



MULTITUDE

ANNUAL
REPORT
2025



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Multitude AG in Brief

Multitude is a listed European fintech providing digital lending, banking, and payment services to consumers, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), institutional clients, and other fintechs that are often overlooked by traditional banks. With around 400,000 customers across Europe, Multitude serves individuals and businesses whose needs are not fully addressed by conventional financial institutions, often due to rigid processes or limitations in risk assessment frameworks.

Many traditional banks and newer digital challengers lack the combination of data, technology, and long-term underwriting experience required to serve these segments efficiently and at scale. Multitude addresses this gap through a fully digital, data-driven platform, combining advanced credit risk models, proprietary technology, and a customer-centric operating model.

This approach enables fast decision-making, scalable operations, and tailored financial solutions across consumer, SME, and institutional markets, positioning Multitude as a diversified fintech platform focused on profitable growth and long-term value creation.

COMPANY FACTS



We provide our services through our three business units operating in Consumer Banking (under the Ferratum brand, SME Banking (under the CapitalBox brand) and Wholesale Banking (under the Multitude Bank brand).



Full European
banking licence



Founded in
Finland in 2005



Listed on the Frankfurt
Stock Exchange

Multitude AG is listed on the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "MULT". This follows the ultimate parent company's relocation to Switzerland, after previously being listed as "E4I" while domiciled in Malta and "FRU" when based in Finland.



~400K

Customers

700+

Employees

17

European Countries

The Group also comprises Multitude Bank p.l.c., a fully licensed subsidiary regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA). This license empowers us to offer a comprehensive suite of financial products and services to customers throughout the European Economic Area (EEA), enabling us to effectively serve a broad and varied market.

2025 KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Group Revenue

€256.9m

EUR 263.7 million in 2024

Net profit

+31.7%

€26.6m

EUR 20.2 million in 2024

Basic EPS

1.09

EUR 0.66 in 2024

Letter to Shareholders



Dear Shareholders,

For more than 20 years, Multitude has consistently grown by identifying and addressing our customer needs in financial services through technology, data, and disciplined execution. Throughout this journey, our purpose has remained clear: serving customers overlooked by traditional banks across Europe.

In 2025, our focus was firmly on strengthening the quality and resilience of our earnings. Over the past years, we have built and scaled Multitude into a diversified fintech platform spanning Consumer Banking, SME Banking, and Wholesale Banking. This diversification fee-based income streams alongside interest income. The result is a more balanced, scalable, and resilient earnings profile. Our development has unfolded through successive build-and-scale phases, each expanding our capabilities and reach. Today, we are focused on scaling the platform we have created in a disciplined and structured manner.

2025 also marked my first year as CEO, and it has been a defining one for both myself and Multitude. During the year, we strengthened profitability, further improved credit performance, and continued simplifying our group structure. Importantly, Wholesale Banking has been successfully established as a core business unit, while new fee-based revenues complement our interest income, confirming our ability not only to build new businesses, but to scale them effectively. We also expanded the Multitude growth platform through investments in associates such as Lea Bank AB, broadening our ecosystem and collaboration opportunities.

In November, we hosted our Capital Markets Day, a key milestone in our capital markets communication. At this event, we outlined our strategy cycle, long-term financial ambitions, and how each business unit and platform investment contributes to scaling the group, reinforcing transparency and alignment with investors.

Looking ahead, growth will continue to be guided by our three-pillar model of organic growth, partnerships, and selective M&A, with a clear focus on customers, profitability, scalability, and disciplined execution. As we progress through this strategy cycle, Multitude is well positioned with a diversified platform and a clear roadmap for long-term value creation.

I would like to extend a thank you to our customers, employees, partners, and shareholders for their continued commitment and support.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Antti Kumpulainen', written in a cursive style.

Antti Kumpulainen, CEO

Year 2025 in brief

Significant events



Group Leadership Changes

Antti Kumpulainen has served as Group CEO since 1 January 2025, succeeding Founder Jorma Jokela, having previously been CEO of Multitude Bank p.l.c. Chief Risk Officer Clemens Krause retired on 31 March 2025 and was succeeded by Adam Jezierski as Chief Credit Risk Officer. During the year, Lasse Mäkelä stepped down as Chief Strategy and IR Officer. Adam Hansson Tønning was appointed Head of Investor Relations & Treasury.

20 Year Anniversary

In 2025, Multitude marked its 20th anniversary, reflecting its evolution from Finnish origins into a pan-European fintech platform operating across 17 countries through Consumer Banking, SME Banking, and Wholesale Banking.

Capital Markets Day 2025 and Strategy update

At its Capital Markets Day in November 2025, Multitude presented its sixth strategy cycle, focused on scaling and diversification. The Group outlined its three-pillar growth strategy—organic growth, partnerships, and selective M&A—supported by data, automation, and disciplined risk management to deliver long-term targets through 2028..

Financial Guidance

Following a strong start to 2025, Multitude increased its 2025 net profit guidance to EUR 24–26 million. At Capital Markets Day, the Group extended its outlook, targeting EUR 30 million net profit in 2026 and 20% annual net profit growth thereafter.

Share Buyback and Employee Ownership

The Group completed a share buyback programme on 16 April 2025, acquiring 199,173 shares, solely to meet obligations under employee incentive schemes. The all-employee shareholder programme continues to support long-term value creation and alignment.

Wholesale Banking Progress

Wholesale Banking reached profitability shortly after launch, demonstrating rapid scaling, disciplined underwriting, and strong execution in secured lending and payment services.

Dividend Proposal

The Board of Directors proposes for the financial year 2025 a dividend of EUR 0.55 per share to the 2026 Annual General Meeting, balancing shareholder returns with financial strength.

Multitude's History

In 2005, Jorma Jokela and his founding team wanted to address the lack of simple, fast, and fully digital financial services in Europe for customers overlooked by traditional banks. This led to the creation of Ferratum, a pioneering digital consumer lender focused on customers overlooked by traditional banks. Over time, this approach was expanded to include banking services for consumers, financing solutions for SMEs overlooked by conventional lenders through CapitalBox, and, most recently, tailored solutions for institutional and fintech clients through Wholesale Banking, operating under the Multitude Bank brand.



Significant milestones in our history

Founded in 2005 in Finland as Ferratum, Multitude began by offering fast, fully digital consumer loans. The granting of a banking licence in 2012 enabled EU-wide expansion and deposit-based funding, supporting scalable growth. In 2015, the Group completed its IPO on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange's Prime Standard and expanded into SME lending with digital working-capital solutions.

In 2021, the Group rebranded as Multitude and introduced a platform-based strategy to nurture and scale multiple business units. The launch of Wholesale Banking in 2023, which became operationally independent in 2024, marked a further step in diversification. In December 2024, Multitude relocated its ultimate parent company to Zug, Switzerland, enhancing international capital markets access.

In 2025, Multitude celebrated its 20-year anniversary and entered its sixth strategy cycle, focused on scaling the Multitude growth platform to drive the next phase of pan-European fintech growth.

Our Strategy

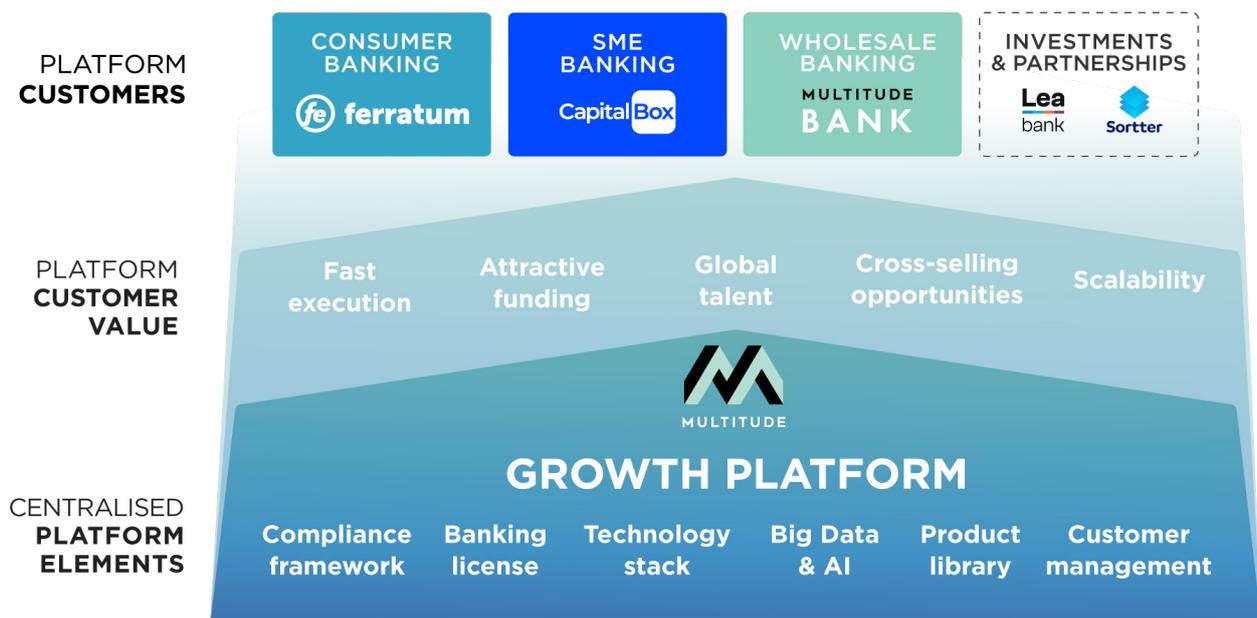
To deliver its long-term ambitions, Multitude follows a three-pillar growth strategy based on organic growth, partnerships, and selective M&A. This framework supports disciplined scaling of the fintech platform, revenue diversification, and sustainable profitability.

Organic growth is driven by scaling existing capabilities across all business units through increased use of data, AI, and automation, process simplification, and product expansion, with Wholesale Banking playing a key role as a scalable growth engine. Partnerships enable capital-light expansion through embedded-finance and ecosystem integrations, while selective M&A accelerates market entry and capability build-out where strategic fit and returns are compelling.

Together, these pillars underpin Multitude's sixth strategy cycle, focused on scaling a diversified fintech platform with disciplined execution.

Multitude growth platform

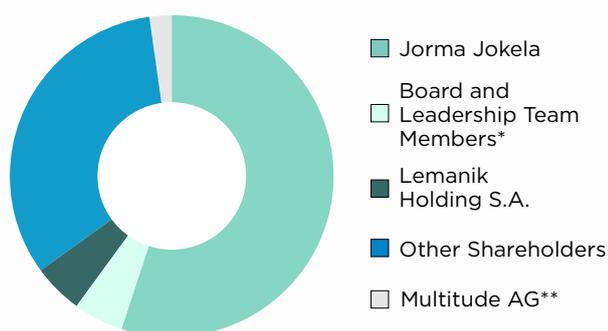
Multitude's growth platform underpins scalable and disciplined execution across all business units. Built in-house and supported by selected partners, it combines automation, data, and real-time monitoring to enable efficient scaling while maintaining strong control and risk oversight. Proprietary credit and data models, supported by deep regulatory expertise across European markets, provide a durable foundation for consistent risk-adjusted growth and capital deployment.



The Multitude Share

Multitude AG is listed on the Prime Standard segment of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, which is subject to the highest transparency and disclosure requirements under German stock exchange law. The company's shares are traded under the ticker symbol MULT (WKN: A40VJN, ISIN: CH1398992755).

Major Shareholders and Ownership Structure



* Excluding Jorma Jokela

**Treasury shares held by Multitude AG (no voting right and no dividend payment on treasury shares)

Key Data

Stock exchange	Frankfurt Stock Exchange
Segment	Prime Standard
ISIN	CH1398992755
WKN	A40VJN
Ticker symbol	MULT
Type of shares	Registered shares (no-par value)
Number of shares outstanding	21,723,960
Share price at year-end*	EUR 5.86
52-week high*	EUR 7.70
52-week low*	EUR 4.71
Market capitalisation at year-end*	EUR 127.3 million

* Closing prices based on trading on Deutsche Börse AG's Xetra system

Board of Directors Shareholdings

Name	Position	Shares	% of shares
Jokela, Jorma	Member	12,036,035	55.40%
Liigus, Lea	Member	255,314	1.18%
Tiukkanen, Ari	Chairman	19,971	0.09%
Khüny, Marion	Member	-	0.00%
Ståhlberg, Mika	Member	-	0.00%
Total		12,311,320	56.67%

Leadership Team Shareholdings

Name	Position	Shares	% of shares
Liigus, Lea	Chief Legal and Compliance Officer	255,314	1.18%
Egger, Bernd	Chief Financial Officer	145,931	0.67%
Kajakas, Kristjan	Tribe CEO - Consumer Banking	133,248	0.61%
Kumpulainen, Antti	Chief Executive Officer	120,425	0.55%
Nydegger, Alain	Tribe CEO - Wholesale Banking	100,050	0.46%
Štareika, Mantvydas	Tribe CEO - SME Banking	94,751	0.44%
Vella, Shaun	Chief HR Officer	66,298	0.31%
Hansson Tønning, Adam	Head of Investor Relations and Treasury	19,622	0.09%
Kabele, Kornel	Chief Technology Officer	61,031	0.28%
Jeziarski, Adam	Chief Credit Officer	0	0.00%
Total		996,670	4.59%

Share price performance

Equity markets in 2024 were shaped by macroeconomic uncertainty, elevated interest rates, and selective investor sentiment toward financial services and fintech businesses. Against this backdrop, the performance of the Multitude share was influenced by broad market movements as well as company-specific progress, including improved profitability, continued loan-portfolio growth, enhanced credit performance, and diversification of earnings.

Multitude Share Price development 2025



Analyst Coverage

Institution / Broker

NuWays

mwb research

Inderes

Warburg Research

Analyst

Frederik Jarchow

Harald Hof

Roni Peuranheimo

Andreas Pläsier

(As of the reporting date; updated list available on the Investor Relations website.)

Legal and Regulatory Environment

General overview

During 2025 the general global operating environment continued to reflect geopolitical tensions and economic recalibration across key markets. Within the European Union, policies progressively shifted towards competitiveness, digital resilience, financial stability and sustainable growth. Against this backdrop, Multitude AG remained attentive to external developments, carefully monitoring international sanctions regimes, cross-border regulatory initiatives and macroeconomic indicators that could impact its operations and customers.

The European regulatory landscape continued to evolve throughout the year, in line with senior management's expectations, including through the full application of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) and enhanced AML/CFT supervision at EU level. In the context of the EU's Artificial Intelligence Act, preparatory work was undertaken across the Group, including the mapping of AI-enabled use cases, assessment of potential high-risk classifications, and the strengthening of governance and oversight structures. The Group's Legal and Compliance function played a central role in driving the timely implementation and effective integration of new legal requirements across multiple business lines and internal functions.

Furthermore, throughout 2025 the Legal and Compliance function continued to enhance its advisory and oversight capabilities, supporting the Group's business expansion, while intensifying initiatives aimed towards safeguarding regulatory integrity. Investment in specialist expertise, systems enhancement and process optimisation enabled the function to respond efficiently to regulatory change and emerging risk areas. By embedding compliance considerations early in strategic and product decisions, the Group continued to reduce regulatory risk and enhance operational robustness.

