001	132,967
Comprehensive income						
Profit					3,542	3,542
Other comprehensive income			-98	-98		-98
Total comprehensive income			-98	-98	3,542	3,444
Total equity 30 June 2026	94,812	19,000	57	19,057	22,543	136,412

BASIS OF PREPARATION

NOTE 1: INFORMATION ABOUT THE REPORTING COMPANY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SAVINGS BANKS GROUP AND THE SAVINGS BANKS AMALGAMATION

Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc (hereinafter "SB Central Bank") is a bank owned by Finnish Savings Banks. SB Central Bank's primary function is to provide the Savings Banks with various central credit institution services. The central credit institution services focus on payment services and account operator services, payment card and consumer credit loan issuing, and services related to liquidity management, funding and asset and liability management. SB Central Bank belongs to the Savings Banks Group and its owners are the 14 Savings Banks of the Amalgamation.

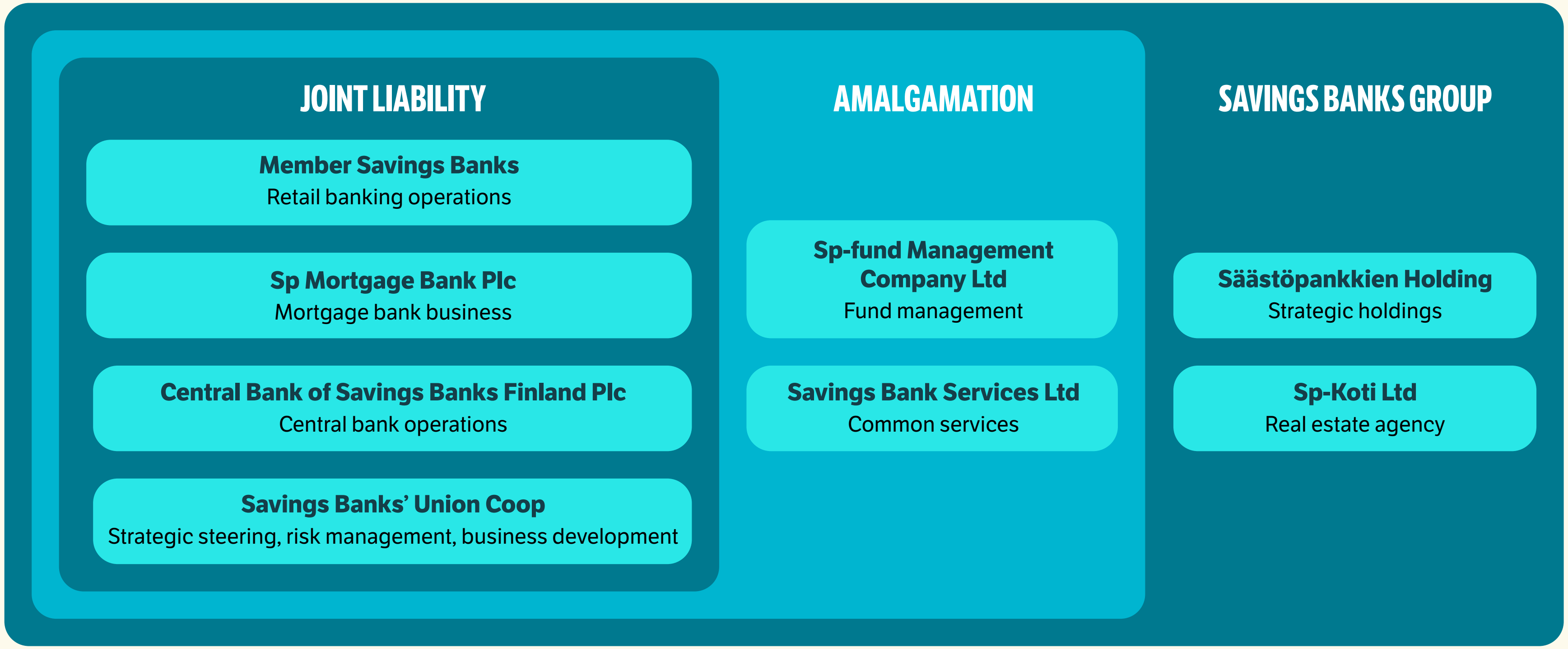
SB Central Bank is a member of the Amalgamation of Savings Banks and the Savings Banks Group. The Savings Banks Group is the most long-standing banking group in Finland. It comprises Savings Banks that formed the Savings Banks Amalgamation, the Savings Banks' Union Coop, which acts as the Central Institution and the subsidiaries, and associated companies owned by Savings Banks. The Savings Banks are independent regional and local banks. Together the Savings Banks form a banking group that operates locally as well as nationally.

The basic objective of the Savings Banks is to promote thrift, the financial well-being of their customers and to operate near their customers. The Savings Banks operate in the retail banking business, especially in daily banking, saving and investment products and lending. The service and product range offered is complemented with the other financial services and products provided in cooperation with the service and product companies within the Savings Banks Group. The service and product companies within the Group support and promote the operations of the Savings Banks Group via producing centralised services or having responsibility for certain products. The most significant service and product companies of the Savings Banks Group are Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc, Sp Mortgage Bank Plc, Sp-Fund Management Company Ltd and Savings Bank Services Ltd.

