PILLAR III DISCLOSURE REPORT ON CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND RISK MANAGEMENT 30 JUNE 2026

This report is a translation of the original Finnish version PILARI III mukaiset tiedot vakavaraisuudesta ja riskienhallinnasta 30.6.2026. If discrepancies occur, the Finnish version is dominant.

Contents

1. Introduction

EU Capital Requirements Regulation (575/2013), Part 8, sets requirements for the disclosure obligation of institutions and the disclosure of information concerning banks' risks, their management and capital adequacy. Additionally, institutions such as the European Banking Authority (EBA) have provided more detailed guidance on the disclosure obligations.

Oma Savings Bank Plc publishes Pillar III data in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172, applying Article 433 of CRR.

Oma Savings Bank Group complies with its reporting obligation by publishing comprehensive information on its capital adequacy and risk management (so-called Pillar III information) once a year alongside its Annual Report. On a semi-annual basis, the Group presents relevant information regarding capital adequacy and risk management. The information in Pillar III is unaudited. The forms are published in the EBA Pillar Data Hub. The forms present information where applicable and only rows and columns containing the reportable are presented.

2. Summary

Risk management key figures

(1,000 euros)	30 Jun 2026	31 Dec 2025
Own funds		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	558,121	551,839
Total capital (TC)	581,724	581,389
Pillar I minimum capital requirement (8%)	239,295	240,631
Pillar I total capital requirement	411,694	414,008
Risk weighted assets		
Credit and counterparty risk	2,608,529	2,628,458
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	16,263	18,565
Market risk (foreign exchange risk)	-	-
Operational risk	366,390	360,859
Risk weighted assets, total	**2,991,182**	**3,007,882**
Ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio, %	18.66%	18.35%
Total capital (TC) ratio, %	19.45%	19.33%
Leverage ratio, %	7.65%	7.34%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), %	320.32%	391.06%

Oma Savings Bank Plc's goal is to continue strong and profitable growth in the coming years. The market position will be strengthened in the entire business area with the profitable growth of the business. The Company actively pursues growth, but only in areas of business where it can be implemented sufficiently profitably and with an acceptable ratio of return and risk.

After the second quarter, on 9 July 2026, S-Bank Plc announced a recommended EUR 17.20 per share voluntary public cash tender offer for all shares in Oma Savings Bank Plc. If the tender offer is completed, the plan is to remove Oma Savings Bank Plc's shares from the regulated market maintained by Nasdaq Helsinki Ltd. Etelä-Karjalan Säästöpankkisäätiö sr, Parkanon Säästöpankkisäätiö sr, Liedon Säästöpankkisäätiö sr, Töysän Säästöpankkisäätiö sr and Kuortaneen Säästöpankkisäätiö sr, representing together approximately 59.9 per cent of all shares in Oma Savings Bank Plc, have irrevocably undertaken to accept the tender offer. The Board of Directors of Oma Savings Bank Plc, acting as a quorum and represented by its non-conflicting members, has unanimously decided to recommend that the shareholders of Oma Savings Bank

Plc accept the tender offer. More on the tender offer in the Half-Year Report 2026.

Risk management is part of all the Company's operations, including prudent decision making, systematic monitoring, decisive measures, avoiding risk concentrations, complying with the Company's own regulations and official regulations. One of the main tasks of risk management is to create prerequisites for achieving growth without an increase in risk levels or disturbances in daily operations. The Company has defined risk management processes, risk taking limits and guidelines to stay within the set limits.

The business profile is stable with the Company focusing on the retail banking business. Credit risk from financing activities is the Company's main risk, managed according to the credit risk strategy established by the Board of Directors by setting targets and risk limits for the quality and concentrations of the credit portfolio. Oma Savings Bank Plc's main sources of operational risk are security risks (cyber risks), communications and system failures. In addition, fraud and scams have been identified as sources of operational risk, as well as the quality of customer information related to knowing your customer. Market risk consists of fluctuations in the prices of securities in the investment portfolio and interest rate risk in the financial balance. The interest rate risk of the financial balance is modeled regularly, and the market risk of the investment portfolio is managed with a prudent investment strategy.

The recovery of the Finnish economy has been slow, which has continued to be reflected in customers' payment difficulties, non-performing exposures and an increase in expected credit losses. In addition, the increase in volumes has been significantly affected by previously reported events related to non-compliance with the guidelines and the measures taken as a result. The Company has monitored the development of the quality of the credit portfolio in an enhanced manner, both in terms of credit entities related to non-compliance with the guidelines and in terms of the whole credit portfolio.The Company has developed and improved processes at various stages of the credit life cycle and, as part of the credit process development project, moved to a centralised credit decision model. Development measures are still ongoing.

The Financial Stability Authority set an updated level for the Company for the minimum requirement of own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL requirement) on 19 March 2026 and revoked the decision issued on 21 March 2025. According to the new decision, the total risk-based requirement is 23.10% (previously 20.88%) and the total exposure-based requirement for the calculation of the leverage ratio is 7.92% (previously 7.89%). The updated MREL requirement entered into force on 17 April 2026 (previously 17 April 2027).