Relocation and conversion

Multitude AG, originally established in Finland, initiated a multi-phase relocation and corporate streamlining project during 2024-2025 to better align its legal and operational structure with its strategic objectives. As previously reported, in 2024 the company transferred its registered seat from Finland to Malta, completed its conversion from a *societas europea* to a public limited liability company and, in December 2024, successfully transferred its registered seat to Zug, Switzerland. The transfer of the registered seat and the conversion did not affect the listing of Multitude AG's shares on the regulated market (Prime Standard) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, nor did it impact its management seat, which remains in Finland.

In the course of 2025, the Group has implemented and operationalised the benefits of this strategic reorganisation; the Group has not only rationalised its corporate structure but also enhanced its strategic agility and governance clarity, enabling Multitude AG to support current operations more effectively, while pursuing future opportunities in a competitive international regulatory and business environment.

Legal changes

Throughout 2025 the Group monitored closely all relevant legal changes and developments that could impact its business lines and active markets. Significant legal changes tracked over the past year included the following:

Consumer Credit Directive 2

The European Parliament approved the Consumer Credit Directive 2 (“CCD 2”) on 12 September 2023 and published it in the EU’s Official Journal on 18 October 2023. In 2025 most Member States of the European Union in which the Group is active published draft legislation to implement the changes brought about by the CCD 2. Most of these bills were still in consultation phase throughout the year and final draft acts are expected to be published in 2026, in time for the CCD 2 implementation deadline of November 2026.

Artificial Intelligence Act

Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (the “AI Act”), entered into force on 1 August 2024 and establishes a comprehensive, risk-based legal framework governing the development, placing on the market and use of artificial intelligence systems within the European Union.

During 2025, the first phase of substantive obligations under the AI Act began to apply. In particular:

- the prohibitions on certain AI practices and the requirement to promote AI literacy; and
- the governance framework at EU level, together with specific obligations relating to general-purpose AI models, became applicable from 2 August 2025.

The core obligations for high-risk AI systems, including those embedded into regulated products, will apply from 2 August 2026, with certain transitional arrangements extending until 2 August 2027. In parallel, EU Member States were required to designate or establish national supervisory authorities by 2 August 2025, while the European AI Office – established within the European Commission – continues to coordinate implementation at Union level and directly supervise general-purpose AI models.

As mentioned in the introduction to this section of the report, throughout 2025 the Group focused on preparatory and implementation measures aligned with the staged application of the AI Act. The Legal and Compliance function continued to work closely with risk, technology and business teams to embed responsible AI principles into operational processes and product development.

By proactively addressing the emerging regulatory framework, the Group seeks not only to ensure timely compliance with the AI Act but also to support sustainable innovation and maintain the trust of customers, regulators and investors in the responsible use of advanced technologies.

Proposal for a Regulation on Instant Payments

The Regulation on Instant Payments (IPs) was published in 2022 and adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in March 2024. Some of the rules became applicable as from January 2025, while others became applicable as from October 2025. This regulation obliges payment service providers (PSPs) that provide credit transfers in euro to offer the service of sending and receiving instant payments in euro. A number of technical specifications are laid down for this service, including the requirement to receive payment orders and be reachable for instant payments 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, without any possibility to set up cut-off times or limit the processing of instant payments to business days only. The Regulation also introduced obligations on payment servicers to verify the payee in the case of instant transfers.

Distance selling in financial services

The EU adopted a directive amending Directive 2011/83/EU regarding distance selling in financial services, which entered into force in December 2023. The adopted directive introduced a new chapter in the Consumer Rights Directive on distance financial services contracts, including provisions aimed at giving consumers the right to request human intervention, as well as making it easier for consumers to exercise their withdrawal rights. The CCD and CCD2 take priority in case of matters regulated by both acts. EU member states had to implement the Directive by December 2025 and must apply it by June 2026.

Accessibility Directive

Directive 2019/882 on accessibility requirements for products and services sets out the accessibility information requirements, including those related to the provision of consumer banking services. It is mandatory for banks to disclose how they are complying with the accessibility requirements outlined in Annex V of the Directive. The Directive became applicable from June 2025 with a transitory period during which service providers may continue to provide their services using products which were lawfully used by them to provide similar services before that date. The same transitory period applies for service contracts entered into before June 2025.

Banking package

The EU Banking Package, comprising Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (“CRR III”) and Directive (EU) 2024/1619 (“CRD VI”), was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 19 June 2024 as part of the European Union’s implementation of the final Basel III reforms.

CRR III became largely applicable from 1 January 2025, subject to certain transitional arrangements and specific provisions that applied earlier or will be phase in over time. The Directive (CRD VI) must be transposed by Member States by 10 January 2026, with national implementing measures applying from 11 January 2026.

The 2025 financial year therefore marked the first year of application of the revised Capital Requirements Regulation framework across the European Union. Supervisory focus during the year has centred on implementation readiness, capital impact assessments and alignment of internal models and reporting processes with the revised prudential standards.

Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA)

DORA entered into force on 16 January 2023 and became applicable from 17 January 2025. It aims to consolidate and upgrade ICT risk requirements as part of the operational risk requirements, which had been fragmented across different European Union Acts. DORA implements rules aimed at strengthening the IT security of financial entities, including credit institutions and ensuring that the financial sector in Europe remains resilient in the event of severe disruption.

AML CFT Regulation

In 2024, the European Union adopted Regulation (EU) 2024/1624 establishing a directly applicable AML/CFT single rulebook across Member States. The Regulation replaces large parts of the current framework previously set out in Directive (EU) 2015/849 (AMLD4), as amended.

Unlike previous directives, the AML Regulation is directly applicable and aims to eliminate national divergences in key areas such as customer due diligence, beneficial ownership transparency, internal controls, and group-wide AML/CFT policies. Most of its substantive provisions will apply from 10 July 2027, subject to specific transitional arrangements.

6th AML CFT Directive

Directive (EU) 2024/1640 (“AMLD6”) forms part of the EU AML reform package and complements the directly applicable AML Regulation. The Directive focuses primarily on institutional, supervisory and enforcement aspects of the AML/CFT framework, including strengthened rules on beneficial ownership registers, access to information, and cooperation between competent authorities.

Member States are required to transpose AMLD6 into national law by 10 July 2027, with certain provisions — including those relating to supervisory powers and specific transparency requirements — subject to earlier transposition deadlines.

Throughout 2025, national authorities across the EU have commenced preparatory legislative work for transposition. The Group has continued to monitor developments in relevant jurisdictions, including on changes affecting beneficial ownership verification processes, supervisory engagement and information-sharing mechanisms.

Regulation establishing a new EU AML Authority (‘AMLA’)

Regulation (EU) 2024/1620 established the Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA) as a new EU-level supervisory body. AMLA is headquartered in Frankfurt and became operational in its preparatory phase following its formal establishment in 2024.

AMLA is mandated to strengthen supervisory convergence across Member States, coordinate cooperation between Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), and, from 2028, directly supervise a select number of high-risk cross-border obliged entities. During 2025, AMLA has focused on its organisational set-up, the development of regulatory technical standards and supervisory methodologies, and coordination mechanisms with national competent authorities.

The establishment of AMLA represents a structural shift toward more centralised AML/CFT oversight within the European Union. The Group continues to assess the evolving supervisory landscape and its potential implications.

Country-specific legal changes

Croatia

In 2025, Croatia published the draft first version of proposed amendments to the Consumer Protection Act. The formal parliamentary procedure for the adoption of these amendments to the Act has not yet officially started. A draft proposal of the Credit Institutions Act was also published in 2025, mainly in order to transpose the provisions of CRD VI. Among other matters, this provides a framework for creditworthiness assessments, banking secrecy, consumer protection obligations as well as rules on advertising.

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic has published a bill on the Consumer Credit Act in order to transpose the CCD2. Among other matters, the draft bill introduces caps for credits of small amounts with short duration which will have a total cost cap, while other loans with a duration of more than 6 months, exceeding 20,000 CZK or loans negotiated for an indefinite period will have an APR cap. The bill is yet to receive government approval and is expected to come into force in November 2026.

Denmark

In November 2025, the Consumer Ombudsman and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority of Denmark published new Guidance on Creditworthiness Assessments. Denmark has also published a new draft bill to transpose the CCD2.

Finland

In 2025, Finland published amendments to the Act on Credit Institutions relating to the management of insolvency risks and establishing reporting obligations by credit institutions to the Finnish Financial Services Authority on late payment, non-performing loans, credit losses and risk ratings. Guidelines on such reporting obligations were published in 2025, with the first reporting date being February 2026. Finland has also published changes to the Consumer Protection Act in order to implement changes brought about by the CCD 2. Some of the changes are applicable as from January 2026, while others will apply later in 2026.

Latvia

In Latvia, new legal provisions have been published to clarify that credit institutions should provide services in this country in the Latvian language. Additionally, a draft amendment has been published to the law on credit bureaus, allowing persons to formally note that they do not want to receive loans, in which case creditors should not grant them new loans. This does not apply to credit agreements already entered into. Latvia has also published amendments to the law in order to implement the CCD 2.

Malta

In 2025, the Malta Financial Services Authority adopted the “Conduct of Business Rulebook for Credit Institutions” (the “Conduct Rulebook”), consolidating the prevailing requirements for good conduct of business by credit institutions (including the Mortgage Directive, the CCD and the Payment Accounts Directive) and introducing certain other requirements, where no conduct of business requirements exist to-date, including in the context of marketing communications.

The Conduct Rulebook addresses mainly the following matters: Disclosures, Marketing Rules, Product Oversight Requirements, Conflict of Interest, Bank-Client Relationships and will come into force on 1st March 2026. An amendment to the Conduct Rulebook has already been published in order to implement changes brought about by the CCD 2. The latter amendments will come into force in November 2026.

Norway

In 2025, Norway moved forward with the publication of a new Bill on Debt Collection which, among other matters, aims to implement the Non Performing Loans Directive.

Poland

Poland has also published a new Bill on Consumer Credit and on Amending the Act on Consumer Rights to implement the CCD2. The Bill is subject to extensive consultation and is not in finalized form yet. Poland has also published amendments on handing complaints by financial market entities on the Financial Ombudsman and on the Financial Education Fund, the aim of which is to digitize complaint communication between the consumer and the financial market entity.

Romania

A draft bill related to the National Bank of Romania's (NBR) attributions in protecting consumers of financial and banking products and services and amending certain legal provisions was published in 2024.

Through this legislative initiative it is proposed to transfer to the NBR the Consumer Protection Authority's powers as the national authority responsible for consumer protection of financial and non-banking products and services provided by entities within the National Bank of Romania's area of competence, according to the legal framework in force, without changing the substance of the content or the manner of exercising these powers. The bill has not yet been passed into law.

Romania also published a new draft Consumer Credit Act to reflect the amendments brought about in the CCD 2. The Bill is expected to come into force in November 2026.

Sweden

In 2025, amendments to the Swedish law on Consumer Credit came into force, thereby adopting some of the measures proposed in the report which had been commissioned in previous years by the Swedish Government on lending in Sweden. The amendments included a reduction of the interest caps, an introduction of a cap on arrangement fees and an extension on the products covered by such caps. The new provisions, which came into force in March 2025, also covered some changes on marketing. Sweden has also published a bill to implement changes to laws on consumer crediting to reflect the CCD2. Changes are expected to come into force in November 2026.

Slovenia

In November 2025, the Republic of Slovenia adopted the new Central Credit Register Act (ZCKR-1). Under the new Act, participating credit providers (VDK) will now also be required to report data on concluded credit transactions to the SISBON system (the Slovenian Central Credit Register). The final deadline for VDK to commence reporting to SISBON is approximately one year from the entry into force of ZCKR-1. Slovenia has also published a new draft bill to transpose the CCD2. The Bill, which is expected to come into force in November 2026, is anticipated to introduce new caps on credits.

Estonia

Estonia continued the legislative process to establish a credit information register ("positive credit register") intended to support creditworthiness assessments and prevent over-indebtedness. Under the planned framework, lenders supervised by Finantsinspeksioon, including credit institutions, would be required to submit information on individuals' loan liabilities to the register and consult it before granting new credit; individuals would also be able to set a self-imposed loan restriction. The register is planned to start operating in 2028.

Bulgaria

Following a decision of the ECOFIN Council on 8 July 2025, Bulgaria adopted the euro as its official currency with effect from 1 January 2026. In preparation for the transition, mandatory dual display of prices and amounts in Bulgarian lev and euro became applicable from 1 August 2025, together with related customer information requirements for financial institutions.

Bulgaria initiated consultations in May 2025 on the transposition of Directive (EU) 2023/2225 on consumer credit (CCD2). In December 2025, a draft new Consumer Protection Act was published for public consultation. The proposed legislation introduces stricter requirements on the advertising of credit products and on the provision of clear and comprehensible pre-contractual information, while seeking to avoid excessive information burdens on consumers. It also introduces a prohibition on offering credit agreements as part of a bundled package with other financial products or services.



ESG REPORT 2025

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ESG Report 2025

1. About the ESG Report 2025

This is the fifth ESG report since we adopted our new name and strategy as Multitude Group, with our growth platform and mission to democratise financial services through digitalisation, making them fast, easy, and green.

In this report, our ultimate parent company, Multitude AG, provides information on a group consolidated basis in accordance with articles 964a-c of the Swiss Code of Obligations and sections 315b-c of the German Commercial Code (HGB), which adopts the European Union Directive 2014/95/EU “Non-financial Reporting Directive” (NFRD) through “CSR-Richtlinie Umsetzungsgesetz” (CSR-RUG). No activities are claimed as being associated with economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under Articles 3 and 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation).

The report, along with the figures and performance indicators it contains, refers (unless otherwise stated) to the 2025 financial year (1 January to 31 December 2025). The consolidation scope of the ESG report is the same as that of the financial statements for FY2025 as presented in Section 5.1 of the consolidated financial statements (unless specified otherwise). The ESG report addresses environmental matters, including CO2 emissions, social and employee-related matters, including respect for human rights, and anti-corruption and bribery matters. It contains the information required to understand Multitude’s development, performance, and position, as well as the material risks and impacts of the Group’s activities on these non-financial matters.

Throughout 2025, Multitude closely monitored the development of the proposed simplifications to the EU Directive 2022/2464 on Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSRD), including the so-called “Omnibus package”. While the CSRD has entered into force at EU level, its application depends on transposition into national law. As of the date of this report, the directive has not yet been formally transposed into German law, the Group’s home member state.

In light of the pending national implementation and the expected amendments to the scope and requirements of the CSRD, Multitude has continued to prepare its 2025 ESG disclosures in accordance with the currently applicable legal requirements, while monitoring regulatory developments and maintaining flexibility to adapt its reporting approach once the final legal framework is confirmed.

The ESG report for FY2025 was approved by the Board of Directors on 25.03.2026.

2. About Multitude Group

Backed by 20 years of solid track record in building and scaling financial technology, Multitude Group’s ambition is to become the most valuable financial platform for overlooked customers. Multitude’s mission is to democratise financial services through digitalisation, making them fast, easy, and green.



Our business model is built on digital distribution, without a physical branch network, which allows us to operate efficiently and maintain a comparatively low operational footprint. Through our products and services, we aim to support financial inclusion and contribute to economic activity in the markets where we operate. This approach is supported by our technological capabilities, partnerships, and commitment to responsible lending practices.

We seek to act as a responsible financial services provider by maintaining a robust, fair, and transparent customer selection process, monitored through our Responsible Lending Index. Responsible financial services, in our view, means ensuring that products are suitable, clearly communicated, and aligned with customers' ability to repay. We deliver our services through digital, paperless and cardless solutions, supported by cloud-based infrastructure and a hybrid working model.