The member organisations of the Savings Banks Amalgamation form a financial entity as defined in the Act on Amalgamations, in which the Savings Banks' Union Coop and its member credit institutions are jointly liable for each other's liabilities and commitments. The Savings Banks Amalgamation comprises the Savings Banks' Union Coop, which acts as the Central Institution of the Amalgamation, 14 Savings Banks, the Central Bank of Savings Banks Finland Plc, Sp Mortgage Bank Plc as well as the companies within the consolidation groups of the above-mentioned entities, Savings Bank Services Ltd and Sp-Fund Management Company Ltd.

The structure of the Savings Banks Group differs from that of the Savings Banks Amalgamation so that the Savings Banks Group also includes organisations other than credit and financial institutions or service companies. The most significant of these is Sp-Koti Ltd. The Savings Banks' Union Coop and its member Savings Banks do not have control over each other as referred to in the general consolidation accounting principles and therefore it is not possible to define a parent company for the Group.

The structure of the Amalgamation and the Group is described in the chart below:



The Savings Banks' Union Coop steers the operations of the Savings Banks Group and is the Central Institution responsible for the internal control framework. According to the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks, the Savings Banks' Union Coop acting as the central institution of the Savings Banks Amalgamation is obligated to prepare consolidated financial statements for the Savings Banks Group. SB Central Bank is also included in these financial statements in proportion to the ownership interests of the member banks of the Amalgamation. The financial statements are prepared for the financial group formed by the Savings Banks Group, of which SB Central Bank is also a member.

SB Central Bank's registered office is in Helsinki, and its registered address is Teollisuuskatu 33, FI-00510 Helsinki.

SB Central Bank's financial statements and half-year reports are available at the website www.spkeskuspankki.fi.

The Group's financial statements and half-year reports are available at the website www.saastopankki.fi/saastopankkiryhma.

NOTE 2: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Overview

SB Central Bank's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRIC interpretations as adopted by the European Union.

The half-year report 1.1.–30.6.2026 has been prepared in accordance with the IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting standard. The applied accounting policies in their entirety are presented in the notes to the financial statements 31 December 2025. There have not been changes in accounting policies during the reporting period.

The figures presented in the half-year report are unaudited.

SB Central Bank's half-year report is presented in euros, which is the Bank's accounting and functional currency. The half-year report is presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The IFRS-compliant Half-Year Report requires SB Central Bank's management to exercise judgment and make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and other information such as the amounts of income and expense. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge at the time, it is possible that actual results differ from the estimates used in the financial statements.

The critical estimates of SB Central Bank concern the future and key uncertainties related to estimates at the reporting date, and they relate in particular to determining fair value and impairment of financial assets. The key uncertainties in estimates made in the half-year report are particularly related to future economic development.

In the half-year report dated 30 June 2026 the most significant uncertainty influencing the management's estimates has been the weak economic situation. There is considerable uncertainty associated with estimating the economic impacts of the aforementioned factor, which particularly influences the assessment of the expected credit losses on financial assets.

2.1 Determination of credit losses

Expected credit loss calculation models contain several factors that require the management's judgment.

- Selection of the models used in the calculations so that they illustrate the expected credit losses of the contract portfolio as accurately as possible.
- Assumptions and expert assessments included in the models.
- Defining the quantitative and qualitative criteria for a significant increase in credit risk.
- Selection of the macroeconomic factors describing future economic development used in the calculations so that changes in the selected factors are correlated with the probability of contract default.
- Preparing economic forecasts and predicting the probability of their future realisation.

SB Central Bank uses modelling-based calculations for determining expected credit losses but, where necessary, the figures generated by the models are adjusted to reflect the management's judgment. Recognizing an adjustment may be based on, for example, newly available information or a new factor that is not included in the parameters or inputs used in the calculation model.

On the reporting date, the adjustments based on the management's judgment have been associated especially with receivables in stage 3 and, when assessing the need and extent of adjustments, attention has been paid especially to the following factors that influence the expected credit loss amount.

- Considering the nature and value of receivable-related collaterals, the effect of the regional economic situation on the price level of residential properties and realization, for instance.

- Amount and timing of receivables' contractual cash flows, taking into account available counterparty information that is not included in the calculation model. Such information includes, for instance, changes in employment, the number and duration of instalment-free periods that have been applied for and changes in the scope and profitability of business operations.

- Change in the credit risk of the receivable counterparty, resulting from restrictions that influence business or employment that are not included in the calculation model.

3. Future changes in accounting standards – IFRS 18

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard is to be applied retrospectively, including comparative information.

IFRS 18 does not change the recognition or measurement principles applicable to items in the financial statements. However, it introduces changes particularly to the presentation of the statement of profit or loss. The standard sets requirements for the presentation of financial performance and places greater emphasis on a clearer structure of the statement of profit or loss through the use of specified subtotals and the classification of income statement items into defined categories.

SB Central Bank is currently assessing the classification of income statement items into the categories required by IFRS 18. Based on the current assessment, the majority of income statement items are expected to be classified within the operating category. In addition, the principles for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information in the statement of profit or loss and the statement of financial position are being reviewed.

As IFRS 18 does not change the SB Central Bank's recognition or measurement principles, the standard is not expected to have a material impact on the company's financial position, financial performance, or equity.