Oma Savings Bank Group's Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ratio was 18.7 (18.3)% at the end of the period, exceeding by 7.4 percentage points the minimum level of the medium-term financial target confirmed by the Company's Board of Directors, (at least 2 percentage points above the regulatory requirement).
Risk-weighted assets decreased from the level of the comparison period mainly due to a decrease in exposures. Own funds remained at the level of the comparison period. The total capital (TC) ratio was 19.4 (19.3)% and the leverage ratio was 7.6 (7.3)%. At the end of the period, the Group's total capital ratio was 5.7 percentage points above the minimum regulatory requirement.

The Company monitors the progress of capital adequacy (CRD 6, CRR 3, the European Banking Authority's roadmap on the Banking Package) and regulation of resolution (BRRD and SRMR entities), as well as the impact of Basel Committee publications on EU legislation. The Company has ongoing development activities to prepare for known future regulatory changes and to anticipate future regulatory changes that are still uncertain.

The regulatory requirement for the Group's LCR is 100% (at the end of the period 320.3%) and the regulatory requirement for the binding permanent fundraising requirement (NSFR) is 100% (at the end of the period 128.4%).

In June 2026, S&P Global Ratings affirmed the short-term and long-term issuer credit rating of Oma Savings Bank Plc, remaining at level BBB/A-2. At the same time, the credit rating provider maintained a negative outlook on the credit rating. S&P Global Ratings has confirmed an AAA rating for the Company's bond program.

On 14 July 2026, S&P Global Ratings (S&P) placed its BBB long-term issuer credit rating on Oma Savings Bank Plc on CreditWatch with positive outlook. At the same time, S&P affirmed its A-2 rating on the Company's short-term fundraising. According to S&P, CreditWatch placement follows the recommended voluntary public tender offer announced by S-Bank Plc on 9 July 2026. According to S&P, the positive CreditWatch placement reflects the possibility of a one-notch upgrade of Oma Savings Bank Plc's long-term issuer credit rating following completion of the transaction. If the proposed transaction is not completed, S&P has stated that it would remove the CreditWatch placement and reassess any implications for the Company's credit profile.

3. Own funds and capital adequacy

3.1 Own funds

At the end of the review period, the capital structure of the Oma Savings Bank Group was strong. Own funds (TC), totaling EUR 581.7 (581.4) million, remained at the level of the comparison period and exceeded the total own funds requirement by EUR 170.0 million, reaching EUR 411.7 (414.0) million. The share of Tier 1 capital (T1) accounted for EUR 558.1 (551.8) million. Tier 1 capital consisted fully of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1). Tier 2 capital (T2) EUR 23.6 (29.6) million consisted of debenture loans. The retained earnings for the financial year 2026 have been included in the Common Equity Tier 1 capital with the permission of the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA). The foreseeable dividends for 2026 have been deducted from the retained earnings based on the Company's dividend policy, in accordance with the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 241/2014. The assets from the personnel offerings in 2017-2018 are not included in Tier 1 capital. Adjustments required by the EU's capital requirements regulation have been applied to the Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Own funds (1,000 euros)	30 Jun 2026	31 Dec 2025
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	**616,032**	**601,998**
Share capital	24,000	24,000
Reserve for invested unrestricted equity*	206,905	206,688
Fair value reserve	-35,239	-38,620
Other reserves	581	581
Retained earnings	419,786	409,348
Regulatory adjustments on Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**-57,912**	**-50,159**
Intangible assets and goodwill	-51,007	-44,359
Value adjustments due to the requirements for prudent valuation and insufficient coverage for non-performing exposures	-6,905	-5,800
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	**558,121**	**551,839**
Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	-
Regulatory adjustments on Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	-
Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	**23,604**	**29,551**
Debentures	23,604	29,551
Regulatory adjustments on Tier 2 capital	-	-
Tier 2 (T2) capital	**23,604**	**29,551**
Total capital (TC)	**581,724**	**581,389**

* The assets raised in the 2017—2018 personnel offerings, EUR 3.9 million, are not included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

The SREP requirement 2.25% set by the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) based on the supervisory authority's estimate is valid until further notice, but no later than 30 June 2028. The SREP requirement is possible to partially cover by Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital in addition to Common Equity Tier 1. According to the overall assessment based on risk indicators, there are no grounds for applying a countercyclical buffer, and thus the FIN-FSA maintained the requirement of countercyclical buffer at its basic level of 0%. The systemic risk buffer requirement of 1.0%, set by the FIN-FSA for Finnish credit institutions, strengthens the risk-bearing capacity of the banking sector.

In addition to the capital requirements, the FIN-FSA has imposed an indicative additional capital recommendation for own funds based on the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions for Oma Savings Bank Plc. The indicative additional capital recommendation of 1.5%, to be covered by Common Equity Tier 1 capital, is valid until further notice. Taking into account the indicative additional capital recommendation, the surplus of own funds was EUR 125.2 million in the reporting period.

Group`s total capital requirement 30 Jun 2026 (1,000 euros)

Capital	Pillar I minimum capital requirement*	Pillar II (SREP) capital requirement	Buffer requirements: Capital conservation buffer	Countercyclical buffer**	O-SII	Systemic risk buffer	Total capital requirement	
CET1	4.50%	1.27%	2.50%	0.01%	0.00%	1.00%	9.28%	277,558
AT1	1.50%	0.42%					1.92%	57,487
T2	2.00%	0.56%					2.56%	76,649
Total	**8.00%**	**2.25%**	**2.50%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**1.00%**	**13.76%**	**411,694**

* AT1 and T2 capital requirements are possible to fill with CET1 capital

**Taking into account the geographical distribution of the Group's exposures

The minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) set by the Financial Stability Authority for Oma Savings Bank Plc under the Resolution Act consists of a requirement based on overall risk (9.5%) and a requirement based on the total amount of liabilities used in calculating the leverage ratio (3.0%). In the situation on 30 June 2026, Oma Savings Bank Group fulfils the set requirement with its own funds. The Financial Stability Authority set an updated level for the Company for the minimum requirement of own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) on 19 March 2026 and revoked the decision issued on 21 March 2025. According to the new decision, the updated MREL consists of a total risk-based requirement of 23.10% (previously 20.88%) and a requirement based on the total amount of exposures used in the calculation of the leverage ratio, which is 7.92% (previously 7.89%. The updated MREL requirement entered into force on 17 April 2026 (previously 17 April 2027).