Our ESG priorities

At the inception of our ESG programme, we outlined three goals for 2025 that would guide our development:

- E** - Understand and reduce the Group's environmental footprint
- S** - Monitor, report on, and improve stakeholder wellbeing
- G** - Embed ESG-conscious practices

Environmental matters continue to shape our business environment, and more importantly, that of our SME Banking and Wholesale Banking customers. Despite increasing uncertainties in the regulatory field, the Competitiveness Compass, published by the European Commission on January 29, 2025, defines decarbonisation as one of the three transformational imperatives to strengthen the EU's competitiveness. Throughout 2025, we continued enhancing the quality of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions measurements, including financed emissions under Scope 3. Improved data quality provides a stronger basis for assessing our environmental footprint. This supports more informed decision-making going forward.

The wellbeing of our customers and employees remains a central pillar in our approach to ESG. It is a key area where our commitment to being a responsible financial services provider is clearly demonstrated. Our efforts include enabling socially inclusive products and services and protecting vulnerable customers through responsible lending and customer education. Our largest business unit, Consumer Banking, uses the Responsible Lending Index to monitor customer protection as part of our focus on social responsibility. We also benefit from the diversity of skill sets, nationalities, genders, and ages of our employees and continuously invest in their wellbeing and development. Multitude can only achieve its environmental and social objectives through good governance. Since 2021, Multitude's ESG Steering Committee, comprising Leadership Team members, has driven the

integration and enhancement of the ESG practices across the Group. This commitment from top management lays a strong foundation for an ESG-conscious way of doing business.

Progress against 2025 ESG priorities

At the inception of our ESG programme, the Group outlined three ESG priorities for 2025. The progress achieved by the end of 2025 is summarised below.

E - Understand and reduce the Group's environmental footprint

During 2025, the Group continued to enhance the quality and scope of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions measurement, including financed emissions under Scope 3 in accordance with the PCAF methodology. Improvements in data collection and estimation methodologies strengthened the reliability and transparency of reported emissions.

The primary focus during the period remained on improving data quality and enhancing understanding of the Group's environmental footprint. While environmental matters were assessed as part of the 2025 ESG materiality assessment for the Bank, covering amongst others, Consumer Banking, SME Banking and Wholesale Banking portfolios, they were not identified as material risk drivers within the traditional risk categories for those portfolios. Monitoring of environmental risks and emissions data will continue as part of the Group's ongoing risk management and reporting processes.

S - Monitor, report on, and improve stakeholder wellbeing

The Group continued to monitor key indicators related to employee and customer wellbeing. In 2025, the Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS) was 19. The Group customer Net Promoter Score (NPS) was 62. Diversity indicators remained balanced, with 49% female representation across the workforce and 35% female representation in management positions.

Employee development remained a priority, with 18,692 learning hours completed during the year (24 hours per employee on average). Responsible lending practices continued to be monitored through the Responsible Lending Index, which reached an average score of 4.5, in line with the 2025 target.

G - Embed ESG-conscious practices

ESG considerations remained integrated into governance and risk management processes. The ESG Steering Committee continued to oversee ESG matters at management level, with reporting to the Board of Directors. ESG risk assessments were embedded in underwriting processes for Wholesale Banking clients, vendor onboarding procedures, and the New Product Approval Policy.

These measures demonstrate continued integration of ESG considerations into the Group's governance and operational framework.

3. Governance

Multitude's ESG Steering Committee is the main forum for regular updates and decision-making on ESG matters at the management level. The Group ESG Officer leads the Group's ESG initiatives and co-chairs the committee together with the Group CEO. The committee includes the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), and Chief Legal and Compliance Officer (CLCO). The committee's duties include:

- 1) Overseeing material ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities
- 2) Defining ESG priorities, objectives, and strategy
- 3) Managing and monitoring ESG performance
- 4) Reporting to the Board of Directors

The committee's activities are periodically reported to the Group's Board of Directors, which oversees the monitoring of material ESG matters and strategy development and approves ESG policies. The Board of Directors has three permanent committees: the Audit Committee, People and Culture Committee, and Risk Committee, each addressing ESG matters within their respective focus areas.

The Group Risk Committee reports to the Board on risk matters, including ESG risks. The Group Audit Committee monitors and assesses the efficiency of Multitude's internal controls, internal audit, and risk management systems. It also reviews Multitude's corporate governance statement and non-financial report, as well as the ESG reporting process. The People and Culture Committee is tasked with ensuring the proper functioning of corporate governance and efficient preparation of matters related to the performance review and remuneration of the members of the Board, the CEO, other executives, and the remuneration schemes for the personnel. Additionally, the committee oversees human resource matters, including diversity and inclusion.

4. Risk Management

The Group recognises the importance of ESG risks and their potential impacts on business strategy, performance, and objectives. Oversight of risk management is provided at Board-level by the Group Risk Committee, which covers all material risks. At the functional level, the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for the overall risk management framework and for monitoring the Group's risk profile.

Multitude Bank p.l.c. (the Bank) plays a central role within the Group, with the majority of the Group's income and assets associated with the Bank. Risk management within the Bank, including ESG risks, is therefore subject to a dedicated governance. The Bank operates under its own Risk Management Framework, overseen by the Bank's Risk Committee. The committee ensures that risk policies and controls meet regulatory requirements and best practices and advises the Board on the coordination and prioritisation of risk management matters.

The management of ESG risks at both the Group and Bank levels is a collaborative effort. The Group and Bank CROs are supported by the ESG team in identifying, assessing, and managing ESG risks.

Integration of ESG risks

ESG risks and impacts are integrated into the Group's overall risk management framework and are assessed over short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. This includes climate and environmental (C&E) risks, covering both physical and transition risks, as well as social and governance risks. The Group continues to enhance the integration of the ESG risks into the existing risk management processes to ensure a holistic approach and alignment with its overall risk management strategy.

During FY2025, the ESG team conducted a materiality assessment to evaluate how climate, environmental, social, and governance factors may act as risk drivers across the three business units

(Consumer Banking, Wholesale Banking, and SME Banking), covering traditional risk categories such as credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational, and business model risks. The assessment identified relevant transmission channels through which these factors could influence risk exposure. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, the Bank assessed the gross impact of ESG risk drivers and then considered the effectiveness of existing risk mitigation measures to determine residual materiality. No ESG risk driver was assessed as material.

The Bank manages ESG risks, including climate-related risks, through the following key processes:

- **Risk Appetite Statement** – In the Risk Appetite Statement, the Board and management formally establish a ‘tone at the top’ to be followed by the Bank’s three lines of defence. The Bank expresses a low appetite for ESG risks, Human Rights risks and Climate Transition risks..
- **Underwriting Process** – Since 2023, the Bank has integrated an ESG risk assessment into the analysis of Wholesale Banking customers as part of the secured debt and loan origination process. The assessment covers environmental, social and governance matters. The assessment methodology is continuously enhanced to account for evolving best practices as well as for stakeholder and regulatory expectations.

The assessment combines an evaluation of the customer’s inherent ESG exposure with a review of how ESG risks are managed. Exposure is primarily assessed at sector level using external materiality sources and, where relevant, adjusted to reflect the customer’s business model and countries of operation. Risk management is assessed through a tailored customer questionnaire, focusing on the robustness of policies, programmes and performance across environmental, social and governance topics. The outcome determines the customer’s residual ESG risk.

- **Business Continuity Planning** – ESG matters are included into the Bank’s operational risk management through its Operational Risk Heatmaps, which evaluate the vulnerability of the Bank’s critical processes for business continuity in the event of a natural disaster or public safety event.
- **Vendor Onboarding Process** – The Group conducts an ESG assessment of any vendor arrangement with a total annual spend greater than EUR 50,000, or if outsourcing, regardless of the value. This comprehensive evaluation includes screening for human rights and environmental incidents throughout the vendors’ value chains. Furthermore, it involves a thorough evaluation of the counterparties’ policies on the management of ESG issues, including human rights.
- **New Product Approval** – Since 2022, ESG has become an integral part of the Bank’s New Product Approval Policy (NPAP) which is in line with European Banking Authority Guidelines on Internal Governance. Incorporating ESG considerations into the NPAP process ensures compliance with an appropriate risk approach and effective impact management regarding ESG issues during the early stages of new product development or market entry.

The integration of C&E risks into the risk management framework remains an ongoing focus. Multitude is committed to continuously enhancing its approach to ensure alignment with regulatory developments and emerging best practices.



5. Reporting on Material Topics

Environmental matters

The 2025 World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report reveals the critical environmental challenges faced globally over the next decade, emphasising the transition of extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem collapse from long-term concerns into an imminent reality. As a financial sector actor, Multitude acknowledges the impacts stemming from its financial activities and its exposure to climate- and environment-related risks potentially affecting Multitude's capacity to serve its customers and stakeholders.

Although Multitude does not operate in carbon-intensive sectors, it is nevertheless exposed to climate risks due to financing provided to SMEs operating in these sectors. Climate change exposes European consumers, SMEs, and corporates to physical risks on a systemic level. This entails potential low likelihood but severe regional natural hazard events, which can negatively affect a wide range of Multitude's customer base. Recognising this, Multitude has taken initiatives to mitigate the risks as detailed in Section 4 Risk management. Although Multitude's exclusion policy prohibits the financing of power generation using coal and the trade of coal, the share of SME customers operating in the construction, manufacturing, and transportation sectors remains materially important for the business.

With the evolving regulatory landscape aimed at achieving the EU Green Deal's Net Zero Target by 2050, SMEs' growth and performance may be impacted by the costly transition to low-carbon and energy-efficient technologies, which could adversely affect their business model and financial performance. On the other hand, the transition presents an opportunity for Multitude to support these changes by offering bespoke financial solutions tailored to the needs of a low-carbon economy.

Based on the ESG materiality assessment conducted in 2025 for the Consumer Banking, SME Banking and Wholesale Banking portfolios, environmental matters were not assessed as material risk drivers within the traditional risk categories applicable to those portfolios. This conclusion reflects their current composition and risk management framework and will continue to be reviewed as part of the ongoing risk assessment process.

Our carbon emissions

Emissions category (tCO ₂ eq)	2025	2024
Scope 1 GHG emissions	N/A	N/A
Scope 2 GHG emissions		
Gross location-based Scope 2 emissions	152.0	168.6
Gross market-based Scope 2 emissions	197.4	184.3
Scope 3 GHG emissions		
Total Gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions		
1 Purchased goods and services	7,360.5	6,891
2 Capital goods ¹	249.7	95.5
3 Fuel and energy-related activities	40.8	40.9
6 Business travel	1717.4	108.3
7 Employee commuting	284.6	511.6
15 Investments	35,444.2	98,740.2
Total GHG emissions		
Total GHG emissions (location-based)	45,249.2	106,556.1
Total GHG emissions (market-based)	45,294.6	106,571.8
Financed emissions intensity (tCO ₂ eq/M.EUR outstanding)*	70.0	275.6

* The intensity results cover only assets included in the financed emissions estimations

The increase in business travel was primarily driven by travels associated with the company's 20th anniversary celebrations and an increase in international business engagements.

The reduction in financed emissions primarily reflects a change in portfolio composition compared to 2024, including a lower share of exposures to sectors with higher emission intensity, particularly within the SME portfolio. As a result, the weighted average emission factor applied to the portfolio decreased. The calculation methodology remained consistent with the prior year and continues to follow the PCAF approach.

GHG emissions accounting

Scope 1

Mobile combustion

Emissions under this category arise from the combustion of fuels in company-owned or controlled vehicles. In total, Multitude leases two vehicles at its Finland office, which are categorised as 'right-of-use' assets according to IFRS 16. Hence, it is reasonable to estimate that emissions from mobile combustion are minimal. While data to calculate this category is not available yet, we aim to improve our systems to enable calculation in the future.

Stationary combustion

This category includes emissions from the generation of electricity, heat, or steam as a result of fuel combustion sources such as boilers, furnaces and turbines. Multitude's global offices and co-working spaces are leased from third-party property management, and we do not own any buildings that generate energy from stationary combustion sources.

Fugitive combustion

This category includes emissions from intentional or unintentional releases such as equipment leakages. Multitude does not own or operate any industrial equipment or mining operations which would give rise to emissions from fugitive combustion.

Scope 2

Electricity, heating, and cooling

Scope 2 accounts for emissions generated from purchased electricity, heating, and cooling. Data quality for Scope 2 estimation varies from office to office. Thus, we follow a data quality hierarchy to facilitate calculations (from most to least accurate):

1. Emissions information provided directly by utility suppliers
2. Energy consumption per invoice
3. Energy cost per invoice
4. Area of facility

The energy sources (e.g., renewable and fossil fuels) are also factored into the estimations when direct information from suppliers is not available. Multitude applies both location- and market-based approaches to account for Scope 2 as guided by the GHG Protocol. District heating statistics and the UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) inform the emission factors for heating. For electricity, emission factors are derived from various sources including the International Energy Agency (IEA), Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Ember.



Scope 3

The table below describes the applicability of each Scope 3 category and our approach to the estimation of relevant categories.

Scope 3 category	Applicability	Underlying data
<p>1. Purchased goods and services</p> <p>Upstream emissions from the production of purchased tangible and intangible products.</p>	Applicable – Multitude purchases goods and services from various external vendors.	Emissions are estimated by collecting data on the economic value of purchased goods and services derived from internal accounting records. Cradle-to-gate emission factors of the purchased goods and services are extracted from Exiobase.
<p>2. Capital goods</p> <p>Upstream emissions from the production of capital goods purchased in the reporting year.</p>	Applicable – Multitude purchases finished physical products that have an extended life for various external vendors.	Emissions are estimated by collecting data on the economic value of capital goods purchased derived from internal accounting records. Cradle-to-gate emission factors of the purchased capital goods are extracted from Exiobase and Ecoinvent.
<p>3. Fuel- and Energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2</p> <p>Emissions associated with the production of fuel and energy purchased that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.</p>	Applicable – Multitude purchases energy for its offices.	Upstream emissions from purchased electricity are calculated on the basis of transmission and distribution losses using emission factors from IEA and DESNZ. Upstream emissions from district heating and natural gas are calculated using emission factors from DESNZ.
<p>4. Upstream Transportation and Distribution (T&D)</p> <p>Emissions related to the transportation and distribution of products purchased between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operation, in vehicles not owned by the reporting company.</p>	Applicable – Multitude procures goods delivered by suppliers or third parties.	T&D expenses are generally included in the costs of purchased goods and services. Therefore, they are accounted for under Category 1.
<p>5. Waste Generated in Operations</p> <p>Emissions arising from third-party disposal and the treatment of waste generated in company's owned or controlled operations.</p>	Applicable – Office waste produced as part of daily activities.	Data is not available to estimate the emissions from this category.
<p>6. Business travel</p> <p>Emissions related to the transportation of employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned by third parties.</p>	Applicable – Multitude employees travel for business purposes.	Emissions are estimated using a spend-based method, whereby employees' cost of travel is collected from internal accounting records. Spend-based emission factors are compiled from Exiobase and DESNZ.
<p>7. Employee Commuting</p> <p>Emissions related to the transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites.</p>	Applicable – Multitude employees commute regularly to local offices using their own or public transportation.	Emissions are estimated using a distance-based method. Data on commuting habits is collected directly from employees via annual commuting surveys. Emission factors for passenger travel are derived from Defra.