NOTE 3: SEGMENT INFORMATION

SB Central Bank is a bank owned by the Finnish Savings Banks, whose main purpose is to provide the Savings Banks Group's various central credit institution services. The central credit institution services focus on payment services, and account operator services, payment card issuing for the customers of the member Savings Banks of the Amalgamation, and services related to liquidity management, funding and asset and liability management. SB Central Bank is part of the Savings Banks Amalgamation. The operations of SB Central Bank are treated as a single segment for reporting to the bank's management. Information on the bank's products and services is presented in notes *4 Net Interest Income* and *5 Fee and Commission Income and Expenses*. SB Central Bank has not allocated income or assets by geographic area, as the bank's financing activities are limited to Finland. The development of the loan portfolio by customer group and the share of interest paid by customers in the bank's total interest income are monitored regularly. The most significant loan portfolio volumes relate to funding the member banks of the Savings Banks Group and liquidity management. No single customer entity accounts for more than 10% of the bank's total interest income.

The highest decision-making body of the SB Central Bank is the Annual General Meeting, which elects the company's Board of Directors and the auditor.

NOTES TO THE HALF-YEAR REPORT

NOTE 4: NET INTEREST INCOME

Interest income and expenses are amortised using the effective interest rate method over the contractual period of the loan and receivable or the liability. With this method, the income and expenses of the instrument are amortised in proportion to the remaining carrying amount of the loan and receivable or the liability in the balance sheet.

When a financial asset is impaired, the original effective interest rate is used to calculate the interest income to the carrying amount of the receivable reduced by impairment loss.

(EUR 1,000)	1–6/2026	1–6/2025
Interest income		
From financial assets at amortised cost		
Debt securities eligible for funding with Central Bank	3,793	2,165
Loans and advances to credit institutions	43,407	47,859
Loans and advances to customers*	8,328	8,289
Other	75	76
Total	55,603	58,389
From financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt securities eligible for funding with Central Bank	2,132	1,476
Debt securities	440	329
Total	2,571	1,805
From financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative contracts		
Hedging derivatives	3,946	2,189
Other than hedging	8,321	2,506
Total	12,266	4,696
Total interest income	70,441	64,890

(EUR 1,000)	1–6/2026	1–6/2025
Interest expense		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Liabilities/deposits to credit institutions	-26,749	-24,059
Liabilities to customers	-1,811	-4,454
Debt securities issued	-18,699	-21,783
Total	-47,260	-50,296
From financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative contracts		
Hedging derivatives	-6,413	-5,145
Other than hedging	-8,321	-2,506
Total	-14,734	-7,651
Total interest expenses	-61,993	-57,947
Net interest income	8,447	6,943
* of which interest income from loans in stage 3	131	125

NOTE 5: NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

Fees and commissions income and expense are generally recognized on an accrual basis. Fees and commissions for performing a service are recognized when the related services are performed. Fees relating to services performed over several years are amortised over the service period. Fees that are directly attributable to a financial instrument are treated as part of an effective interest and accounted for as an adjustment to the effective interest of that financial instrument. Fees relating to financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the income statement on initial recognition.

(EUR 1,000)	1–6/2026	1–6/2025
Fee and commission income		
Lending*	10,946	10,116
Payment transfers	5,859	4,538
Securities	915	879
Other	384	233
Total	18,104	15,766
Fee and commission expense		
Payment transfers	-2,122	-2,017
Securities	-475	-359
Other**	-7,675	-7,953
Total	-10,273	-10,328
Net fee and commission income	7,832	5,438

* of which the most significant incomes are incomes related to granting loans.
** of which the most significant expenses are expenses related to granting loans.

NOTE 6: NET TRADING INCOME

Net income and expenses from fair value hedging and capital gains from securities are recognized in net trading income.

(EUR 1,000)	1–6/2026	1–6/2025
Net income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Valuation loss or gain	-16	128
Net income from foreign exchange operation	-2	1
Net income from hedge accounting		
Change in hedging instruments' fair value	3,424	-1,426
Change in hedged items' fair value	-2,885	785
Total	521	-511

Detailed information on derivative contracts defined for hedge accounting are presented in note 10.

NOTE 7: LOANS AND ADVANCES

7.1 LOANS AND ADVANCES

Loans and advances to credit institutions and customers are primarily classified as measured at amortised cost and are consequently subject to calculation of expected credit losses.

The table below presents the gross values, allowances for expected credit losses and balance values for loans and advances by product type.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

30.6.2026 (EUR 1,000)	Not impaired (gross)	Expected credit losses (ECL)	Balance sheet value
Loans and advances to credit institutions			
Deposits	111,539		111,539
Loans and other receivables	2,218,600	-309	2,218,291
Total	2,330,139	-309	2,329,830
Loans and advances to customers			
By product			
Used overdrafts	51,386	-915	50,471
Loans	500		500
Credit cards	121,823	-6,227	115,596
Other receivables	6,000	-1	5,999
Total	179,709	-7,142	172,565
Loans and advances total	2,509,847	-7,451	2,502,395

LOANS AND ADVANCES

31.12.2025 (EUR 1,000)	Not impaired (gross)	Expected credit losses (ECL)	Balance sheet value
Loans and advances to credit institutions			
Deposits	141,128		141,128
Loans and other receivables	1,902,100	-263	1,901,837
Total	2,043,228	-263	2,042,965
Loans and advances to customers			
By product			
Used overdrafts	49,486	-891	48,595
Loans	500		500
Credit cards	120,343	-5,546	114,797
Other receivables	6,000	-1	5,999
Total	176,329	-6,438	169,891
Loans and advances total	2,219,557	-6,701	2,212,856