MREL requirement (1,000 euros)	30 Jun 2026	31 Dec 2025
Total risk exposure amount (TREA)	2,991,182	3,007,882
of which MREL requirement	690,963	285,749
Leverage ratio exposures (LRE)	7,299,443	7,515,757
of which MREL requirement	578,116	225,473
MREL requirement	**690,963**	**285,749**
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	558,121	551,839
T2 instruments	23,604	29,551
Other liabilities	287,215	280,929
Total MREL eligible assets	**868,939**	**862,318**

3.2 Capital adequacy position

The total capital (TC) ratio of the Oma Savings Bank Group was 19.4 (19.3)% at the end of the period. The Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ratio was 18.7 (18.3)%, exceeding with 7.4 percentage points the minimum level of the medium-term financial goals set by the Board of Directors (at least 2 percentage points above the regulatory requirement).

Risk-weighted assets decreased 0.6% to EUR 2,991.2 (3,007.9) million. The reduction was largely due to a decrease in exposures. Oma Savings Bank Group applies the standardised approach in the capital requirement calculation for credit risk and for operational risk the new standardised approach. The capital requirement for market risk is calculated using the simplified standard approach for foreign exchange position.

3.3 Leverage ratio

The Oma Savings Bank Group's leverage ratio is presented in accordance with the European Commission Delegated Regulation and the figure describes the ratio of the Group's Tier 1 capital to the total exposures. The Oma Savings Bank Group's leverage ratio on 30 June 2026 was 7.6 (7.3)%.

The Company monitors excessive leverage as part of capital adequacy management process. An internal minimum target level has been set for the Group's leverage ratio as part of risk budgeting included in the overall risk strategy. As part of the ongoing supervisory review process (SREP), the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority has set an additional leverage ratio (P2R-LR) of 0.25% for Oma Savings Bank Plc. The claim is valid until further notice, however up to 30 June 2028, and must be covered by Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The CRR3 regulation obligates the maintenance of a leverage ratio of a minimum of 3.0%.

4. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a party to a financial instrument is unable to meet its obligations and thus causes a financial loss to the other party. Oma Savings Bank Plc's credit risk consists mainly of real estate secured receivables, retail exposures and loans to companies. Credit risk and counterparty risk also arise from other receivables, such as those included in the Company’s investment portfolio, debt securities and derivative contracts and off-balance sheet commitments, such as undrawn credit facilities and limits, guarantees and letters of credit. The Company calculates the credit and counterparty risk capital requirement using the standardised approach. Credit and counterparty risk represents approximately 87.2% of the Company's risk-weighted items (EUR 2.6 billion).

4.1 Structure of credit risk

The Company’s credit risk consists mainly of exposures secured by immovable property, retail exposures and exposures to business customers. Receivables secured by immovable property account for 62.0% of the credit risk, retail liabilities account for 3.2% and business customer receivables account for 4.4%.

Liabilities of personal customers and housing associations are mainly covered by housing collateral. The relative shares of the loan portfolio in different customer groups have remained almost unchanged during the reporting period. Personal customers make up 61.7% of the total loan portfolio. The total loan portfolio has decreased by 1.5% during the first half of the year 2026. The loan portfolio is well-diversified geographically and sector-wise, which reduces the Company’s concentration risk.

The Company has no material exposures outside of Finland.

Large Exposures (as set in part four in capital requirements regulation)

Groups (1,000 euros)	Exposure before adjustments	Adjustments	Exposure after adjustments	Share of capital (Tier 1)
Customer group 1	151,867	-61,902	89,965	16.1%
Customer group 2	23,762	-23	23,739	4.3%
Customer group 3	22,931	-	22,931	4.1%
Customer group 4	24,109	-1,597	22,511	4.0%
Customer group 5	19,709	-983	18,726	3.4%
Sum	**242,377**	**-64,506**	**177,872**	
Total exposure of customer groups	**242,377**	**-64,506**	**177,872**	

The table shows the total amount of exposure of the five largest customer entities and their share of Tier 1 Equity. Different customer groups include the same individual customer relationships, i.e. the total exposure of different customer groups may include the same individual customer exposure. Total exposure of customer groups is presented on two different lines. The "Sum" line adds up the exposure of all customer entities. The "Total exposure of customer groups" line shows the total amount of exposure so that the individual customer's exposures are calculated only once. Adjustments include acceptable credit risk mitigation techniques and exemptions in accordance with part four.