Scope 3 category	Applicability	Underlying data
8. Upstream Leased Assets Emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by the company.	Not Applicable – Assets leased by Multitude are recognised as right-of-use assets and thus accounted for under Scope 2.	-
9. Downstream Transportation and Distribution Emissions that occur from the transportation and distribution of sold products.	Not Applicable – Multitude does not produce or sell any physical products.	-
10. Processing of Sold Products Emissions from processing sold intermediate products by third parties subsequent to sale by the company.	Not Applicable – Multitude does not produce or sell any physical products.	-
11. Use of Sold Products Emissions related to the use of goods and services sold by the reporting company in the reporting year.	Not Applicable – Multitude does not produce or sell any physical products.	-
12. End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products Includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by the company at the end of the products' life.	Not Applicable – Multitude does not produce or sell any physical products.	-
13: Downstream Leased Assets Emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by the company and leased to other entities.	Not Applicable – Multitude does not lease any assets to other entities.	-
14: Franchises Emissions from the operation of franchises.	Not Applicable – Multitude does not own or operate any franchises.	-
15: Investments Emissions associated with the company's Investments.	Applicable – Emissions from Multitude's debt and equity investments.	<p>Financed emissions are accounted for using the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology.</p> <p>Loans and debt securities</p> <p>Emissions from lending activities are calculated based on Multitude's loan and debt securities portfolio at the year-end. Calculations do not include terminated loans or loans in closed markets due to inactivity. Regional and sectoral emission factors are derived from Exiobase.</p> <p>Equity investments</p> <p>Emissions from equity investment in associate companies are calculated using the year-end data. Regional and sectoral emission factors are derived from Exiobase.</p>

Social matters

Our employees

As a FinTech operating in an era of evolving work dynamics and strong competition for skilled talent, our approach to people development is a key driver of long-term sustainability. Our employees are at the core of our vision to build the most valuable financial platform for overlooked customers. Guided by our values of candour, entrepreneurial spirit, respect, and winning teams, we foster a culture where individuals and teams thrive.

We are deeply committed to creating a workplace where our employees find their work meaningful, advance their careers, and contribute to our collective achievements. Our agile and hybrid work environment, combined with collaborative teams and career development tools, ensures that every voice is heard, and every talent is nurtured.

Diversity is a core strength that fuels our innovation and enhances our ability to effectively serve customers. With over 40 nationalities across 25 countries, we embrace a multitude of perspectives and experiences that strengthen our value proposition. Our recruitment strategy is a strong example of our reflects our commitment to inclusivity – we seek out the best talent regardless of location, ensuring access to top skills globally.

Beyond our organisation, our employees play a critical role in driving positive societal impact. Through their work, they contribute to creating financial opportunities and supporting communities, reinforcing our responsibility as a sustainable business.

Engaging our employees

Employee engagement is a cornerstone of our culture. We foster an open and transparent culture where employees are encouraged to engage with leaders and colleagues in alignment with our values. Engagement is a two-way process—we empower every individual to share their voice, ensuring a workplace that is supportive, inclusive, and fair.

To cultivate this culture of engagement, we provide regular opportunities for dialogue between employees and leadership. Our Leadership Team holds monthly All-Staff meetings to share updates on organisational developments, address key topics, and answer employee questions in a dedicated Q&A segment. These sessions also serve as a platform for learning, featuring training opportunities, insights into employee social impact initiatives, and benefits.

To further support professional development, we introduced Masterclass training, designed to equip employees with relevant skills and knowledge to navigate an evolving business landscape. These sessions cover a range of topics, from leadership and strategy to technical expertise and personal growth.

By maintaining open lines of communication, fostering continuous learning, and enhancing transparency, we strengthen connections across the organisation and ensure our employees remain informed, engaged, and empowered.

Driving employee happiness – navigating change to achieve excellence

Since 2020, we have measured employee happiness and satisfaction through the Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS) as part of our commitment to monitoring well-being. In 2025, we registered an eNPS of 19.

We conduct a bi-annual eNPS survey to gain insights into employee sentiment, identify areas for improvement, and enhance overall engagement. During a period of organisational and structural change, employee sentiment has varied. We recognise this and remain focused on actions aimed at supporting engagement and strengthening employee experience.

The survey results have provided valuable insights into what our employees appreciate most about working at Multitude. Employees highlight our hybrid working model, flexibility, growth opportunities, autonomy, and a thriving culture grounded in shared values, vision, and mission. These elements remain central to our ongoing efforts to drive employee satisfaction and performance excellence.

Investing in learning and growth

At Multitude, we are committed to equipping our employees with the skills and knowledge needed to thrive in an evolving financial landscape. In 2025, Multitude employees completed 18,692 learning hours across all training activities, equivalent to 24 hours per employee.

Our learning agenda was designed around four focus areas: building leadership capabilities, customer focused training, technical upskilling, and AI. Leadership development was supported through structured programmes, including a foundation track of six 90-minute sessions and an intermediate track of 30 sessions, alongside the high potential programme which builds future leadership capability through immersion across business units and support functions.

Customer focused capability building included targeted training for customer service and collections teams. Technical training strengthened role specific expertise across functions including IT, security, and compliance. AI learning remained a key pillar of the development roadmap and is tracked alongside other core training categories.

Expanding leadership development

In 2025, we also continued to invest in our leadership programmes designed to strengthen both soft leadership skills and technical expertise:

Bespoke Foundation Leadership Programme – Tailored specifically for Multitude, this programme equips first-level leaders with foundational leadership skills and technical knowledge relevant to our organisation, enhancing their ability to lead effectively in a dynamic environment.

Next-Level Leadership Programme (Intermediate Level) – Building on the foundation model launched in 2023, this programme blends soft skills with technical expertise, providing a well-rounded approach to leadership development. The 30-hour programme, attended by over 50 participants, is designed to help leaders advance their capabilities in decision-making, strategic thinking, and technical acumen.

High Potential Programme – A highly selective initiative where over 100 employees applied, and 11 were chosen based on talent, potential, and engagement. Structured into four-week blocks, started in Malta (2024) and continued in Slovakia, Germany, and Lithuania (2025). A new intake for 2026, continues this investment in future leaders with high potential. This programme provides future leaders with deep exposure to our ways of working and prepares them for key leadership roles within the Group.

Leaders' annual meetup – Celebrating 20 years of Multitude

Building on the success of our 2023 and 2024 Leaders' Meetups in Jūrmala, Latvia, we continued this initiative in 2025 by bringing colleagues together in Vierumäki, Finland. The first day followed the established approach from previous years, with a dedicated programme for key leaders focused on collaboration, alignment, and leadership development in a dynamic fintech environment.

On the second day, we welcomed employees from across Multitude to Vierumäki for a Group wide business conference (over 500 employees attended the event). The Leadership Team shared our strategy and outlook, supported by guest expert speakers who provided additional perspectives and insight. Alongside the strategic programme, the event placed a strong emphasis on team building and reinforcing our value Winning Teams. Colleagues participated in shared sports and game based activities, including an Amazing Race style team challenge and a relay, with teams intentionally formed across different areas and entities to encourage connection and collaboration.

The wider programme also included activities such as padel, tennis, and other games, creating an inclusive setting for colleagues to engage, learn, and strengthen relationships.

The gathering also marked an important milestone, celebrating Multitude's 20 years anniversary. By combining leadership development, open strategy dialogue, and shared experiences that bring our people together, we continue to invest in a strong culture and an engaged organisation for the long term.

Online learning

At Multitude, we provide unlimited access to online learning opportunities, enabling our employees to continuously develop their skills and expertise. Our employees have access to the LinkedIn Learning platform, which offers over 25,000 courses across a wide range of topics. In addition to LinkedIn Learning, employees in technical roles leverage Udemy to gain additional technical depth, staying at the forefront of industry advancements and enhancing their expertise in specialised areas. We regularly highlight relevant courses, while leaders actively support their teams in developing personalised learning pathways to enhance role-specific competencies.

A recent survey on learning and development needs revealed an increased demand for online learning platforms, prompting us to further expand our offerings. We also utilise a dedicated online training platform focused on compliance, ethics, and ESG-related learning. This platform provides engaging and relevant training on internal policies, including cybersecurity, anti-bribery, and corruption prevention. Additionally, we offer company-tailored training sessions led by subject matter experts, ensuring that learning remains relevant and impactful.

By continuously evolving our online learning ecosystem, we empower our employees to expand their skills, stay informed, and drive innovation in an ever-changing business environment.

Onboarding training

At Multitude, our commitment to employee development begins from day one. Every new joiner undergoes a comprehensive onboarding process, delivered both in-person and online, ensuring a seamless integration into our organisation.

This dual-phased onboarding covers essential topics, including employee benefits, agile working, cybersecurity awareness, and data protection. Beyond operational knowledge, we emphasise fostering a strong organisational culture. Our group onboarding sessions provide an immersive

introduction to our culture, values, ways of working, rich history, and future direction. These sessions ensure that every employee is aligned with our mission and well-equipped to thrive within our community.

To support continuous learning, our internal learning platform grants employees ongoing access to onboarding materials even after the initial phase. This allows them to revisit key topics, reinforce their understanding, and stay engaged in their development journey.

By integrating structured onboarding with ongoing learning resources, we ensure that new employees not only gain the knowledge they need to succeed but also feel connected to Multitude's vision from the very start.

Knowledge-sharing platforms

We foster a culture of continuous learning and collaboration through structured knowledge-sharing initiatives. Our teams regularly participate in knowledge-sharing sessions, allowing employees to complement their specialised skills with insights from across the organisation.

To enhance cross-functional learning and awareness, we utilise our internal platform to circulate key information on various topics, including data protection, financial education, and industry best practices. These resources, developed by subject matter experts, ensure that employees stay informed about critical areas impacting our business.

In 2025, we further continued to strengthen our knowledge-sharing ecosystem by continuing Masterclass sessions—interactive training events where employees can learn directly from their colleagues on key business topics, emerging trends, and best practices. These sessions provide a unique opportunity for employees across all functions to engage, share expertise, and broaden their knowledge base.

By prioritising knowledge sharing, we empower our employees to stay ahead in a rapidly evolving industry, foster innovation, and build a strong foundation of collective expertise within Multitude.

Competency-based performance discussions

At Multitude, we prioritise continuous growth and development through bi-annual competency-based performance discussions and career development reviews. These sessions provide employees with valuable feedback, ongoing coaching, and clear alignment on goals, challenges, and career advancement opportunities.

As part of our strategic HR framework, in 2023, we took a significant step forward by collaboratively developing core competencies with our high-performing individuals and leadership competencies. These competencies serve as the foundation of our culture and performance expectations, providing clear benchmarks for measuring success in every role. They also act as guiding principles for investment in our employees and help us monitor organisational performance effectively.

To support employees in acquiring and developing these competencies, we embedded training into key leadership programmes. The Core Competencies Training and Awareness Programme, launched in 2023, introduced employees to our performance benchmarks. The Next-Level Leadership Programme builds on this foundation, blending competency development with leadership training. The High Potential Programme strengthens leadership and strategic thinking skills, preparing employees for future key roles.

We use a variety of learning formats, including videos, blogs, podcasts, and interactive online Q&A sessions with the HR team, ensuring employees have diverse resources to enhance their skills. By integrating competency-based performance discussions with structured training, we equip our employees with the tools and guidance needed to grow and succeed at Multitude.

Workforce diversity and inclusion

We are proud of our diverse workforce, spanning more than 40 nationalities and representing a broad mix of skills, gender, age, and backgrounds. Our diversity reflects the customers we serve, enabling us to better understand and address their unique needs across 19+ markets.

We cultivate a culture where every individual is valued, empowered to make an impact, and provided with opportunities for meaningful growth. Strengthening diversity and inclusion is an ongoing commitment, embedded in our learning and development programmes, leadership initiatives, and company policies.

Our workforce is currently 51% male and 49% female. As of 31 December 2025, we have achieved 35% female representation in management and 40% at the Board level, demonstrating strong progress toward our goals.

We embrace differences and maintain a zero-tolerance policy for discrimination based on gender, gender identity, race, age, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, country of origin, religion/non-religion, skills, work experience, socio-economic background, family structure, or marital status. Our Hybrid Working Policy further supports diversity and inclusion, providing employees with flexibility and freedom to work in ways that best suit their needs.

In 2024, we proudly launched our Workation Policy, allowing employees to work from different countries for up to 60 days per year. This initiative reflects the trust we place in our employees and has been highly valued, with over 8,000 days utilised since its launch in June 2024.

Our Group Diversity and Inclusion Statement outline our commitment to fair remuneration practices, career development for women, and support for working parents, including maternity leave. Additionally, our Equal Opportunities Policy, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and Anti-Harassment Policies ensure a fair, inclusive, and harassment-free workplace for all.

At Multitude, we remain committed to building a diverse, inclusive, and equitable work environment, ensuring that every employee can thrive and contribute to our collective success.

Multitude Diversity and Inclusion Week

Following the success of our 2023 Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) programme, we continued our commitment in 2025, further embedding diversity and inclusion into our company culture. Originally launched during EU Diversity Month, this initiative sparked meaningful conversations about what diversity and inclusion mean to our employees and how we can collectively foster a more inclusive workplace.

Building on this foundation, we once again hosted Multitude Diversity and Inclusion Week, dedicating time to raising awareness, addressing bias, and highlighting practical actions that drive inclusivity in everyday work. Employees engaged in discussions on how diversity fuels innovation, strengthens collaboration, and enhances customer experiences.

A key highlight of the week was the release of an updated online course on diversity and inclusion, designed to provide employees with actionable strategies for promoting inclusivity, improving customer engagement, and driving innovation in product development.

To measure progress, we conducted a D&I survey, gathering insights on how employees perceive inclusivity within Multitude. The results showed strong confidence in our approach, with over 80% agreeing that Multitude values a diverse and inclusive environment. These insights help shape future initiatives, ensuring that our diversity efforts continue to evolve in alignment with employee expectations.

By continuing our D&I programme in 2025, we reaffirm our commitment to creating a workplace where every employee feels valued, heard, and empowered to thrive.

Protecting our employees

Our employees are our greatest asset, and their health, safety, and well-being are fundamental to our success. We are committed to fostering a thriving and supportive work environment where employees feel safe, valued, and empowered.

We encourage our teams to be mindful of their own well-being and that of their colleagues, acting responsibly to prevent harm and adapting to challenges as needed. Our hybrid working model further supports flexibility, allowing employees to balance their work and well-being effectively.

Multitude upholds employee rights in line with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and ensures compliance with local employment laws. We continuously monitor and enhance our well-being frameworks, ensuring that our policies remain relevant and effective.

Our approach to health and safety is holistic, encompassing both physical and mental well-being. We foster an open culture around mental health, offering specialised support in our larger hubs and Group-wide initiatives, including workshops to raise awareness and encourage open conversations.

We are committed to maintaining a safe, respectful, and dignified work environment, free from harassment, intimidation, and exploitation, reinforced by our zero-tolerance policy on harassment.

To safeguard employee privacy and human rights, we have procedures in place that comply with local laws. Our whistleblowing mechanism allows employees to anonymously report violations, ensuring confidentiality and protection for those who speak up.

At Multitude, protecting our employees is more than a policy - it is a core value that shapes our workplace and drives our long-term success.

Work-life balance and hybrid work

We recognise that a supportive and flexible work environment is essential for attracting and retaining top talent while ensuring their well-being. Through employee surveys and roundtable discussions, we confirmed that our hybrid work model aligns with both our values and employees' needs. As a result, in 2022, we formally adopted our Hybrid Working Policy, offering employees greater flexibility in managing their work while maintaining strong collaboration.