7.2 INVESTMENT ASSETS

(EUR 1,000)	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt securities	220,435	150,361
Shares and participations	204	203
Total	220,638	150,564
Fair value through profit or loss		
Shares and participations	3,636	4,772
Total	3,636	4,772
Amortised cost investments		
Debt securities	341,051	288,065
Expected Credit Losses	-187	-119
Total	340,864	287,946
Investment assets	565,139	443,283

BREAKDOWN BY ISSUER TYPE

30.6.2026 (EUR 1,000)	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Measured at amortized cost	Total
Quoted				
From public entities	220,435		324,017	544,452
From others	204	3,636	16,847	20,687
Total	220,638	3,636	340,864	565,139

31.12.2025 (EUR 1,000)	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Measured at amortized cost	Total
Quoted				
From public entities	150,361		262,970	413,332
Other	203	4,772	24,976	29,951
Total	150,564	4,772	287,946	443,283

7.3 IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

SB Central Bank determines impairments on financial assets based on an expected credit loss model. The loss allowance for expected credit loss is measured and recognised for financial assets that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as well as for financial guarantees and loan commitments.

For the purpose of measuring expected credit losses, SB Central Bank applies a three-stage model in which the stage to be applied in the measurement is determined based on the change in the credit risk of the financial asset between the date of initial recognition and the reporting date.

- Stage 1 includes financial assets for which the credit risk has not increased significantly between the date of initial recognition and the reporting date. The measurement of the expected credit loss for stage 1 financial assets is based on the probability of a default event occurring within 12 months of the reporting date.
- Stage 2 includes financial assets for which the credit risk has increased significantly after the date of initial recognition. The measurement of the expected credit loss for stage 2 financial assets is based on the probability of a default event occurring within the remaining life of the financial asset.
- Stage 3 includes financial assets that are impaired. The measurement of the expected credit loss for stage 3 financial assets is based on the probability that a credit loss event occurs within the remaining life of the financial asset.

FINANCIAL ASSETS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF MEASUREMENT OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES BY IMPAIRMENT STAGE

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial assets 30 June 2026				
Investment assets	260,790			260,790
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2,550,345			2,550,345
Loans and advances to customers	147,702	18,728	7,064	173,494
Off-balance sheet items	663,507	6,372	723	670,602
Total	3,622,345	25,101	7,786	3,655,231

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial assets 31 December 2025				
Investment assets	211,706			211,706
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2,156,554			2,156,554
Loans and advances to customers	145,014	18,727	6,262	170,003
Off-balance sheet items	599,757	6,750	628	607,135
Total	3,113,031	25,477	6,890	3,145,398

In assessing the significance of change in credit risk, SB Central Bank takes into account the following qualitative and quantitative information, amongst others.

- Payment delay: the credit risk of a financial asset is deemed to have increased significantly and the contract is migrated from stage 1 to stage 2 when a payment delay exceeds 30 days. When a payment delay for a financial asset exceeds the relative and absolute threshold values over 90 consecutive days, it is deemed to be impaired and is migrated to stage 3.
- PD% increase: the risk of a financial asset is deemed to have increased significantly and the contract is migrated from stage 1 to stage 2 when the defined relative or absolute thresholds for the PD% increase are exceeded.
- Forbearance: the credit risk of a performing financial asset subject to forbearance is deemed to have increased significantly and the contract is migrated from stage 1 to stage 2. If the contract is forborne and non-performing or if a forbearance concession is made for a contract at the time of application, the contract is deemed to be impaired and is migrated to stage 3.
- Default: If the counterparty of a financial asset is in default, the contract is deemed to be impaired and is migrated to stage 3.

The financial asset can revert from stage 2 or stage 3 if its credit risk has improved significantly and it has consistently met the criteria for the previous stage during the length of the defined probation period. The length of the probation period for transitions from stages 3 to 2 and 2 to 1 is three months.

The tables below present the development of the expected credit losses from the beginning of the financial period.

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (ECL), LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND RELATED OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Expected Credit Losses 1 January 2026	317	1,277	4,917	6,511
Transfers to Stage 1	46	-109		-63
Transfers to Stage 2	-54	455	-129	272
Transfers to Stage 3	-22	-800	1,632	810
New assets originated or purchased	61	1	3	64
Assets derecognised or repaid	-43	-181	-539	-763
Amounts written off			-552	-552
Amounts recovered			113	113
Change in credit risk without change in Stage	20	690	125	835
Net change in ECL	7	56	652	715
Expected Credit Losses 30 June 2026	324	1,333	5,569	7,226

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (ECL), LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND RELATED OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Expected Credit Losses 1 January 2026	430			430
New assets originated or purchased	233			233
Assets derecognised or repaid	-218			-218
Change in credit risk without change in Stage	26			26
Net change in ECL	41			41
Expected Credit Losses 30 June 2026	470			470

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (ECL), INVESTMENT ASSETS

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Expected Credit Losses 1 January 2026	125			125
New assets originated or purchased	46			46
Assets derecognised or repaid	-4			-4
Change in credit risk without change in Stage	-21			-21
Net change in ECL	21			21
Expected Credit Losses 30 June 2026	146			146
Total expected credit losses 30 June 2026				7,842
Total net change in ECL 1 January – 30 June 2026				777