Group's loan portfolio and expected credit losses by customer group

Credit balance (1,000 euros)	30 Jun 2026	31 Mar 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Sep 2025	30 Jun 2025
Private customers	3,557,530	3,580,444	3,622,010	3,650,017	3,671,986
-Expected credit losses	-38,507	-36,678	-33,920	-31,324	-30,882
Corporate customers	1,065,150	1,077,328	1,085,896	1,162,163	1,194,962
-Expected credit losses	-65,779	-62,570	-58,819	-60,604	-52,020
Housing association	643,784	656,474	658,888	646,389	655,548
-Expected credit losses	-24,002	-23,497	-23,442	-23,065	-23,575
Agriculture	279,986	284,527	287,363	294,428	295,225
-Expected credit losses	-10,388	-10,171	-9,752	-9,598	-8,712
Other	223,643	225,827	205,757	197,006	200,444
-Expected credit losses	-27,101	-26,432	-26,405	-23,741	-23,665
Credit balance total	**5,770,094**	**5,824,599**	**5,859,914**	**5,950,004**	**6,018,165**
Expected credit losses total	**-165,778**	**-159,347**	**-152,338**	**-148,332**	**-138,854**

Figures do not include interest due on items.

In the second quarter, impairment losses on the credit portfolio amounted to EUR 7.5 (9.1) million. The level of impairment losses was particularly affected during the reporting period by an increase in the number of defaulted exposures, an update to the ECL calculation model, and an increase in default expectations for defaulted agreements, which was explained, among other things, by prolonged defaults and other changes in LGDs. In addition, impairment losses were increased by adjustments made to individual agreements based on management's judgement. The Company also updated the macroeconomic factors used in the calculation of expected credit losses in the second quarter.

During the second quarter, credit losses of EUR 0.9 (2.7) million were recorded.

The share of non-performing exposures of total loan portfolio increased and was 9.4 (8.9)%. The proportion of the portfolio of non-compliance with the guidelines was 2.4 (2.9)%. The Company monitors the development of possible payment delays and repayment exemption applications as well as the development of values of collaterals.

The share of matured exposures (30—90 days) of the credit portfolio was 0.4 (0.4)% during the period under review.

Under certain circumstances, when a debtor faces financial difficulties, the customer can be granted concessions from the original loan terms in the form of deferred amortisation or loan rearrangement to ensure the customer's ability to pay and avoid potential credit losses.

Granting forbearance requires that the customer's financial difficulties are short-term and temporary. The share of the Group's forbearances of the credit portfolio increased and was 4.2 (3.4)%. The proportion of the portfolio related to non-compliance with the guidelines was 0.2 (0.3)%.

Matured and non-performing exposures and forbearances

(1,000 euros)	30 Jun 2026	% of credit portfolio	31 Dec 2025	% of credit portfolio
Matured exposures, 30-90 days	23,712	0.4%	26,312	0.4%
Non-matured or matured less than 90 days, non-repayment likely	206,839	3.6%	197,662	3.4%
Non-performing exposures, 90-180 days	41,161	0.7%	39,216	0.7%
Non-performing exposures, 181 days - 1 year	42,942	0.7%	142,526	2.4%
Non-performing exposures, > 1 year	256,885	4.4%	145,644	2.5%
Matured and non-performing exposures total	**571,539**	**9.9%**	**551,360**	**9.4%**
Non-performing exposures total	**547,827**	**9.4%**	**525,048**	**8.9%**
of which portfolio related to non-compliance with the guidelines, total	140,472	2.4%	168,877	2.9%
of which other portfolio, total	407,356	7.0%	356,171	6.1%
Performing exposures and matured exposures with forbearances	98,470	1.7%	87,000	1.5%
Non-performing exposures with forbearances	146,395	2.5%	111,393	1.9%
Forbearances total	**244,865**	**4.2%**	**198,393**	**3.4%**
of which portfolio related to non-compliance with the guidelines, total	10,651	0.2%	16,984	0.3%
of which other portfolio total	234,214	4.0%	181,409	3.1%

Figures include interest due on items.

Mortgage bank's LTV distribution

LTV	30 Jun 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Jun 2025
0-50%	24.7%	26.7%	26.2%
50-60%	14.4%	14.2%	13.9%
60-70%	19.3%	18.2%	18.5%
70-80%	16.9%	17.2%	16.9%
80-90%	13.3%	12.9%	13.4%
90-100%	11.4%	10.8%	11.2%
>100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The table shows the LTV ratio of the loans used as collateral for bonds covered at the reporting date, based on mortgage bank regulations. In the categories of the table, the total loan amount is shown in that LTV category to which the highest LTV value belongs. For example, a EUR 55,000 loan with a collateral of a EUR 100,000 property, is counted entirely in the LTV category 50-60%.

4.2 Credit risk management

4.2.1 Credit risk management systems

The key principles and goals of credit risk management and the credit risk management procedures are set in the credit risk strategy, which is approved by the Company's Board. Good credit risk management requires procedures for identifying, measuring, limiting, monitoring and controlling credit risks.

The development of credit risks is monitored regularly using different methods. Credit risk monitoring takes into account, for example, the quality, structure, credit shortfall development and watchlist customers. Watchlist customers refer to customers whose credit rating is weak or deteriorated, and who for this reason are placed under enhanced monitoring.

Reporting of credit risk position to the Board is regular.

Reporting includes monitoring limits, as well as monitoring the development of the quantity and quality of the loan portfolio. These include the amount of non-performing receivables, collateral risk and the development of the credit portfolio and the quality, return and growth targets set for the credit portfolios, among other things.