As part of our commitment to flexibility, in 2024, we launched the Workation Policy, allowing employees to work from different countries for up to 60 days per year. This initiative reflects the

trust we place in our employees and provides them with the freedom to balance work and personal experiences without compromising productivity. The response has been overwhelmingly positive, with employees utilising over 8,000 workation days since the policy's launch in June 2024.

Matching Share Plan and Employee Shareholder Programme

To foster shared success, we introduced the Matching Share Plan in 2021, enabling employees in the EEA, Switzerland, the UK, and Canada to invest up to 10% of their annual gross salary in company shares. After a two-year holding period, Multitude matches these shares 1:1, fostering a long-term commitment to collective growth.

The response has been exceptional, with employees collectively investing over EUR 1.5million in Multitude shares. Since the start of the programme, employees have already received over 245,000 gross matching shares for free, further strengthening their stake in our company's success.

Building on this momentum, in February 2024, we launched the Multitude Employee Shareholder Programme to expand ownership opportunities for all employees, where each employee received 50 free shares. Following its success, we continued this initiative in February 2025, granting an additional 50 free shares to all employees, reinforcing our commitment to shared value creation and deeper alignment with our employees. The goal is simple: to ensure that every employee can become a shareholder and directly benefit from Multitude's long-term success.

By offering flexible work arrangements, employee ownership opportunities, and meaningful benefits, we continue to prioritise our employees, ensuring they thrive both professionally and personally.

Employee statistics

Gender:

As at December 31, 2025	Female	Male	Other/NA	Total
# of employees	321	452	13	786
# of permanent employees	308	345	9	662
# of temporary employees	7	20	1	28
# of full-time employees	311	441	13	765
# of part-time employees	16	20	0	36

Location:

As at December 31, 2025	Europe	North America	Asia	Total
# of employees	707	7	72	786
# of permanent employees	587	4	71	662
# of temporary employees	27	0	1	28
# of full-time employees	686	7	72	765
# of part-time employees	36	0	0	36

Age:

Gender	Under 30		Between 30 and 50		Over 50	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	86	19%	334	74%	32	7%
Female	61	19%	247	77%	13	4%
Other	7	50%	6	50%	-	-

New hires during 2025:

By gender	Male	Female	Other	Total
#	98	48	11	157
By region	Europe	America	Asia	Total
#	141	0	16	157
By age group	Under 30	Between 30 and 50	Over 50	Total
#	48	101	8	157

The overall employee turnover rate in 2025 was 20%.

Our customers

Following our mission as a digital financial services provider for consumers and businesses, we seek to enable wider access to banking and finance. Our simplified and faster access to financing and banking services benefits customers who are not adequately served by traditional banking. SME customers can access one-stop, uncomplicated access to finance, and individuals can access a financial safety net and easy inclusive banking services. Access to finance extends to companies through investments and loans through our Wholesale Banking unit, further supporting local economic growth.

We seek to act responsibly by providing products and services through our business units, protecting customers, and minimising potential negative impacts on society. Ensuring that we employ a cautious approach to customer selection and prevent over-indebtedness in our communities is key to our long-term sustainability. Lending responsibly and managing potential impacts and risks is a daily process within Multitude.

We recognise the potential impacts of providing digital-only financial products and services related to protecting customer information and ensuring that customers have sufficient information to support informed decision-making. We are committed to transparent communication about our products and services, ensuring that terms and conditions are clearly presented.

Multitude operates in a highly regulated sector and places utmost priority on adhering to responsible marketing and lending practices. We believe that marketing responsibly fosters trust and credibility with our customers and hence can lead to long-term customer loyalty and satisfaction. As Multitude operates entirely in a digital environment, it resolutely pursues cybersecurity and the protection of customers' privacy. We are aware of the potential risks and negative impacts on customers in the case of sensitive data leaks and thus prioritise robust defence systems against any potential cyber incidents (see Cybersecurity and Data Protection for more information).

Responsible lending

Multitude implements protective procedures against irresponsible lending practices and promotes protection against negative impacts on vulnerable customers. Customers go through a screening process where the following responsible lending principles are checked:

- Only lending to customers who can repay the loan in full and on time
- Providing all legal documentation in a clear and transparent way to support informed decision-making, including information on risks associated with products
- Abiding by applicable consumer protection laws
- Ensuring a non-discriminatory customer selection process
- Preventing cycles of debt by granting only one loan to a customer at a time and adhering to a one-day "cooling off" period after repayment
- Not allowing loan roll-overs or granting advances to finance a customer's unpaid interest or fees until the customer has paid the outstanding loan

Multitude launched its Responsible Lending Index in 2022 to monitor its performance in lending practices, specifically tailored for Consumer Banking's credit customers. The index comprises three elements: customers' gender balance, trustworthiness, and loan performance. A high score signals the benefits that customers receive from our Consumer Banking business unit's commitment to fair lending practices and transparent product pricing. The average score in 2025 was 4.5, meeting our target of 4.5 out of 5.0.

Responsible marketing

Multitude's marketing strategy is informed by strict marketing guidelines which cover the obligations against advertising in a false or deceptive manner. The guidelines establish that any misleading claims should be avoided and that all marketing materials clearly communicate up-to-date information on the products and services. Legal and compliance functions review new marketing campaigns and new products to ensure compliance with guidelines as set by the Malta Financial Services Authority and other local standards.

Grievance mechanisms

We make customer complaints procedures available on the website for each country where we provide products and services. The customer relations team handles the complaints via email, telephone, or social media platforms according to specific internal guidelines. The team undergoes extensive training for dealing with customers and responding to grievances. It is also responsible for monitoring the resolution of complaints and reporting them to the Leadership Team. Customers can also file grievances with competent authorities.

Customer education

Multitude recognises the importance of providing useful guidance and informational resources to support customers' informed decision-making when it comes to selecting the most suitable products that fit their needs. Multitude's Consumer Banking business unit addresses financial literacy through its online content development. In 2025, it achieved its objective of ensuring that more than 50% of its online content was educational* in nature. During the year, financial education content was updated and expanded across markets through digital channels.

In 2026, customer education will remain a priority, with a focus on strengthening financial confidence and literacy across different audience groups, including more vulnerable segments.

Customer Net Promoter Score (NPS)

Multitude provides a seamless and transparent customer experience and highly values customers' feedback for any improvement opportunities. We engage with customers via multiple platforms including surveys, review aggregators, social media, and dedicated grievance mechanisms.

Customer feedback is reviewed periodically within the customer experience function and any concerns are raised to relevant stakeholders. Multitude ensures effective, empathetic, and customer-centric engagement through:

1. Trained customer relations staff capable of providing adequate support to customers in need;
2. Transparent procedures that facilitate customers' full understanding of the products' terms and conditions, and any relevant implications.

*Educational topics are defined as those containing information on financial product use non-specific to the Ferratum brand and contributing to financial education in the communities we operate in.

Multitude's customer experience team conducts post-transaction surveys on a rolling basis to assess customer satisfaction. We engage all active customers regularly throughout the customer journey via ratings and open-ended questions. The results from these engagements feed into the Group's Net Promoter Score which is updated and monitored monthly. As of 2025 year-end, the Group achieved a Net Promoter Score of 62 (62 in 2024).

Cybersecurity and Data Protection

Preventing cybercrime

As a digital financial platform, we are potentially vulnerable to cyber security threats in the context of rising cybercrime within global financial systems. We manage this risk within our broader risk management framework to ensure robust measures to combat cyber-attacks. In addition, preventing adverse impacts from cybersecurity threats to our stakeholders is a key element of managing negative potential societal impacts associated with our business operations and product and service offerings.

Preventing cybercrime is crucial to maintaining customers' trust and mitigating reputational risks. Our efforts aim beyond compliance to align with best practices and frameworks. We have implemented operational controls to monitor cyber risks to critical infrastructure supported by governance mechanisms across the organisation. Our controls' design and implementation utilise a "plan-for-failure" approach to ensure that, should one control level fail, systems, networks, or data are not at risk.

The Information Security function oversees the management of information and communication technology risks and reports to the CTO and CEO. Multitude has additionally strengthened the existing controls to meet the requirements of the DORA, Digital Operational Resilience Act (Regulation (EU) 2022/2554).

Through comprehensive capacity building and training, we want to foster a culture of awareness for employees at all levels. We equip employees with skills and tools to report and, over time, improve their knowledge of cybercrime risks through dedicated exercises, self-monitoring of score progression, and team metrics.

We use multiple methods to address diverse training and engagement needs, including interactive games and audio-visuals with mandatory tests for each online course. We also regularly conduct phishing tests to monitor employee risk scores. The Group encourages employees to take responsibility for their learning with optional training available for employees who want to upskill themselves in addition to regular mandatory training.

As part of monitoring our success in embedding a strong culture of security awareness, we conduct a Security Culture Awareness Survey. As a fundamental element of our security awareness programme, this survey helps us assess and understand our employees' opinions regarding security within our organisation. It delves into the psychological and social aspects that drive our collective behaviour regarding security.

The survey measures seven essential topics of our security culture:

1. Attitude	Employees' feelings and beliefs regarding security protocols and issues
2. Behaviour	The actions and activities of employees that impact the security of our organisation, directly or indirectly
3. Cognition	Employees' understanding, knowledge, and awareness of security issues and activities
4. Communication	The quality of communication channels for discussing security-related events, fostering a sense of belonging, and supporting incident reporting
5. Compliance	The extent to which employees are aware of and adhere to written security policies
6. Norms	Unwritten expectations about appropriate behaviours related to the use of information technology within the organisation
7. Responsibility	How employees perceive their role as critical in sustaining or endangering the organisation's security

An appointed Security Tester conduct regular penetration testing throughout the year as part of our cybersecurity monitoring. An appointed Security Architect conducts architectural and infrastructural design and reviews to ensure optimal security set up. In addition, we conduct regular vulnerability assessments utilising industry-leading systems. Systems such as Threat Intelligence monitoring solutions, advanced malware detection systems (Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR), and Extended detection and response (XDR)), Data Loss Prevention Systems (DLPS), and Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems, and Information Sharing arrangement systems set up to meet the requirement of DORA Art. 45.

The Information Security function aligned the organization to the NIST400 40r4 framework for enterprise patching throughout the Group and our bank. Patching refers to system and software updates addressing vulnerabilities. This framework helps identify, prioritise, acquire, install, and verify installing patches, updates, and upgrades throughout the organisation.

In the reporting period, there have been no incidents related to breach of security or any other related cybersecurity incidents. In total, 19 penetration tests were conducted, and all findings were addressed.

Information security pillars

Confidentiality Ensuring information is only accessible to authorised individuals, systems, and processes	Integrity Ensuring the accuracy, and consistency of information and systems	Availability Ensuring information and systems are accessible and usable when needed
Authentication Verification of the identity of users, systems, or process	Non-repudiation Ensuring that an action cannot be denied by the actor	Incident response and recovery policies and procedures
Authorisation Granting or denying of access to specific resources based on authenticated identities and defined permissions	Security awareness training	

Cybercrime prevention training

	2024	2025
Total training hours	2,920	3,028
% of employees who received training in cybercrime prevention	98%	96%
Phishing simulation tests	8,490	8,195
Phishing simulation click rates	8% click rate of phishing simulation test, a further reduction of 20% compared to 2023	6% Click rate of phishing simulations, a further reduction of 25% compared to 2024
Total number of employees and contractors trained	853	823

Our commitment to data protection

Multitude has established policies aligned with the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (GDPR) to ensure compliance with applicable data protection laws and best practices for safeguarding customer data. The Procedure for Personal Data Protection defines the purposes, principles, procedures, and obligations related to the processing of personal data within Multitude. The Procedure for Managing Personal Data Infringements and Breaches sets out the general principles and responsibilities for handling personal data infringements and breaches within the organization. Additionally, the Procedure for Handling Personal Data Requests governs the receipt and processing of requests from Multitude’s customers and other individuals, ensuring the proper execution of their rights and requests.

Our approach to protecting personal data is built on the following key principles:

- **Transparency and Communication:** We provide clear, timely, and accessible information about how personal data is collected, used, and protected. Data subjects can access detailed information about how their data is handled through our privacy notices, onboarding materials, or corporate website.
- **Lawful and Purpose-Limited Processing:** Personal data is collected and processed lawfully, fairly, and transparently. We ensure that personal data processing aligns with regulatory requirements and is stored only for specified, explicit, and legitimate purposes, in line with applicable regulations.
- **Accountability of Data Processors:** We engage only carefully selected data processors who adhere to the highest standards of data protection, security, and compliance. Our relationships with data processors are based on transparency, accountability, and ongoing monitoring of their adherence to contractual and regulatory obligations.
- **Safeguarding Data Subject Rights:** We implement robust measures to uphold individuals’ rights, including the right to access, rectify, erase, and restrict the processing of their personal data.
- **Security and Risk Mitigation:** We apply strong technical and organisational measures to protect personal data, including pseudonymisation, anonymisation, encryption, and access controls to prevent unauthorised access or breaches.
- **Ongoing Compliance and Training:** We regularly assess our data protection practices through internal reviews to ensure compliance with policies and regulations. Employees receive mandatory data protection training, with additional specialised training for those who process personal data regularly.

In 2025, there were no substantiated complaints* concerning personal data breaches.

*written statement by a regulatory or other official body addressed to the organisation that identifies breaches of customer privacy, or a complaint lodged with the organisation that has been recognised as legitimate by the organisation.

Business conduct and human rights matters

Multitude acknowledges how its action as a financial actor can potentially create both positive and negative impacts on its stakeholders, society, and the environment. It has zero tolerance for corruption and bribery and uses established procedures to prevent and detect any potential cases of corruption. Multitude safeguards whistleblowers and follows clear procedures to encourage transparent communication on potential violations. Additionally, Multitude places its relationship with its suppliers in high esteem and believes in the importance of cultivating a long-term relationship with our vendors and service providers.

Integrity and transparency are fundamental to Multitude's delivery of financial products and services while ensuring the protection of our stakeholders. Our corporate culture serves as the driving force behind providing positive impacts to our stakeholders and society. Our mission to democratise financial services enhances customers' access to financing. Our leadership style, values, and beliefs empower our employees to perform their best through our hybrid work model and strong emphasis on the strength of our diverse workforce.

Code of conduct and business ethics

Policies on responsible practices guide Multitude's approach to its business conduct and help foster a strong corporate culture across the organisation. Multitude implements a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics defines bribery as the offer, promise, transfer, request or acceptance of anything of value, whether directly or indirectly, to or from any person, with the intent to induce improper performance of their duties or to gain a business advantage. Corruption is further defined as the misuse of entrusted power or public office for private gain. Employees are expected to conduct an appropriate level of due diligence regarding suppliers and, where necessary, include clauses relating to anti-bribery and corruption in agreements to uphold ethical business practices.

We conduct regular training on anti-bribery, anti-corruption, and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. We share information about policies through staff calls and provide training online for all employees. All related policies are available internally and selected policies are published on Multitude's website.

Whistleblowing

Multitude is committed to fostering a culture of transparency and integrity. Our whistleblowing mechanism provides a secure and confidential channel for individuals to report concerns internally about suspected misconduct or regulatory violations. The Whistleblowing Policy aligns with the Whistleblowing Directive (EU) 2019/1937, ensuring compliance with requirements for internal reporting systems and the protection of whistleblowers. The policy covers the reporting of improper practices, including but not limited to:

- Criminal offences, miscarriage of justice, corrupt practice, bribery, or unethical conduct that has occurred, is occurring, or is likely to occur;
- Violations or suspected violations of laws, regulations or internal policies;
- Deliberate concealment of any of the above-noted matters;
- Human rights violations.