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (ECL), LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AND RELATED OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Expected Credit Losses 1 January 2025	366	593	4,204	5,163
Transfers to Stage 1	92	-177		-85
Transfers to Stage 2	-221	993	-157	615
Transfers to Stage 3	-62	-1,146	2,972	1,764
New assets originated or purchased	184	1	1	185
Assets derecognised or repaid	-133	-263	-1,097	-1,493
Amounts written off			-1,451	-1,451
Amounts recovered			265	265
Change in credit risk without change in Stage	-239	9	143	-88
Changes in ECL model	329	1,269	37	1,636
Net change in ECL	-49	684	713	1,348
Expected Credit Losses 31 December 2025	317	1,277	4,917	6,511

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (ECL), LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Expected Credit Losses 1 January 2025	347			347
New assets originated or purchased	267			267
Assets derecognised or repaid	-180			-180
Change in credit risk without change in Stage	-5			-5
Net change in ECL	83			83
Expected Credit Losses 31 December 2025	430			430

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (ECL), INVESTMENT ASSETS

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1 12 month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Expected Credit Losses 1 January 2025	98			98
New assets originated or purchased	93			93
Assets derecognised or repaid	-22			-22
Change in credit risk without change in Stage	-45			-45
Net change in ECL	26			26
Expected Credit Losses 31 December 2025	125			125
Expected Credit Losses 31 December 2025 total				7,065
Total net change in ECL 1 January – 31 December 2025				1,457

Methods and parameters used in calculation of expected credit losses

SB Central Bank's calculation of expected credit loss for loans to customers and related off-balance sheet items is based on the Probability of Default / Loss Given Default (PD*EAD*LGD) model. The calculations are carried out separately for each contract and based on the following parameters:

- PD%: probability of default
- LGD %: estimated loss at the time of default, takes into consideration customer and contract related risk factors.
- EAD: exposure at default, corresponds to the amount of the used credit for the card credits, takes into consideration instalments that are modelled for consumer credits based on the payment schedule. The undrawn commitment component is included in the calculation by using a cash conversion rate factor that is determined based on product type.

The calculation takes the time value of money into consideration by discounting the expected credit loss calculated for the contract. The contractual interest rate is used as the effective interest rate and it is calculated on the gross carrying amount in stages 1 and 2 and on the adjusted carrying amount in stage 3.

Expected credit losses of debt securities and loans and advances to credit institutions belonging to investment assets are assessed by purchasing lot by using the probability of default / loss given default (PD/LGD) model. The probability of default (PD) is based on credit ratings provided by Bloomberg and, if they are not available, external credit rating information, which is converted into PD values. The LGD values used in the calculation correspond to analysed historical actuals by investment type and are not assessed separately by issuer or investment.

The calculation of expected credit loss for the credit portfolio (loans and advances to customers and off-balance sheet items) includes forward-looking information by incorporating three different economic scenarios based on macroeconomic forecasts prepared by the Savings Banks Group's Chief Economist. The effect of the changes in macroeconomic forecasts is modelled in the PD parameter which is used in calculation of ECL. The scenarios used in the calculation and their weights are the following: optimistic 20%, base 60% and pessimistic 20%. The forecast horizon of the economic scenarios used in ECL calculation is three years and in the years after that, the values of the macroeconomic factors are assumed to remain stable and be equivalent to the third-year values of the forecast period. The key macroeconomic factors and their forecasted values for the next three years are presented below (the value variation range between different scenarios).

	2026	2027	2028
Change in EuropeStoxx%	6.0%	-10.0% / 7.0%	-4.0% / 8.0%
Change in GDP	0.0% / 1.4%	0.8% / 2.0%	1.4%
Investments	-2.0% / 4.0%	1.0% / 5.0%	3.5%

No changes have been performed for the models used in the ECL-calculation during the reporting period 1.1.–30.6.2026.

NOTE 8: FUNDING

8.1 LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMERS

(EUR 1,000)	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Liabilities to credit institutions		
Liabilities to credit institutions	2,587,419	2,295,441
Total	2,587,419	2,295,441
Liabilities to customers		
Deposits	6,209	6,074
Other financial liabilities*	124,018	164,919
Total	130,227	170,993
Liabilities to credit institutions and customers	2,717,645	2,466,434

* Other financial liabilities are deposits from governments, multinational organisations and foreign funds.

8.2 DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

(EUR 1,000)	30.6.2026	
Measured at amortised cost	**Nominal value**	**Book value**
Bonds	1,257,400	1,255,459
Other		
Certificates of deposit	60,000	59,272
Debt securities issued	1,317,400	1,314,731
Of which		
Variable interest rate	955,000	924,364
Fixed interest rate	362,400	360,370
Total	1,317,400	1,284,734

(EUR 1,000)	31.12.2025	
Measured at amortised cost	**Nominal value**	**Book value**
Bonds	1,292,400	1,258,199
Other		
Certificates of deposit	55,000	54,329
Debt securities issued	1,347,400	1,312,528
Of which		
Variable interest rate	955,000	922,208
Fixed interest rate	392,400	390,320
Total	1,347,400	1,312,528

NOTE 9: CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial assets and liabilities are classified into measurement categories on initial recognition. The measurement category defines subsequent measurement of a financial asset or liability.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified on initial recognition based on the business model used for managing the group of financial assets in which the financial asset is held and characteristics of the cash flows of the instrument, specifically, whether the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Business model assessment

The business model refers to how the SB Central Bank manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, the business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. If cash flows are realised in a way that is different from the entity's expectations on the date that the entity assessed the business model, that does not give rise to a prior period error in the entity's financial statements nor does it change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model.