The structure of the credit portfolio is monitored by customer groups and industry divisions of business customers. Risk concentrations arise, among other things, if a credit portfolio contains a large amount of loans to a single counterparty or to groups consisting of individual counterparties, specific industries or geographical areas. Sufficient diversification of loan maturities and products/instruments is also monitored regularly.

Industry breakdown of loan portfolio (excluding private customers)

	30 Jun 2026		31 Dec 2025	
Industry	**Credit balance**	**Collateral gap**	**Credit balance**	**Collateral gap**
Real Estate	48.8%	13.2%	47.8%	12.9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing industry	12.3%	6.2%	12.5%	5.7%
Finance and insurance	6.9%	47.8%	6.1%	37.1%
Construction	5.2%	19.7%	5.7%	19.9%
Trade	4.5%	44.1%	5.5%	38.7%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.6%	27.1%	3.5%	25.9%
Industry	3.2%	26.5%	3.0%	29.1%
Transportation and storage	2.6%	8.9%	2.7%	10.8%
Art, entertainment and recreation	2.5%	17.2%	2.6%	18.6%
Accommodation and food service activities	2.2%	17.7%	2.5%	13.4%
Other lines of business, total	8.2%	13.8%	8.2%	16.0%
Total	**100%**	**17.5%**	**100%**	**16.6%**

Figures do not include interest due on items.

In addition to private customers, the four largest industries are real estate, agriculture and forestry, finance and insurance, and construction.

The Company monitors past-due exposures, non-performing loans, the number of defaulted customers and the development of credit rating distribution and the credit ratings of individual customers. Key account managers monitor the amounts of customer-specific liabilities and forms of collateral, payment behaviour, customers' actions and changes in credit ratings to keep track of. Watchlist receivables and payment delays are continuously monitored.

The Group's loan portfolio contains only a small amount of wrong-way risk. As a rule, customers with a poor credit rating are not financed.

4.2.2 Collateral management

Credit decisions are primarily based on the debtor's debt servicing capability, but credit risk collateral is also relevant as the collateral secures the repayment of the debt. The Company provides guidance on the assessment of collateral and the use on covenants in its internal procedures and guidelines. For the types of collateral, there are valuation percentages established by the Board according to the categories of collateral, and collateral is assessed conservatively at fair value. The collateral is assessed independently and separated from the rest of the business. Collateral assessment and monitoring are carried out by a separate collateral assessment unit. The value of the collateral is determined by an internal or external valuer who uses statistical models to support the assessment. Development of the collateral value is regularly monitored as part of credit control. Housing collateral price developments are monitored quarterly and commercial property prices annually.

The Company's collateral deficit (after securing collaterals) has increased slightly during the period under review. The maximum loan-to-value ratio measures the ratio of the amount of the remaining loan to the collateral of the loan.

4.2.3 Credit risk adjustments

The majority of the Group's specific credit risk adjustments is calculated using the expected credit loss model in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (ECL, expected credit loss). The ECL model estimates the final credit loss resulting for the Company after the collateral used for the loan has been realised. In addition, credit risk adjustments that cannot be allocated to an individual exposure are recognised as an impairment on an asset per asset group. The Company's credit portfolio is divided into the following calculation portfolios based on the PD (Probability of default) parameter calculated for the customer:

- Private customers
- SME customers
- Agricultural entrepreneurs
- Housing associations
- Others

The portfolios of private and SME customers make up the two clearly largest calculation portfolios. Private customers' portfolio includes liabilities for which the PD value has been modeled using the private customer classification method. The portfolio of SME customers includes all corporate liabilities for which the PD value is modeled using the SME classification method. If the PD value cannot be calculated for the liability using the two methods mentioned above, the portfolio of the liability is determined according to the customer's sector and industry code.

For other agricultural entrepreneurs, the PD value is determined according to the average insolvency frequency calculated from the history of the agricultural entrepreneurs' counterparties. For other housing companies, the calculation principle is similar. The remaining counterparties go into the "Others" portfolio and are assigned values calculated from the average PD values of the SME and private customer's counterparties in stages 1 and 2.

The calculation of the expected credit loss for each portfolio is based on the Exposure at Default (EAD), Probability of Default (PD) and the Loss Given Default

(LGD). The Company uses the recorded customers' repayment behaviour data, customer-specific ratings and loan-specific collateral values as the basis for determining the parameters. In determining the values of the PD and LGD parameters, macroeconomic forecasts concerning the future development of the Finnish economy are used.

The Exposure at Default (EAD) is the amount of exposure at the reporting date. Calculation of the EAD takes into account the payments to the loan as stated in the payment plan. However, certain financial instruments include both a loan principal and an undrawn portion of a loan commitment. The undrawn portion of a loan is taken into account in the exposures for the total limit granted. In the case of limit receivables, the so-called CCF (Credit Conversion Factor) factor is also used in the EAD calculation to take into account the unused limit. The LGD (Loss Given Default) caused by insolvency describes the share of expected credit loss of the loan principal at the time of default.

For debt security investments, the Group determines the allowance for credit loss using the formula EAD*PD*LGD. Instrument-specific material from the market database is used as the source for calculating PDs. In addition, a low credit risk exception for debt security investments with a credit rating of at least investment grade at the reporting date is used. In these cases, the allowance for credit loss will be measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

4.3 Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk results in connection with the investment of liquid assets and asset management, from large individual customer entities and sector concentrations. Derivatives are used only for hedging purposes. The derivatives are subject to daily collateral settlements in accordance with the ISDA/CSA for each counterparty.

5. Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk in the banking book forms the majority of the Company's interest rate risk. The interest rate risk results from differences in the interest rate levels and maturities of assets and liabilities. In line with the Company's business model, the majority of lending is linked to variable market rates, with borrowing being mainly fixed rate. Due to the structure of the Company's balance sheet, the net interest income decreases as market interest rates fall and increases as market interest rates rise. In addition, market interest rates affect the market prices of the securities in the investment portfolio. The amount of interest rate risk is reported regularly to the Board of Directors, which has set an upper limit for the interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk arising from the structure of the balance sheet is mainly hedged by interest rate swaps, which balance the interest margin as market interest rates fall. The Company can acquire hedges to manage its deposit funding and bond interest rate risk. Moreover, the Company uses interest rate swaps to protect against fluctuations in the value of the market interest rates of the investment portfolio. In addition to interest rate swaps, the Company uses interest rate risk mitigation measures agreed with corporate customers to prevent interest rate reductions in loan agreements. The Company's systematic interest rate risk management balances the interest rate bases on receivables and liabilities and reduces fluctuations in interest margin as market interest rates change.

During the first half of the year 2026, the European Central Bank raised its key interest rates by 25 basis points in response to the changed inflation and economic outlook. During the first half of the year, market interest rates saw an increase compared to the situation at the end of 2025. The Company's interest rate risk position and interest rate sensitivities were at the planned level at the end of the first half of the year, estimating an impact of -1% points of EUR -2.2 million on interest margin over the 1—12-month period.

Company´s interest rate risk sensitivity to 1 % change in interest rate

Net interest income (NII) (EUR mill.)	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025
+100bps	0.8	-0.6
-100bps	-2.2	-3.1

Economic value (EV) (EUR mill.)	30 Jun 2026	30 Jun 2025
+100bps	-21.3	-33.7
-100bps	29.6	14.7

The interest rate risk to the Company is mainly measured and modelled using net interest income and current value accounting.

In the interest margin calculation, the Company's expected net interest income at the current interest rate level is compared to income under various interest rate shock scenarios. The current value accounting examines the changes in the net value of balance sheet items as interest rates change during their remaining lifetime. Profit-based analysis measures the future expected changes in profitability resulting from interest rate movements in different scenarios.

Interest rate risk is monitored, for example, by measuring the change in the net current values of interest rate sensitive instruments at different interest rate levels. The Company uses a balance sheet analysis to measure interest rate risk, which measures the impact of changes in forward rates of one (1) and two (2) percentage points on the forecast of future 1 to 48 months. Interest rate risk is also measured using several other different scenarios, for instance, sudden shocks and linear rate ramps.

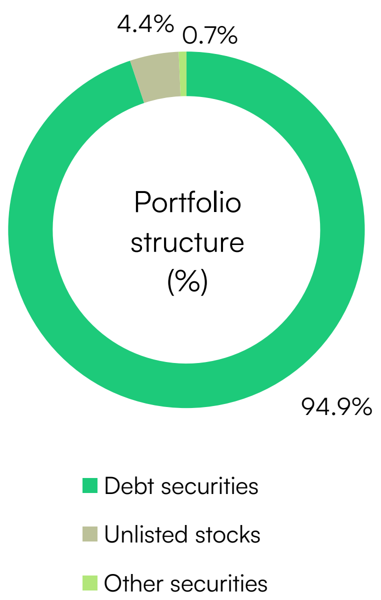
Interest rate sensitivity analysis can help to predict the impact of change in interest rates on the current value of expected future net interest income. Calculations are based on the repayment of loans based on known amortisation plans and different growth and interest rate forecasts for different balance sheet items. The

Company also evaluates several other scenarios, in which, for instance, an exceptional amount of loans is paid early or an exceptional amount of undated deposits are with-drawn. The calculations also take into account the impact of particularly exceptional interest rate changes on the development of net interest income. Changes in exchange rates do not cause significant variation in net interest income as the Company's amount of foreign exchange risk is low.

6. Market risk

The main market risk of the Company consists of spread risk caused by fluctuations in the market prices of the investment portfolio, i.e. liquidity buffer bonds. The spread risk is related to the credit ratings of the instruments' issuers and the markets' general sentiment towards credit risk-linked instruments. Spread risk is managed by, among other things, decentraling the content of the investment portfolio to a sufficient extent. Diversification of investments reduces the risk of concentration arising from individual investments. The Company's spread risk is calculated regularly using an internal calculation model and the amount of spread risk is reported regularly to the Board of Directors. The calculation model is based on the Value at Risk (VaR) model, which calculates the maximum loss at a 95-percent confidence level on a 12-month horizon. In addition, the allocations used in the model are monitored regularly to avoid tail risk. Separate monitoring limits and a maximum amount are set for VaR risk. In accordance with the Company's investment strategy, the liquidity buffer is hedged with interest rate derivatives to smooth the variation in the price of securities. The Company regularly monitors the market value of securities acquired for investment purposes and the cash flows related to their transactions.