Multitude has designated a Whistleblowing Reporting Officer to handle internal reports. A secure and confidential reporting channel is in place to protect both the whistleblower's identity and any third parties mentioned in the report. All reports made in good faith, where the whistleblower rea-

sonably believes the disclosed information to be true, are protected against any form of retaliation, discrimination, or other detrimental actions. The identity of the whistleblower remains confidential and can only be disclosed with their written consent or if legally required under applicable laws.

Multitude's Whistleblowing Policy also allows reports to be submitted directly to competent external authorities in accordance with their established procedures.

Lobbying and trade association membership

Multitude does not engage in direct lobbying or make donations to political organisations. Lobbying is limited to contributions to and engagement with trade associations. Our involvement in trade associations supports activities that benefit our customers and strategic objectives. We do not endorse industry association positions and consider each issue case-by-case. Any contributions made are registered in the EU Transparency Register.

Protection of human rights

As a multicultural and multilingual financial technology platform providing financial solutions to customers across many countries, the Group recognises the importance of prioritising the protection of human rights. Therefore, we have issued a Human Rights Statement that emphasises our commitment to abiding by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

In practice, this commitment manifests in our daily work and approach to our customers, employees, and business partners. Our responsible lending procedures ensure fair and discrimination-free assessment of our retail customers. Meanwhile, each potential Wholesale Banking customer is subject to screening for involvement in human rights violation incidents. We also assess their policies and procedures with respect to human rights protection. These procedures are also applied within our vendor onboarding process.

Tax governance

We seek to demonstrate the highest ethical conduct regarding tax matters, meeting the expectations of our stakeholders, including investors, customers, and society. Our tax team oversees the tax strategy, reviews it annually and when material changes to the tax environment occur. Transparency is a central value to our approach and commitment to responsibility in dealing with tax matters in the jurisdictions in which we operate. This means:

- Meeting all statutory and regulatory tax obligations
- Acting with reasonable care in relation to all tax filings and payments
- Disclosing all relevant facts and circumstances to the tax authorities
- Resolving ongoing matters in a collaborative, courteous and timely manner
- Actively engaging with tax authorities on a real-time basis to minimise tax risk as part of our effective tax management.

Due to the complexity of the tax system in which we operate, our long-term tax goals align with our mission and relate to minimising tax risks and making tax payments at the currently required level. We continuously monitor and analyse, taking into account our historical data, external data including court rulings and tax interpretations, reports and advice received from tax experts, tax advisors, legal advisors, or auditors into account to avoid these risks. We operate under the principle that the acceptable level of tax risk for achieving our financial or strategic goals is low. Consequently, we opt for conservative solutions that mitigate risk whenever uncertainty arises. When tax law issues require deeper analysis, our staff reports these needs to our tax team, which then decides whether to engage external advisors. This collaborative approach helps us address potential legal issues that could impact our tax obligations.

Combined Management Report for financial year 2025

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1. Introduction

Multitude AG ("Multitude" or the "Company") is a public company listed for trading on the Prime Standard of the regulated market under the ticker symbol "MULT" (WKN: A40VJN, ISIN: CH1398992755) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The Company (registration number CHE-445.352.012), was established in Finland in 2005. Since 30 December 2024, it is registered in Switzerland at Grafenauweg 8, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.

Reporting scope and cut-off date

This combined management report covers Multitude's business activities, financial position, results of operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, as well as risk and opportunity profile for the 12-month period after 31 December 2025. All disclosures regarding significant events after the reporting period reflect conditions up to and including 25 March 2026.

Reporting framework and principles

Pursuant to § 315 (5) in conjunction with § 298 (2) of the German Commercial Code (HGB), Articles 961 et seq. of the Swiss Code of Obligations (SCO), and the applicable German Accounting Standard DRS 20, a combined management report has been prepared for both the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements of Multitude AG. This combined management report fulfils the Company's continuing legal obligations under Section 114 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG).

Forward-looking statements

The sections titled "Forecast", "Opportunities", and "Risk Outlook" include forward-looking statements, which are based on information available at the cut-off date for events occurring after the reporting period. Actual outcomes may differ materially due to changes in external factors such as economic conditions, market dynamics or regulatory developments as well as internal factors like accounting estimates and managerial judgement. Multitude undertakes no obligation to update such statements beyond statutory requirements.

2. Fundamental information about the Group

2.1. The Group's business model

Multitude is a listed European FinTech focused on serving customer segments that are not fully addressed by traditional market participants. The Group provides digital lending, online banking, payment services, as well as secured debt for institutional customers.

The Group operates through three complementary business units, each focused on a distinct customer segment:

- Consumer Banking, operated under the Ferratum brand, offering digital consumer loans, credit lines, and credit card products,
- SME Banking, operated under the CapitalBox brand, providing working-capital and secured and non-secured lending solutions for small businesses, as well as other services such as invoice purchasing,
- Wholesale Banking, operated under the Multitude Bank brand, delivering secured lending and payment services to institutional clients, FinTechs, and payment service providers across Europe.

With around 400,000 customers*, we serve individuals and businesses that may not meet the restrictive criteria of conventional banks. Certain customer segments, including individuals and

*Customers have or have had an active loan balance with at least one of our business units within the past 12 months or are active users of our mobile bank apps.

small businesses with limited access to traditional financing, face challenges in obtaining financial services. Multitude addresses these segments through data-driven credit risk assessment models and a fully digital operating platform. This approach enables the Group to offer accessible financial products and secured debt solutions tailored to defined customer profiles.

Our Group employs over 700 people and provides services in 17 countries. The Group includes Multitude Bank p.l.c., a wholly owned subsidiary fully licensed and regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA). This licence empowers us to offer a comprehensive suite of financial products and services to customers throughout the European Economic Area (EEA), enabling us to effectively serve a diverse and dynamic European customer base with local expertise and cross-border capabilities.

2.2. Subsidiaries, associates and business units

The schedule below summarises the Group's subsidiaries and associates, outlining each entity and its geographic footprint as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiary	Country of Registration	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bhawana Capital Private Limited	India	99.68%	99.68%
CapitalBox AB	Sweden	100.00%	100.00%
fe Business Services OÜ	Estonia	-	100.00%
Ferratum (Malta) Holding Limited	Malta	100.00%	100.00%
Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	-	100.00%
Ferratum Capital Oy	Finland	100.00%	100.00%
Ferratum Latvia SIA	Latvia	-	100.00%
Ferratum Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	-	100.00%
Ferratum Portfolio S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100.00%	100.00%
Ferratum Romania I.F.N.S.A.	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
Guarantee Services OÜ	Estonia	-	100.00%
Multitude Bank p.l.c.	Malta	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100.00%	-
Multitude Capital Oyj	Finland	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude Global Services Corp	Philippines	99.94%	99.94%
Multitude Services GmbH*	Switzerland	-	100.00%
Multitude International Services Oy	Finland	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude IT Labs s.r.o.	Slovakia	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude Services Lithuania UAB	Lithuania	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude Services Sweden AB	Sweden	-	100.00%
Numeratum d.o.o.	Croatia	100.00%	100.00%
Pactum Collections GmbH	Germany	100.00%	100.00%
Saldodipje SL	Spain	-	100.00%
Suomen Joustava Oy	Finland	-	100.00%
Vector Procurement Solutions Inc.	Canada	100.00%	100.00%

* In June 2025, the subsidiary was absorbed by its parent Multitude AG.

Associates

Company name	Country of Registration	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Sortter Oy	Finland	19.97%	19.97%
Lea Bank AB	Sweden	29.68%	9.90%

Following the relocation of Multitude AG (formerly Multitude SE) from Finland to Switzerland via Malta, a branch was established in Helsinki, Finland, on 30 June 2024. The Helsinki branch functions as an operational hub and holds a strategically significant role within the Group. All assets and liabilities of Multitude AG have been assigned to the branch, which also constitutes the company's place of effective management for tax purposes. As a result, Multitude AG is fully subject to corporate income tax in Finland.

The branch currently manages several core functions relevant to the Group, including:

- Management of investments in subsidiaries,
- Funding operations,
- Employment of key Group personnel, including the Chairman of the Board of Multitude AG, as well as professionals in Finance and Tax.

The branch is considered material due to the concentration of strategic functions, key personnel, and the operational control over Multitude AG's assets and liabilities.

Multitude's Business Units at a glance

Consumer Banking ("Ferratum" Brand)



The Consumer Banking business unit offering comprises the following: Instalment Products (including Plus Loan and Prime Loan), and Revolving Products (including Credit Limit and Credit Card) designed to address diverse and immediate financial needs. These products are tailored to help individuals manage unplanned, short-term expenses arising from unexpected life events. Applying for any of the loans or credit card is simple and requires only minimal data entry from the customer. This fully digital, automated process, which is powered by proprietary AI-based scoring algorithms, ensures that customer applications are completed and scored within minutes, with approved loan amounts typically deposited into the customer's bank account in less than 20 minutes.

At the end of 2025, the Consumer Banking business unit operated in 13 markets: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, and Sweden.

Instalment Products

Plus Loan

A Plus Loan caters to a customer's higher need for instant finance. Loan amounts range from EUR 300 to EUR 4,000, with maturity periods of 2 to 18 months and repayment in equal instalments over the loan term.

Prime Loan

Prime Loans are longer-term instalment loans for consumers that enable higher purchases, like home renovations, cars and other more significant purchases. Loans can amount up to EUR 15,000 with loan maturities ranging between 1 and 6 years.

Revolving Products

Credit Limit

Credit Limit, the Consumer Banking's most popular product, is a revolving line of credit that offers ongoing financial flexibility. Eligible customers are pre-approved for up to EUR 5,000 and can withdraw and repay funds flexibly, without fixed amounts or repayment schedules.

Credit Card

The Credit Card, a Mastercard® without annual or monthly fees, allows financing purchases of up to EUR 5,000. The card offers liability coverage for purchases made with it and up to a 60-day interest-free period. Customers can also use the card as a flexible credit facility by withdrawing money from it directly into their bank account, a feature that is growing in popularity among customers.

SME Banking (“CapitalBox” Brand)



The SME Banking business unit provides essential financial solutions to SMEs through its Credit Lines and Instalment Loans under the CapitalBox brand. Its secured and unsecured products support SMEs in every growth stage, from managing working capital to funding investments and expanding their operations.

Decision of funding can be made available to SMEs within minutes of application approval through a streamlined, fully digitalised process. This speed and efficiency positions SME Banking as the perfect ally for meeting short-term business financing requirements. Powered by advanced technology, experience, and Multitude’s internal growth platform resources, the business unit delivers a swift and dependable offerings.

SME Banking operates in five markets: Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Lithuania, and the Netherlands, offering five distinct products.

Instalment Loan

One of SME Banking’s key offerings is its Instalment Loan, which is offered through both unsecured (up to EUR 350,000) and secured (up to EUR 3 million) facilities. These loans come with flexible repayment periods spanning from 6 to 48 months. They are tailored to assist SMEs in funding operations such as simple inventory management, marketing efforts, hiring new personnel, investments and acquiring or leasing equipment. On average, businesses borrow around EUR 27,000 (unsecured loans) with a typical duration of 28 months.

Secured Loan

The Secured Loan is designed to support larger investments to drive growth for SMEs, addressing a gap in the industry where smaller FinTech firms might lack capacity, and traditional banks might choose not to provide secured loans. The business unit is one of the only players in the market who can offer loans up to EUR 3 million for SMEs while keeping digital and streamlined processes.

Credit Line

The Credit Line is a dynamic form of financing that grants SMEs with access to a credit limit ranging from EUR 2,000 to EUR 150,000. The credit can be given in minutes through a digital application and used by the customer when finances are needed for everyday operations. Additionally, CapitalBox collaborates with retail partners to offer financing solutions to their business customers, enabling them to make financed purchases right at the point of sale.

Invoice Purchasing

In 2024, SME Banking acquired the business of Danish company Omniveta and launched a fully digital invoice purchasing solution for SMEs. The business provides non-recourse financing for invoices with due periods ranging from 8 to 120 days. The product is now being rolled out in the Netherlands and Finland, with further market expansions planned.

Purchase Finance (BNPL)

Buy Now, Pay Later (BNPL) is a product explicitly designed for SMEs. This financial solution provides businesses with flexible access to funding of up to EUR 20,000 without collateral for a period of up to 36 months. Currently available in Finland and Sweden, the product is strategically designed to help SMEs manage cash flow effectively, allowing them to invest in growth opportunities and finance purchases without relying on their daily capital or experiencing immediate financial strain.

Wholesale Banking (“Multitude Bank” Brand)



Wholesale Banking is the Group’s newest business unit, created in response to an identified market need for institutional financing starting from EUR 5 million, targeted at profitable, technology-enabled non-bank lenders. The business unit subsequently expanded its portfolio to cover real-asset lending, with loans secured initially by immovable property and, more recently, by selected movable assets. Target customers are institutions seeking bespoke financial solutions, to whom the unit offers two main products: Secured Debt and Payment Solutions.

Wholesale Banking serves corporate borrowers and non-bank lenders, including technology enabled lending platforms (FinTech firms), real-estate sponsors (developers, asset owners and operators), and companies with asset-backed funding needs, such as owners of immovable property and selected movable assets. Wholesale Banking operations target all European markets, with engagements led by a dedicated team of specialists possessing strong local market expertise.

The business unit applies an individualised structuring approach to transactions, supported by defined approval and monitoring processes. A selective origination strategy focuses on predefined target segments and risk parameters, supporting the controlled expansion of product offerings and market activities.

Secured Debt Solutions

Secured Debt originates and executes asset-backed transactions with a typical minimum volume of EUR 5 million. In portfolio financing for technology-enabled non-bank lenders, facilities are provided for new originations, acquisitions and refinancing, secured by loan portfolios and related receivables.

In real-asset lending, the unit provides financing in the Nordics, Baltics and DACH (Germany, Austria and Switzerland) region, primarily for acquisitions, refinancing, redevelopment and capital expenditure projects. Collateral typically includes immovable property and, where legally enforceable, selected movable assets. Underwriting is based on covenant structures, defined repayment strategies and ongoing portfolio monitoring.

The unit builds long-term partnerships on these mandates, assigning dedicated specialist teams to complex requirements and structuring case-by-case. Continuous investment in risk analytics and workflow technology enhances flexibility, reduces risk, and shortens time to close while maintaining service quality.

Payment Solutions

Payment Solutions offer institutional clients a seamless and secure infrastructure for transaction processing and financial operations. With a deep understanding of the evolving payment landscape, the unit provides end-to-end solutions that enable efficient transaction processing and support long-term growth and operational efficiency for financial institutions.

2.3. Objectives and strategies

Multitude's business model is designed to translate scale, data, and risk expertise into repeatable value creation across consumer, SME, and institutional segments. Built on a scalable FinTech platform and a disciplined risk framework, the model enables Multitude to deploy capital and services efficiently in areas where traditional banking approaches are constrained by rigid processes, limited risk frameworks, or insufficient automation. The Group's three-pillar growth strategy of organic growth, partnerships, and selective M&A, is built around this business model, providing a structured and repeatable approach to scaling while maintaining strong risk and cost control.