Assessments of cash flow characteristics

Cash flow characteristics means the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. When assessing cash flow characteristics, it is determined whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, for example, interest only consists of consideration for the time value of money, credit risk and other basic lending risks. The cash flow criteria is assessed separately for each instrument and if the terms of the contract include factors that cannot be considered typical terms for lending, the financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets – measurement categories and principles for classification

Amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost when both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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 principal amount outstanding.

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

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

On initial recognition the SB Central Bank may make an irrevocable choice to present the subsequent fair value changes of an equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This election is made on instrument basis. These financial assets are measured at fair value and the change in value is recognised, less deferred taxes, in the statement of other comprehensive income. Capital repayments from the share are recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income. For equity instruments, unrealized gains or losses accrued in the fair value reserve are not transferred to be recognized through profit or loss at any stage. Instead, the recognition is made through retained earnings within equity.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

All items that are not measured at amortised cost or recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. However, a financial asset may, at initial recognition, be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Also classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss are debt instruments for which the cash flow criteria cannot be considered to be met. SB Central Bank assesses the cash flow criteria separately for each instrument to determine whether the contractual terms of the item give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets that are investments in debt instruments are reclassified only when the Savings Banks Group changes the business models applied in the management of financial assets. The Savings Banks Group expects such changes to be highly infrequent and it has not reclassified any financial assets during the review period.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

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

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are principally measured at amortised cost. Derivative contracts and other investors' participation in consolidated funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The table below presents financial assets and liabilities by balance items broken down into measurement categories for continuing operations.

30.6.2026 (EUR 1,000)	Amortised costs	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			1,087,231	1,087,231
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2,329,830			2,329,830
Loans and advances to customers	172,565		500	173,065
Derivatives				
other than hedging derivatives			7,737	7,737
Investment assets	340,864	220,638	3,636	565,139
Total assets	2,843,260	220,638	1,099,105	4,163,003
Liabilities to credit institutions	2,587,419			2,587,419
Liabilities to customers	130,227			130,227
Derivatives				
of which fair value hedges			837	837
other than hedging derivatives			33,222	33,222
Debt securities issued	1,284,734			1,284,734
Total liabilities	4,002,379		34,059	4,036,438

31.12.2025 (EUR 1,000)	Amortised costs	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total
Cash and cash equivalents			1,274,489	1,274,489
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2,042,965			2,042,965
Loans and advances to customers	169,891		500	170,391
Derivatives				
of which fair value hedges			19	19
other than hedging derivatives			5,367	5,367
Investment assets	287,946	150,564	4,772	443,283
Total assets	2,500,803	150,564	1,285,148	3,936,514
Liabilities to credit institutions	2,295,441			2,295,441
Liabilities to customers	170,993			170,993
Derivatives				
of which fair value hedges			35,521	35,521
other than hedging derivatives			215	215
Debt securities issued	1,312,528			1,312,528
Total liabilities	3,778,962		35,735	3,814,697

9.1 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The derivative contracts of SB Central Bank are subject to ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) Master Agreement. Under these agreements, derivative payments may be offset by payment transaction on each payment date as well as in the event of counterparty default or bankruptcy. In addition, it is possible to agree on collateral on a counterparty-specific basis in the terms and conditions of the agreement. These derivatives are presented in the statement of financial position on a gross basis.

30.6.2026				Amounts which are not offset but are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements			
(EUR 1,000)	Recognised financial assets, gross	Recognised financial liabilities offset in balance sheet, gross	Carrying amount in balance sheet, net	Financial instruments	Financial instruments received as collateral	Cash received as collateral*	Net amount
Assets							
Derivative contracts	20,502	-10,522	9,979	-5,328		-4,533	118
Variation Margin	7,381	-7,381					
Total	27,883	-17,904	9,979	-5,328		-4,533	118

30.6.2026 (EUR 1,000)	Recognised financial liabilities, gross	Recognised financial assets offset in balance sheet, gross	Carrying amount in balance sheet, net	Financial instruments	Financial instruments held as collateral	Cash held as collateral*	Net amount
Liabilities							
Derivative contracts	53,863	-14,195	39,668	-5,328		-34,335	5
Variation Margin	3,709	-3,709					
Total	57,572	-17,904	39,668	-5,328		-34,335	5

* Cash received as collateral in the balance sheet was 6,020 thousand euros, and cash given as collateral in the balance sheet was 44,207 thousand euros. Over-collateralization has not been taken into account in the table.