The Company's liquidity buffer investments are mainly in EU countries' government bonds with a good rating and covered bonds. The Company complies with the counterparty risks set by the Board of Directors, which are reported to the Board of Directors on a regular basis together with the composition of the investment portfolio. On 30 June 2026, the market value of the investment portfolio was EUR 521.1 (521.9) million. There were no significant changes in the size of the investment portfolio or the distribution of holdings during the first half of the year. Oma Savings Bank Plc does not trade shares for trading purposes, and the price risk of the shares does not have a material impact on the Group's financial position.



7. Operational risk

Operational risk means a consequence or risk of loss resulting from inadequate or deficient internal processes, systems, people or external factors. Reputational risks, legal risks, information security risks, cyber risks, risks related to the use of AI systems as well as risks related to money laundering and terrorism funding are also included in operational risk. Risks related to the use of AI include incorrect or misleading results, non-transparency of models, risks related to data protection, and reliance on external service providers. Outsourced functions also generate operational risk.

Operational risk forms a significant risk area for the Company. It is typical for the operational risk that any losses resulting from the risk are not always easy to measure. Reasons for this may include the delay in the realisation of the risk or the fact that the risks do not materialise as economically measurable losses.

Oma Savings Bank Plc's most significant sources of operational risk are cyber risks, communication and system failures. The operating environment has changed, and the likelihood of a cyber-attack has increased. IT risk is protected by many different methods, and protection from cyber-attacks applies not only to the IT environment but also to the entire staff. In addition, staff are constantly being trained, and efforts are being made to improve cyber security through testing and continuous improvement of protections to ensure business continuity. In addition, the rapid spread of AI has changed the threat environment. AI can be used to implement more credible scam messages, identity misdemeanors and attacks, among other things, which increases the importance of personnel expertise, supervision, and controls. In addition, fraud and scams have been identified as sources of operational risk, as well as the quality of customer information related to knowing the customer.

In recent years, the maritime and telecommunications infrastructure of the Baltic Sea region has been subject to individual disruptions and damage. Although their impact on the Finnish financial sector has remained limited, events highlight the importance of continuity of critical services and telecommunications connections. Other hybrid influences will also continue in the future, such as denial-of-service attacks, the purpose of which is to destabilise society and its functionality.

Oma Savings Bank Plc has further intensified its preparedness for information security and security threats due to the tightening global security situation. There have been attacks, but they have not caused any significant harm to customers during the review period. The Company has reminded its customers of scams and phishing campaigns and their identification. Special attention will continue to be paid to business continuity and risk management.

Oma Savings Bank Group calculates the operational risk in accordance with Pilar I, using the standardised approach for the capital adequacy approach. This amount was in 2026 EUR 366.4 million, of which the requirement of own funds was EUR 29.3 million.

Operational risk

(1,000 euros)	30 Jun 2026
Business indicator	244,260
Requirement for own funds of operational risk	29,311
Risk-weighted amount of operational risk	366,390

Operational risk management is part of the Company's risk management aimed at reducing the likelihood of unforeseen losses or threatening the Company's reputation. Operational risk management ensures that the Company's values and strategy are implemented throughout the business.

Operational risk management covers all material risks related to the business.

Operational risk management is applied in all of the Company's business units by identifying, measuring, monitoring and assessing the operational risks linked to the units. Business units also assess the probability of risks and their effects when the risks materialise. The Company-wide process allows the management to assess the extent of any losses stemming from operational risk if the risk were to materialise. The risk assessment process is updated at least once a year and always when the operational environment of the business changes.

Operational risk management focuses on risk and control assessment as well as continuity and change management processes. Risk management has been improved in the Company and internal control has been invested in by recruiting experts for all defence lines. Resources have also been allocated to the development of internal processes. Risk assessment also takes into account changes in the operating environment, such as the development of cyber threats, the expansion of the use of AI, the dependencies of outsourced services, and the effects of the geopolitical situation on the bank. action.

As part of operational risk management, the Company aims to reduce the likelihood of operational risk through its internal code of conduct and by training personnel. The control points defined for the processes and internal control are also a key component of preventing operational risk. The Company also reduces the impact of operational risk by maintaining insurance against various damaging events. Every employee is responsible for operational risk management in his/her work. Materialised operational risks are reported to the management team of the business unit.

New products, services and suppliers of outsourced services are approved separately by the Company's separate approval process before implementation. The approval process ensures that the risks associated with new products and services are properly identified and assessed. The same approval process is also applied when existing products are developed. Monitoring, control and reporting of operational risks are handled by the Company's risk control.

The Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) imposed a penalty payment of EUR 0.4 million on the Company in connection with previous deficiencies in insider management (relating to 7 January 2021 to 23 June 2021 and 13 April 2022 to 13 May 2022). Defects detected have been corrected by developing processes, guidance and system support to meet the requirements.

At least annually, the Company's management receives the business units' risk assessments and a report on the realised risks, on the basis of which a separate risk matrix is compiled and reported to the Board. The created process allows the Board to form an overall picture of the operational risks to the business and their potential effects on the Company. Through the risk identification process, the Board can decide on risk management measures and priorities regarding operational risk.

7. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk can be defined as the difference in the balance between incoming and outgoing cash flows. The risk may materialise if the Company cannot meet its maturing payment obligations, or an acceptable balance is not achieved within the limits of tolerable costs. The Company's largest liquidity risks arise from the maturity difference between borrowing and lending and from the refinancing of larger bonds.