At the centre of this model is the Multitude growth platform, which enables consistent execution of the Group strategy across Consumer, SME, and Wholesale Banking. The platform combines cloud-based infrastructure, highly automated workflows, and real-time monitoring, allowing new products, markets, and partnerships to be added with limited incremental complexity. Developed primarily in-house and enhanced through selected partnerships, the platform supports operating leverage as volumes scale.

Risk and decisioning capabilities are a core differentiator. Multitude's proprietary data and credit-scoring models, refined over two decades, enable fast, fully digital decisions across a wide range of use cases. These models are embedded into daily operations and supported by deep regulatory and risk-management experience across European markets, allowing the Group to deploy capital at scale with consistent standards.

Consumer Banking continues to refine its operating model by concentrating its activity on higher-return, expanding its product mix, and leveraging data-driven marketing and underwriting. This focus has contributed to lower impairment levels and improved profitability, a trend the business unit aims to sustain. Strategic investments, including the acquisition of shares in Lea Bank AB, further improve shareholders' value through associated income and dividends.

SME Banking is progressing toward a broader, multi-service offering for small businesses. Building on its core lending capabilities, the unit is preparing the rollout of current accounts, payment services, and cards. These offerings are complemented by invoice purchasing following the acquisition of Omniveta's invoice purchasing business and by secured lending products. Together, these initiatives are designed to deepen customer relationships, improve retention, and diversify revenue streams while maintaining disciplined credit performance. As part of this transition, SME Banking achieved a meaningful reduction in impairment losses, reflecting the shift toward secured lending, improved portfolio composition, and tighter credit underwriting.

Wholesale Banking continues to scale following its establishment, focusing on institutional clients in selected markets. The business unit combines disciplined underwriting, robust collateral frameworks, and fast execution to deliver secured debt and payment solutions. Investments in technology and automation are enhancing scalability, shortening underwriting timelines, and strengthening risk monitoring, supporting continued organic growth in debt investments.

The risks associated with the acquisitions and organic growth are monitored and evaluated by Multitude on a regular basis. For further details refer to Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements for 2025 and chapter 5.2 of this report.

2.4. Internal management system

Multitude AG maintains a comprehensive internal management system, which is tailored to the Group's structure, encompassing its three business units – Consumer Banking, SME Banking, and

Wholesale Banking. It is designed to support strategic and operational management, performance monitoring, and effective resource allocation.

The Company's internal management relies on a robust Key Performance Indicators (KPI) framework. The Group's financial KPIs disclosed in the consolidated financial statements comprise net interest income, profit before income taxes (EBT), profit for the period, loans to customers, debt investments, deposits from customers, cash and cash equivalents, and total equity. Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) used by the Group, which are also considered as KPIs, include revenue, impaired loan coverage ratio, cost-to-income ratio, return on tangible equity, net equity ratio, and net debt-to-equity ratio. The Group views net profit as the relevant financial metric for its capital market guidance.

Non-financial indicators include customer Net Promoter Score (NPS) for consumer lending only and employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS).

For the individual segments, the Company also views profit before income taxes as a relevant financial metric.

See section 3.4 for financial and non-financial KPIs.

Strategic and operational steering is conducted through regular performance reviews and forecasts, supported by a rolling budget process. Management compares actual results against targets and uses variance analyses to drive decisions. This process ensures that the Company remains agile and aligned with its strategic goals.

2.5. Research and development (R&D)

Multitude's R&D agenda is strategically focused on enhancing the Group's proprietary digital-lending and embedded-finance platform, encompassing software engineering, cyber-resilience, data-driven decisioning and automation. While a significant share of these initiatives is delivered through the Group's dedicated technology hub, Multitude IT Labs s.r.o. domiciled in Bratislava, Slovakia, additional development efforts are carried out across other Group locations to leverage distributed domain expertise.

During 2025, we invested EUR 13.0 million in internally generated software (2024: EUR 11.6 million), all of which met the capitalisation criteria for development expenditure. Amortisation of capitalised projects amounted to EUR 8.0 million (2024: EUR 7.2 million). Consistent with Group accounting policies, research-phase costs that do not yet meet the recognition criteria are expensed as incurred, while development costs are capitalised when all of the criteria under IAS 38 are met which includes technical feasibility, intention to complete, future economic benefit and reliable measurement can be demonstrated. No expenditure has been incurred on research phase activities during 2025 and 2024.

The initiatives developed reinforce Multitude's long-term value-creation roadmap, ensuring the Group remains competitive, compliant and technologically resilient while supporting sustainable growth.

Multitude AG, as the ultimate parent company and strategic holding entity of the Group, does not conduct any research and development activities of its own. Its role is focused on group-level governance, strategic oversight, and capital allocation. Accordingly, no R&D expenditures were recorded at the level of Multitude AG during the reporting and comparative periods.

3. Report on economic position

3.1. Macroeconomic and sector-specific environment

Broad Macroeconomic overview

Throughout 2025, the European economy remained fragile yet resilient, shaped by geopolitical uncertainty, external trade frictions, and the lagged effects of prolonged monetary tightening. Economic growth continued at a moderate pace but remained constrained by subdued investment and cautious demand, particularly in interest-rate-sensitive sectors.

According to the European Commission's Autumn 2025 Economic Forecast, real GDP growth is expected to reach 1.4% in the EU and 1.3% in the euro area in 2025, improving from 0.9% in 2024, with broadly stable growth projected for 2026 (around 1.3%). Over the medium term, growth is expected to remain moderate at around 1.3-1.5% between 2025 and 2027, while potential growth is forecast to decline slightly, reflecting slower growth in the working-age population. The ECB's September 2025 staff projections, which cover the euro area only, foresee GDP growth of 1.2% in 2025, easing to 1.0% in 2026, before recovering to 1.3% in 2027, with private consumption as the main stabilising factor, while business investment remains constrained by high borrowing costs but is expected to recover gradually.

Inflationary pressures moderated further in 2025. Based on the ECB's September 2025 projections, headline HICP inflation is expected to average 2.1% in 2025, down from 2.4% in 2024, decline to around 1.7% in 2026, and stabilise close to the 2.0% medium-term target in 2027. Core inflation is also projected to soften, reaching 2.4% in 2025, 1.9% in 2026, and 1.8% in 2027. The European Commission's Autumn 2025 forecast anticipates a similar disinflationary path, reflecting the unwinding of energy price shocks and fading supply-chain disruptions, while services inflation remains relatively persistent, driven by labour costs.

The labour market remained a key anchor for domestic demand. Euro area unemployment stood at around 6.2% in mid-2025, close to historical lows and broadly unchanged year-on-year. While employment growth slowed, job retention remained high, and wage growth moderated from earlier peaks but stayed positive, supporting real income and sustaining household consumption despite tighter credit conditions.

Monetary policy shifted into a holding pattern in the second half of 2025. Following an easing cycle between June 2024 and June 2025, the ECB lowered its key interest rates to a deposit facility rate of 2.00%, a main refinancing rate of 2.15%, and a marginal lending facility rate of 2.40% in June 2025, and subsequently kept them unchanged through late 2025. The Governing Council reiterated a data-dependent, meeting-by-meeting approach, noting that earlier easing had already supported financing conditions while remaining cautious about inflation risks. Although credit conditions eased relative to 2023, loan demand remained subdued, underscoring the cautious nature of the recovery.

Fiscal policy provided some support, though aggregate fiscal space across the euro area remained constrained. The European Commission projects the EU general government deficit to remain around 3.3% of GDP in both 2025 and 2026, limiting scope for broad stimulus. While several large Member States, including Germany, announced more ambitious spending plans — particularly in defence and infrastructure — the timing, scale, and macroeconomic impact of these measures vary and are only partially reflected in current projections.

The moderate but stabilising macroeconomic environment in 2025 supported improved credit performance across the Group's portfolios. Stable labour markets, easing inflation and reduced interest rate volatility contributed to strengthened repayment capacity among borrowers and lower inflows into default categories. As a result, impairment losses decreased compared to the prior year.

While macroeconomic growth remains moderate and sectoral divergences persist, the improved stability of key economic indicators supported a normalisation of credit risk levels relative to the heightened stress observed in prior periods. Therefore management expects positive influence of macro-economic variables on credit performance.

Sector-specific environment - Consumer, SME, and Wholesale

Within this broader economy, the specific sectors of consumer banking, SME banking, and institutional finance (wholesale banking) experienced distinct trends:

Consumer banking environment

During 2025, Europe's consumer finance environment stabilised gradually, with modest improvement in consumer credit demand alongside continued caution in lending standards. According to the ECB's Bank Lending Survey, demand for consumer credit increased slightly over the year, supported by easing inflation, resilient household consumption, and the cumulative impact of earlier interest rate cuts, while banks maintained tight underwriting standards due to ongoing credit quality considerations.

At the same time, digital-first lending models gained further relevance, as consumers increasingly prioritised speed, convenience, and transparent access to credit. Lenders expanded the use of automation, data analytics, and AI-supported credit scoring to manage risk and operational efficiency under selective credit conditions. Alternative credit and payment solutions, including Buy-Now-Pay-Later (BNPL) and account-to-account (A2A) payments, continued to expand in retail and e-commerce, while regulatory developments — most notably the Consumer Credit Directive (CCD2) — extended consumer protection requirements to a broader range of credit products, reinforcing the importance of robust affordability assessments, disclosure standards, and compliant digital processes.

Within this environment, Multitude's consumer banking brand Ferratum leveraged its long-standing experience in underserved segments, applying data-driven underwriting and fully digital delivery to operate efficiently and maintain resilience under cautious market conditions.

SME lending environment

In 2025, credit conditions for European SMEs remained cautious, with only modest improvement in borrowing demand. According to the ECB's Bank Lending Survey, banks reported slight net increases in SME loan demand over the year, supported by lower lending rates, while credit standards remained tight due to continued concerns about credit risk and the broader economic environment. This indicates that, despite easing inflation and monetary policy, access to finance for SMEs remained selective.

The European Commission estimates that the EU hosts around 26 million SMEs, employing approximately 90 million people and generating about half of EU GDP, underlining the sector's economic importance. However, financing gaps persisted for smaller and growth-oriented firms, particularly where traditional bank lending remained constrained, supporting demand for alternative and digital financing solutions.

At the same time, regulatory and supervisory requirements continued to shape SME lending markets, with increased focus on customer identification, transaction monitoring, and robust credit

risk management. Lenders across the EU continued to adapt their underwriting, monitoring, and compliance processes, increasingly relying on automation and data analytics to operate efficiently under tighter supervisory standards.

Within this environment, Multitude's SME Banking brand CapitalBox continued to focus on providing digital, data-driven financing solutions for underserved small businesses, offering working capital and secured lending products designed to align with SMEs' cash-flow needs while maintaining disciplined risk management.

Institutional finance and wholesale banking environment

Within wholesale credit markets, structural shifts continued in 2025, as banks faced increasing pressure from evolving capital and regulatory requirements. In this context, non-bank lenders and specialised institutions expanded their role in structured credit, securitisation, and direct lending to corporates and financial intermediaries, with non-bank financial intermediation playing a growing complementary role to traditional bank credit.

One area gaining traction was the secured financing of FinTech-originated loan portfolios, where market participants explored bespoke credit facilities and warehouse financing structures to support capital-efficient portfolio growth. While volumes remain uneven across European markets, these arrangements have increasingly been assessed as alternatives to traditional bank funding.

Within this environment, Multitude's Wholesale Banking business unit is positioned to support institutional partners through secured debt and warehouse financing solutions, leveraging its expertise in collateral-backed structures to address demand for flexible, capital-efficient funding across Europe's FinTech and corporate sectors.

In conclusion, across its segments, the Group operated in an environment characterised by modest recovery in credit demand under continued selective lending conditions. Stable labour markets and easing inflation supported our consumer portfolio resilience, while SME financing remained cautious and risk-sensitive.

In wholesale markets, structural shifts toward non-bank financial intermediation supported demand for secured and warehouse financing solutions, creating selective growth opportunities which business unit realised via expansion of loan portfolio. Overall, the Group's digital, data-driven and collateral-focused business model supported stable portfolio performance and disciplined growth across its segments in 2025.

3.2. Significant events during the reporting period

Multitude Group

Changes in the Group structure

The Group is working to consolidate lending-related activities under Multitude Bank p.l.c. and streamline the subsidiary structure of Multitude AG by reducing the number of non-essential entities.

The Group implemented the following changes:

During 2025, Suomen Joustava Oy, Ferratum Latvia SIA, fe Business Services OÜ, Guarantee Services OÜ, Ferratum Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V., Saldodipje SL, Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD, and Multitude Services Sweden AB were disposed. Multitude Bulgaria EOOD was incorporated for the purpose of retaining the required employees of the disposed subsidiary, Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD.

Multitude Services GmbH (formerly Multitude GmbH), a wholly owned subsidiary of Multitude AG, was merged into its parent company. As part of this merger, all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of the subsidiary were transferred by operation of law to the parent company.

Transactions related to Lea Bank AB

During the period, the Group acquired an additional 19.78% stake, increasing its total ownership to 29.68% as at 31 December 2025. At its AGM on 14 May 2025, Lea Bank AB resolved to distribute a dividend of SEK 1.80 per share in accordance with the proposals of Lea Bank's Board of Directors. As a result, Multitude received SEK 43.0 million, equivalent to EUR 4.0 million (31 December 2024: nil).

Annual General Meeting 2025

On 13 May 2025, Multitude AG held its Annual General Meeting (AGM) in Zurich, where shareholders approved the 2024 financial statements and a dividend of EUR 0.44 per share, paid on 19 May 2025. The dividend consists of EUR 0.24 per share in line with the target dividend payout ratio and an extraordinary dividend of EUR 0.20 per share. The meeting also endorsed the 2024 ESG Report, reflecting the Company's commitment to environmental, social, and governance standards. Board Members Ari Tiukkanen, Jorma Jokela, Lea Liigus, and Marion Khüny were re-elected, with Mika Ståhlberg elected as a new Member.

Additionally, shareholders approved the introduction of a capital band, allowing share capital adjustments between EUR 40.2 million and EUR 46.2 million until 2030, and amended the articles of association to establish a framework for granting loans and credits to board and executive members. Furthermore, the AGM ratified the reappointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers AG as auditors.

Treasury update

In February 2025, Fitch Ratings affirmed Multitude AG's and its operating bank Multitude Bank p.l.c.'s Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) at 'B+' with Positive Outlook. Multitude's senior unsecured notes have been affirmed at 'B+' with a Recovery Rating of 'RR4' and its subordinated hybrid perpetual capital notes at 'B-'/RR6'.

In March 2025, Multitude Bank p.l.c. successfully issued EUR 25.0 million Floating Rate Callable Tier 2 Notes Due 2035 (ISIN: DE000A4D58U2). The Notes were issued at 99.0% of their aggregate principal amount and the coupon is 3-month Euribor plus margin of 11.0% per annum. The proceeds from the offering further strengthen the Bank's capital base and contribute to its Tier 2 capital in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR).

During the year, Multitude Bank p.l.c. launched the customer deposits intake in Spain and Malta, further diversifying Group's funding. In addition to call deposits, term deposits are offered with maturities ranging from 3 to 36 months. In combination with the already established Swedish deposit operation, this has enabled the Bank to increase its share of deposits from own channels from 26.0% at the end of 2024 to 45.0% by the end of 2025.

Leadership Changes

As of 1 January 2025, Mr Antti Kumpulainen was appointed CEO of Multitude Group, expanding on his responsibilities as CEO of Multitude Bank p.l.c. He succeeded Mr Jorma Jokela, who stepped down from the Group CEO role at the end of 2024. Mr Jokela remains a Member of the Board of Directors of both Multitude AG and Multitude Bank p.l.c., continuing to support the Group's long-term strategic agenda.