31.12.2025 (EUR 1,000)	Recognised financial assets, gross	Recognised financial liabilities offset in balance sheet, gross	Carrying amount in balance sheet, net	Amounts which are not offset but are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements			
				Financial instruments	Financial instruments received as collateral	Cash received as collateral*	Net amount
Assets							
Derivative contracts	12,608	-5,691	6,918	-3,032		-3,395	491
Variation Margin	6,770	-6,770					
Total	19,378	-12,460	6,918	-3,032		-3,395	491

31.12.2025 (EUR 1,000)	Recognised financial liabilities, gross	Recognised financial assets offset in balance sheet, gross	Carrying amount in balance sheet, net	Financial instruments	Financial instruments held as collateral	Cash held as collateral*	Net amount
Liabilities							
Derivative contracts	50,428	-10,387	40,041	-3,032		-36,851	158
Variation Margin	2,073	-2,073					
Total	52,501	-12,460	40,041	-3,032		-36,851	158

* Cash received as collateral in the balance sheet was 3,860 thousand euros, and cash given as collateral in the balance sheet was 45 277 thousand euros. Over-collateralization has not been taken into account in the table.

NOTE 10: DERIVATIVES AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Changes in the fair value of derivatives hedging fair value are recognised in the income statement under Net trading income. When hedging fair value, also the hedged item is measured at fair value during the hedging period even if the item is otherwise measured at amortised cost. Changes in the fair value of the hedged item are recognized in the balance sheet as an adjustment to the corresponding balance sheet item and in the income statement under Net trading income. Interest arising from hedging derivatives are presented as an adjustment to interest expense.

30.6.2026	Nominal value / remaining maturity				Fair value	
(EUR 1,000)	less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	over 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
Other than hedging derivatives						
Interest rate derivatives	150,000	951,500	218,400	1,319,900	7,737	837
Total	150,000	951,500	218,400	1,319,900	7,737	837
Hedging derivative contracts						
Fair value hedging*						
Interest rate derivatives	20,000	657,000	40,000	717,000		33,222
Total	20,000	657,000	40,000	717,000		33,222

31.12.2025	Nominal value / remaining maturity				Fair value	
(EUR 1,000)	less than 1 year	1 – 5 years	over 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
Other than hedging derivatives						
Interest rate derivatives	10,000	564,000	515,000	1,089,000	5,367	215
Total	10,000	564,000	515,000	1,089,000	5,367	215
Hedging derivative contracts						
Fair value hedging						
Interest rate derivatives	130,000	218,000	146,400	494,400	19	35,521
Total	130,000	218,000	146,400	494,400	19	35,521

* Fixed rate debt securities (Investment assets) in fair value hedging groups have total nominal value of 291,500 thousand EUR and total fair value of 290,339 thousand EUR. The fair value adjustment resulting from hedge calculation for the balance sheet item subject to hedging was 1,634 thousand decreasing the book value.

Fixed rate deposits (Loans and advances to credit institutions) in fair value hedging groups have total nominal value of 100,000 thousand EUR and total fair value of 100,664 thousand EUR. The fair value adjustment resulting from hedge calculation for the balance sheet item subject to hedging was 664 thousand increasing the book value.

Fixed rate issued bonds designated as exposures in fair value hedging groups have total nominal value of EUR 211,400 thousand and total fair value of EUR 240,509 thousand. The fair value adjustment resulting from hedge calculation for the balance sheet item subject to hedging was 29,997 thousand decreasing the book value.

Nominal values of hedging instruments equal to the nominal values of hedged items.

NOTE 11: FAIR VALUES BY VALUATION TECHNIQUE

Fair value measurement

The SB Central Bank measures assets and liabilities at amortised cost or at fair value. Financial assets and liabilities that are classified as to be measured at fair value are measured at fair value. The break down of financial assets and liabilities into measurement categories is presented in note 9.

Fair value is the price that would be attained if the asset was sold or would be paid to transfer the liability from one market party to another in a standard business transaction taking place on a valuation day. The fair values of financial instruments are primarily determined using quotations on a publicly traded market or, if active markets do not exist, on the company's own valuation methods. A market is considered active if price quotations are readily and regularly available and if they reflect real and regularly occurring arm's-length market transactions. Current bid price is used as the quoted market price of a financial asset.

If the market has a well-established valuation technique for a financial instrument for which there is no direct market price available, the fair value is based on the commonly used valuation model and on the market quotations of the input data used in the model. If there is no well-established valuation technique in the market, the fair value is determined based on a specific valuation model created for the product in question. The valuation models are based on widely used measuring techniques, incorporating all the factors that market participants would consider when setting a price. The valuation prices used include market transaction prices, the discounted cash flow method, as well as the fair value of another substantially similar instrument at the reporting date. The valuation methods take into account an estimate of credit risk, applicable discount rates, early repayment option, and other such factors that may impact reliable determination of the fair value of the financial instrument. In respect of cash and deposits payable on demand, the nominal value is considered as an approximation of the fair value.

SB Central Bank does not have assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair values are divided into three hierarchical levels, depending on how the fair value is defined. The fair value hierarchy level into which an item measured at fair value is fully classified is determined by the input data which is at the lowest level and is significant in respect of the whole item. The significance of input data is evaluated considering the whole item which is valued at fair value.

Level 1 consists of financial assets, for which the value is determined based on quotes on a liquid market. Market is considered liquid if the prices are available easily and regularly enough. Level 1 includes quoted bonds as well as other securities which are quoted on public markets.

Level 2 includes financial assets for which there is no quotation directly available on an active market and whose fair value is estimated using valuation techniques or models. These are based on assumptions which are supported by verifiable market information such as the listed interest rates or prices of similar instruments. This group includes e.g. interest rate derivatives as well as commercial papers and certificates of deposit.