The management of Oma Savings Bank Plc's liquidity risk is based on the Company's ability to procure sufficient cash that is competitive in price in both the short and long term. An important part of liquidity risk management is planning the Company's financial position for different times in the future. Liquidity risk management is supported by active risk management, balance sheet and cash flow monitoring, and internal calculation models. Constant monitoring of liquidity is important for the Company to be able to manage cash outflows. The Company's liquidity risk is also managed by monitoring and forecasting changes in market factors and market developments. The Company is prepared for the deterioration of its liquidity position with a recovery plan. The recovery plan defines the measures that a Company can take to cope with a potential liquidity crisis.

The Company's liquidity is monitored daily by the Treasury unit, which is part of the Company's first line of defence. The main objective of the Treasury unit is to ensure that the position of liquidity always remains above the regulatory and internally set thresholds. The unit monitors and measures the amounts of incoming and outgoing cash flows and assesses the presence of potential funding shortfalls during the day. The key liquidity ratios are reported to the Board of Directors and management on a regular basis. The validation function of the second line of defence regularly evaluates the internal calculation models of liquidity risk.

During the first half of the year 2026, the Company's liquidity position remained strong. During the second half of the year 2026, the Company will have a total of EUR 50 million of unsecured senior-term bonds maturing and a covered bond of EUR 500 million in December. The decrease in cash and the covered bond maturing in December 2026 had a negative impact on the development of risk indicators.

Liquidity risk is measured in the short and long term by monitoring the structure of the liquidity reserve, future cash flows and long-term liabilities. The Group's liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) decreased during the first half of the year, standing at 320.3 (391.1)% at the end of June 2026, when the minimum LCR level is 100%. The change in LCR is mainly explained by a decrease in the amount of cash in the liquidity buffer during the first half of the year. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) decreased compared to the end of 2025 and was 128.4% (129.6)% at the moment of the review. The binding requirement for NSFR is at least 100%. The change in NSFR is mainly explained by the EUR 500 million due in December approaching the maturity date of the covered bond, leading to a reduction in the available permanent funding.

LCR & NSFR development

	30 Jun 2026	31 Dec 2025	30 Jun 2025
LCR (%)*	320%	391%	287%
NSFR (%)*	128%	130%	130%

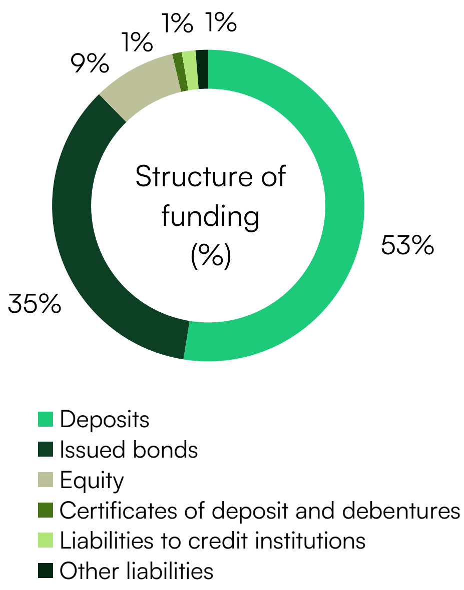
**The Company revised the LCR and NSFR calculations during 2025 and retrospectively adjusted the key figures on 30 June 2025. During 2025, the Company moved to a new LCR and NSFR reporting system. The new reporting system has not retrospectively adjusted the figures for comparison periods and is thus not comparable with the key figures of 30 June 2026, 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2025.

The 90-day stressed survival horizon is based on the additional liquidity requirement set by the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority (FIN-FSA) for the Company to maintain a minimum survival horizon of at least three months, applying the risk weights according to the stress test methodology of the European Central Bank. The Company filled the additional liquidity requirement set by FIN-FSA and the survival horizon was over 90 days at the end of June 2026.

Liquidity management includes liquidity reserve management to ensure that the Company has sufficient liquid securities available. The purpose of the Company's liquidity reserve is, under exceptional circumstances, to cover the Company's maturing payment obligations for at least one month. In addition, liquidity reserve planning prepares for unexpected events such as deteriorating market conditions. The Company's liquidity buffer consists of highly liquid central bank eligible securities and cash in accordance with the LCR regulation. The size of the liquidity buffer decreased during the first half of the year to EUR 1,309 (1,405) million at the end of June 2026. The decline in the liquidity buffer is mainly explained by the decline in the Company's cash during the first half of the year.

The concentration of liquidity risk mainly consists of the composition of the fundraising and liquidity buffer. The Company manages the concentration of liquidity risk by diversifying fundraising into several different sources, thereby reducing the risk posed by a single source of funding. The distribution of the Company's fundraising at the end of June 2026 was highly diversified. Most of the fundraising consists of customer deposits and bonds issued. There were no significant changes in the structure of fundraising during the first half of the year 2026. The size and quality of the liquidity buffer is also continuously assessed. Any changes in the valuation of holdings and market conditions will be taken into account, and the liquidity buffer will be balanced as necessary.

In addition to authority reports, the Company also uses internally developed reports in its risk management, the most important of which are the relationship between lending and borrowing and monitoring of intraday liquidity risk. The Company has defined internal limits for both regulatory reporting and internal risk reporting, and their implementation is monitored regularly.



In June 2026, S&P Global Ratings affirmed the credit rating of Oma Savings Bank Plc's short-term and long-term funding, maintaining it at level BBB/A-2. At the same time, the credit rating agency maintained its credit rating outlook as negative. S&P Global Ratings has affirmed an AAA rating for the Company's bond program.