Level 3 includes financial assets whose fair value cannot be derived from public market quotations or through valuation techniques or models which are based on observable market data. Level 3 comprises unquoted equity instruments, structured investments and other securities for which there is currently no binding market quotation available. The fair value at level 3 is often based on price information received from a third party.

Transfers between levels

Transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy are considered to take place on the date when an event causes such a transfer or when circumstances change.

The table presents carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities as well as investment properties and break down of fair values into the levels of fair value hierarchy for continuing operations. The fair values presented exclude accrued interest and possible effects arising from hedging derivative instruments.

30.6.2026	Carrying amount	Fair value by hierarchy level			
Financial assets (EUR 1,000)		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Measured at fair value					
At fair value through profit or loss	1,091,368	1,090,617	538	456	1,091,611
Derivative contracts	7,737		7,737		7,737
Fair value through other comprehensive income	220,638		220,435		220,435
Measured at amortised cost	2,842,760	111,867	2,770,495		2,882,362
Total financial assets	4,162,503	1,202,484	2,999,205	456	4,202,145

30.6.2026	Carrying amount	Fair value by hierarchy level			
Financial liabilities (EUR 1,000)		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Measured at fair value					
Derivative contracts	34,059		34,059		34,059
Measured at amortised cost	4,002,379	1,009,802	3,025,707		4,035,509
Total financial liabilities	4,036,438	1,009,802	3,059,765		4,069,567

31.12.2025	Carrying amount	Fair value by hierarchy level			
Financial assets (EUR 1,000)		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Measured at fair value					
At fair value through profit or loss	1,279,762	1,279,012	524	456	1,279,993
Derivative contracts	5,386		5,386		5,386
Fair value through other comprehensive income	150,564		150,361		150,361
Measured at amortised cost	2,500,303	141,286	2,374,338		2,515,624
Total financial assets	3,936,014	1,420,298	2,530,610	456	3,951,365

31.12.2025	Carrying amount	Fair value by hierarchy level			
Financial liabilities (EUR 1,000)		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Measured at fair value					
Derivative contracts	35,735		35,735		35,735
Measured at amortised cost	3,778,962	1,002,514	2,789,835		3,792,350
Total financial liabilities	3,814,697	1,002,514	2,825,571		3,828,085

Changes at level 3

Reconciliation of changes in financial instruments at level 3.

(EUR 1,000)	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
Carrying amount 1 January 2026	456
Changes in fair value, unrealised	
Carrying amount 30 June 2026	456

(EUR 1,000)	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	
Carrying amount 1 January 2025	0
Capital calls	1,000
Changes in fair value, unrealised	-544
Carrying amount 31 December 2025	456

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT LEVEL 3

30.6.2026	Carrying amount	Effect of hypothetical changes	
(EUR 1,000)		Positive	Negative
At fair value through profit or loss	456	525	388

The sensitivity of the fair value of instruments belonging to level 3 to assumed changes is presented in the table above. The fair value has been tested using a 15% change in value.

NOTE 12: COLLATERALS

(EUR 1,000)	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Collateral given		
Given on behalf of the Group's own liabilities and commitments		
Other	44,207	45,227
Collateral given	44,207	45,227
Collateral received		
Other	6,020	3,860
Collateral received	6,020	3,860

Collateral given and held are related to margin deposits related to derivatives.

NOTE 13: OFF BALANCE-SHEET COMMITMENTS

(EUR 1,000)	30.6.2026	31.12.2025
Loan commitments	320,935	311,408
Other*	350,920	295,800
Off balance-sheet commitments	671,855	607,208

* Other off balance-sheet commitments are agreements with member credit institutions of the Savings Banks Amalgamation in which the trade date will only take place after the end of the period under review.

NOTE 14: RELATED PARTIES

Related parties at the SB Central Bank refer to key management personnel in leadership positions and their family members. The Board of the SB Central Bank has defined the parties considered to be related to the SB Central Bank. The related parties of the SB Central Bank include key management personnel and their close family members. In addition, related parties include entities over which key management personnel and/or their close family members have control or joint control. Key management personnel of the SB Central Bank include the members of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, and the members of the Management Team.

With the exception of unsecured card or consumer credit loans, the SB Central Bank has not granted related party loans or investments and has no related party business transactions. Card credit granted to related parties has been issued under the same general terms and conditions as those applied to corresponding customer credit. At the end of the period, the amount of card credit granted to related parties totalled EUR 100 thousand.

PILLAR III DISCLOSURES

SB Central Bank is part of the Savings Banks Amalgamation and the Savings Banks Group. SB Central Bank's capital adequacy information is included in the information concerning the capital adequacy of the Savings Banks Amalgamation, presented in the consolidated financial statements of the Savings Banks Group. The Financial Supervisory Authority has granted a permission not to deduct internal holdings of credit institutions included in the Amalgamation from own funds instruments when calculating own funds at the individual institution level and sub-consolidation group level. In addition, the Financial Supervisory Authority has granted a permission to apply a 0 per cent risk weight to internal credit institution liabilities included within the scope of the Amalgamation's joint and several liability. These permissions are based on the European Union Capital Requirements Regulation (EU 575/2013) and the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks (599/2010).

Financial statements of the Savings Banks Group and Pillar III capital adequacy information of the Savings Banks Amalgamation are available online at www.saastopankki.fi.

Central Bank
of Savings Banks

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