Dr Clemens Krause, Chief Risk Officer, retired on 31 March 2025 after serving the Group since 2012. He continues to contribute as a Member of the Board of Directors of Multitude Bank p.l.c. Dr Krause was succeeded by Mr. Adam Jezierski, who was appointed Chief Credit Risk Officer and joined the Leadership Team on 3 February 2025, bringing with him deep expertise in managing risk across a range of international financial institutions.

Mr Lasse Mäkelä stepped down from the Leadership Team, having served as Chief Strategy and Investor Relations (IR) Officer since 2022. Mr Adam Hansson Tönning was appointed Head of Investor Relations and Treasury. Having joined Multitude in 2010, Mr Tönning has held several senior roles, including Finance Manager for West Europe & Asia-Pacific (APAC) and Chief Financial Planning Analyst. He played a leading role in launching the Group's first deposit business in Sweden in 2012 and the consumer lending business in Norway in 2015. With a deep understanding of our business and culture, Mr Hansson Tönning is well-positioned to lead the IR and Treasury teams going forward. Mr Goutam Challagalla stepped down from the Board of Directors of Multitude AG on 1 February 2025. Effective 7 October 2025, he was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee of Multitude Bank p.l.c.

Ms Kristiina Leppänen did not stand for re-election to the Board of Directors of Multitude AG at the AGM held on 13 May 2025, and her term subsequently ended. She was appointed as a Non-Executive Director of Multitude Bank p.l.c. on 19 June 2025.

Mr Mika Ståhlberg was elected as a new Member of the Board of Directors during the AGM. He holds a Master of Laws degree from the University of Helsinki and is internationally recognised in all major legal directories as a leading Finnish expert in corporate and M&A law.

Multitude AG

The entities Ferratum Latvia SIA, fe Business Services OÜ, Guarantee Services OÜ, Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD, Multitude Services Sweden AB and Ferratum Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V., which were wholly owned subsidiaries of Multitude AG, were disposed of during the period.

3.3. Results of operations, financial position and net assets

3.3.1. Results of operation

Multitude Group

2025 was another landmark year for Multitude, having celebrated 20 years of growth with its financial performance unfolding in line with expectations and marking the fifth consecutive year of delivering on its capital market guidance. This achievement underscores the Group's ability to execute its strategy consistently, even while successfully diversifying revenue streams. Multitude continued its solid interest income trajectory and recorded strong momentum in fee and commission income. The period also saw a meaningful derisking of the asset portfolio, reflected in lower impairment losses compared with the prior year, which further supported profitability. All three business units contributed to this performance, with Wholesale Banking continuing to gain significant traction.

The Group reported a profit of EUR 26.6 million (2024: EUR 20.2 million), exceeding the 2025 guidance of EUR 24.0–26.0 million. This improvement was driven by three core factors:

- Strong fee and commission income growth, supported by new revenue streams,
- Positive turnaround in the share of results of associates, reflecting improved portfolio performance,
- Lower impairment losses, underscoring enhanced credit quality and disciplined risk management.

The Group reported the revenue of EUR 256.9 million in 2025 (2024: EUR 263.7 million). Interest income slightly declined to EUR 241.9 million (2024: EUR 261.1 million). Interest rate caps in certain markets, particularly Sweden, continued to create short-term headwinds for Consumer Banking during the reporting period. The Group responded through structural adjustments, including portfolio rebalancing, an increased emphasis on fee-based revenues, and continued cost and risk discipline. Loans to customers remained the dominant contributor, accounting for 93.1% of total interest income (2024: 93.5%). Specifically, interest income from loans to customers amounted to EUR 225.2 million in 2025 (2024: EUR 244.1 million).

In 2025, the Group's interest expense totalled EUR 44.4 million (2024: EUR 40.9 million), reflecting a year-on-year increase of EUR 3.6 million. This was primarily driven by the higher volume of customer deposits, which in turn was driven by the growth of the loan and investments portfolio, which led to a EUR 2.8 million rise in deposit-related interest costs. The increase in deposit funding underscores sustained customer confidence and provides a stable foundation for growth. The expanded deposit base is being strategically utilised to support the scaling of the Group's loan and investment portfolios.

Fee and commission income surged to EUR 15.0 million in 2025 (2024: EUR 2.6 million), driven by revenue diversification initiatives, mainly:

- Brokerage services launched in late 2024 and managed by Consumer Banking. The financial assets arising from these brokerage services are owned by a partner company, and the Group assumes no credit risk related to them,
- Loan servicing to third party owner, initiated in the mid 2025 following the disposal of certain Group companies.

These developments significantly increased the share of fee income within total revenue, reaching 5.8%, compared to 1.0% in 2024, highlighting the Group's successful diversification strategy and commitment to building a resilient, low-risk revenue base.

The share of results of associates improved markedly, moving from a loss of EUR 0.1 million in 2024 to a profit of EUR 3.0 million in 2025. All associates contributed positively, and the Group received EUR 4.0 million in dividends from Lea Bank AB, which was recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method. These dividends strengthened the Group's liquidity and represented a tangible return on the investment.

Impairment losses fell to EUR 81.6 million, down 15.4% year-on-year, reflecting proactive risk management and a favourable credit environment. This reduction underscores the Group's focus on portfolio quality and resilience.

Operating expenses increased primarily due to higher general and administrative expense, which rose to EUR 37.3 million (2024: EUR 35.6 million), as well as higher personnel expense, which increased by EUR 1.2 million year-on-year to EUR 38.8 million (2024: EUR 37.6 million). Key drivers included:

- Additional contributions to the depositor compensation scheme, aligned with deposit growth, amounting to EUR 2.7 million in 2025 (2024: EUR 1.0 million),
- Increase in personnel expense attributable to higher wages and salaries as well as social security costs, following a rise in average headcount to 787 employees (2024: 771) in support of strategic initiatives.

Selling and marketing expense decreased slightly by EUR 1.1 million year-on-year to EUR 12.5 million in 2025 (2024: EUR 13.6 million), while depreciation and amortisation saw a modest uptick

by EUR 1.0 million to EUR 13.5 million (2024: EUR 12.5 million), reflecting ongoing investment in infrastructure and technology.

2025 basic earnings per share improved significantly to EUR 1.09 (2024: EUR 0.66), supported by higher profitability. The effective tax rate stood at 13.4% (2024: 13.0%).

Results of operating segments

The Consumer Banking business unit:

Consumer Banking delivered a strong performance in 2025, supported by solid profitability, meaningful loan portfolio growth, and stable asset quality. Revenue remained steady, with increasing momentum in fee and commission income, reflecting a shift toward more resilient and recurring revenue streams. Although interest income declined by 12.5% (EUR 26.9 million), from EUR 214.4 million in 2024 to EUR 187.5 million in 2025, the significant increase in fee and commission income from partnerships, from EUR 2.1 million to EUR 12.0 million, helped strengthen overall revenue diversification and improve the quality of the Group's earnings mix.

The loan portfolio grew by 8.4%, increasing from EUR 488.9 million at year-end 2024 to EUR 529.8 million at year-end 2025. Impairment losses on loans fell by 18.1%, from EUR 81.8 million to EUR 67.0 million, reflecting the positive impact of the Group's strategic credit-quality initiative launched in 2024.

Profitability remained at a high level, with EBT of EUR 32.6 million, compared to EUR 32.8 million in the previous year. Despite the slight 0.8% decline in profit before income taxes, the business unit maintained a stable financial performance, supported by an improving revenue mix and operational efficiencies.

Following the successful launch of its credit card offering in the German market at the beginning of the year, Consumer Banking focused on scaling this product. In line with its broader strategic vision, the business unit continued to refine its operating model, increasing the use of automation, data, and artificial intelligence to drive scalable execution and ongoing efficiency, strengthen risk controls, and support long-term scalability improvements.

The SME Banking business unit:

In 2025, CapitalBox continued to execute its strategic priorities, focusing on growth, partnerships, asset quality, and improved risk-adjusted performance. While momentum was strongest early in the year, the loan portfolio expanded steadily throughout the period, supported by continued enhancements in sales processes and a strong emphasis on partnership-led origination to broaden customer reach. During the year, the business continued to diversify its portfolio with a growing share of secured lending, supporting improved collateral coverage and more resilient risk-adjusted returns. Credit loss performance improved significantly year-on-year, reflecting the impact of enhanced risk management and the increased use of data-driven decisioning, although the rate of improvement moderated toward the end of the year. Operational efficiency also progressed, supported by automation initiatives, including the deployment of AI-based invoice processing within the invoice purchasing business.

During 2025, SME Banking's loan portfolio expanded by 17.5%, increasing from EUR 140.8 million at year end 2024 to EUR 165.4 million at year end 2025. Interest income grew by 2.8% (EUR 1.0 million), reaching EUR 34.6 million, supported by the continued development of the business and the scaling of core commercial activities. Impairment losses decreased from EUR 13.9 million in 2024 to EUR 11.8 million in 2025, an improvement of 14.8% or EUR 2.1 million, reflecting strength-

ened credit practices, improved analytical capabilities, and broader use of data and AI-driven decisioning in credit assessment and monitoring.

On the back of strong improvements in credit loss performance, losses have decreased significantly compared to the previous year. (EBT 2025: EUR -4.6 million; EBT 2024: EUR -10.7 million).

The Wholesale Banking business unit:

The Wholesale Banking business unit continued to scale across both the Secured Debt and Payment Solutions segments in 2025, supported by focused execution and targeted operational enhancements in line with the Group's strategy. The expansion of sales presence in the Nordic region, including the ramp-up of local teams, enabled faster execution and more targeted client engagement. This strengthened Wholesale Banking's position in key regional markets and supports the continued scaling of its institutional offering.

The investment portfolio remains well protected, with credit facilities consistently backed by collateral. In parallel, fee income from the payments business has begun to gain traction, performing in line with budget expectations. For 2025, fee and commission income reached EUR 2.9 million (2024: EUR 0.5 million), reflecting growing utilisation of embedded financial services by the customer base as well as new customer additions.

For 2025, Wholesale Banking's financial results have shown further portfolio growth. The combined portfolio of loans to customers and debt investments expanded by 83.7% year-on-year, growing from EUR 132.8 million at the end of 2024 to EUR 244.0 million at the end of 2025. As a result, interest income showed 51.4% growth (EUR 6.7 million) from EUR 13.1 million in 2024 to EUR 19.8 million in 2025. The business unit accrued more credit loss provision to prudently account for expanded portfolio which led to impairment loss of EUR 2.7 million in 2025 (2024: EUR 0.7 million), an increase by EUR 2.0 million.

Wholesale Banking delivered stronger earnings in 2025, with EBT rising to EUR 2.8 million from EUR 1.1 million in 2024, supported by robust portfolio expansion and increasing operational efficiency. This performance reflects the segment's accelerating scale-up phase and provides a solid foundation for further profitability as the business continues to mature.

Multitude AG

In 2025, Multitude AG reported a net profit of EUR 0.7 million, compared to EUR 46.6 million in the prior year. The decrease in profitability was primarily attributable to lower dividend income and group contributions, which amounted to EUR 18.1 million (2024: EUR 61.9 million). A net impairment loss on investments to subsidiaries of EUR 3.5 million was also recognised in 2025.

Operating income, consisting primarily of intra-group service fees, declined to EUR 4.5 million (2024: EUR 13.5 million) due to the strategic transfer of operational functions and associated intangible assets to Multitude International Services Oy, a wholly owned subsidiary. This reorganisation, completed in mid-2024, was aimed at realigning the Group's functional model following the corporate relocation to Switzerland.

Operating expenses decreased materially as a result of this business transfer. Specifically, personnel expense fell to EUR 0.9 million (2024: EUR 3.3 million), in line with a headcount reduction that happened in H1 2024 due to transfer to another subsidiary. As of end of 2025, the entity has 5 full-time equivalents. Other operating expenses, including intercompany service costs and software-related charges, decreased to EUR 1.5 million (2024: EUR 6.6 million).

3.3.2. Financial position

Multitude Group

1. Capital structure

Liabilities

The Group's funding base strengthened in 2025, with total liabilities increasing by 30.1% to EUR 1,177.6 million from EUR 905.0 million at year-end 2024. This growth was driven by a robust 29.2% rise in customer deposits, which reached EUR 1,034.5 million, highlighting strong traction in deposit acquisition and the effectiveness of the Group's funding strategy. Issued debt securities also expanded by 41.0% to EUR 108.4 million, supported by successful capital market transactions. A key milestone was the issuance of new Tier 2 Notes by Multitude Bank p.l.c. in March 2025, reinforcing the Group's regulatory capital position and providing additional flexibility to support future growth initiatives.

Equity

The Group strengthened its capital position in 2025, with total equity rising by 7.3% to EUR 208.0 million from EUR 193.8 million in the prior year. This increase reflects strong profitability, partially offset by dividend distributions and after-tax interest on perpetual bonds.

In 2025, Multitude implemented its second equity-settled All-Employees Shareholder Programme, building on the success of the inaugural programme in 2024. The programme attracted 491 participants and resulted in the distribution of 24,550 shares. In addition, 77,058 shares vested under the equity-settled Matching Share Plan (MSP) following the completion of the two-year vesting period.

2. Liquidity structure

Cash position and cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents strengthened significantly during 2025, increasing by EUR 54.7 million from EUR 249.5 million at year-end 2024. This liquidity build-up positions the Group to fund new investments within the Wholesale Banking business unit and other strategic initiatives, fully aligned with its long-term growth objectives.

Operating activities generated a net cash inflow of EUR 67.9 million, supported by robust interest income receipts and strong uptake of customer deposit products. These inflows were partially offset by reinvestments into the expanding loan portfolios, reflecting continued business growth.

Investing activities resulted in a net cash outflow of EUR 26.4 million, primarily attributable to additional expenditure on intangible assets (EUR 13.2 million) and the acquisitions of additional equity stake in Lea Bank AB for EUR 19.6 million. These outflows were partly mitigated by dividend of EUR 4.0 million received from Lea Bank AB as well as by the consideration of EUR 3.2 million received from the disposals of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of.

Financing activities delivered a net cash inflow of EUR 13.0 million, driven by successful debt issuances. This included EUR 24.1 million raised by Multitude Bank p.l.c., which in March 2025 issued EUR 25.0 million Floating Rate Callable Tier 2 Notes due 2035 (ISIN: DE000A4D58U2). Additional proceeds came from subsequent issuances of Multitude Capital Oyj senior unsecured bonds (ISIN: NO0013259747). These inflows were partially offset by interest payments on perpetual bonds amounting to EUR 5.1 million and dividend distributions to shareholders amounting to EUR 9.4 million. The Group closed the year with a strong cash position of EUR 304.2 million, supported by stable

deposit base and proactive refinancing measures, providing a robust liquidity buffer to meet financial and contingent obligations.

Commitments

In relation to credit risk arising from commitments to extend credit line for revolving products, the Group may be exposed to potential losses equivalent to the total undrawn amounts, should those commitments be fully utilised. However, it is important to note that such commitments are conditional, and customers must continue to meet the credit criteria specified in the product terms.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group – through its Wholesale Banking business unit – had an outstanding commitment of EUR 18.4 million (2024: EUR 10.5 million) to provide additional funding under existing debt investment and loan agreements. No separate expected credit loss (ECL) provision has been recognised for these commitments, given their contingent nature and the low-risk profile of the drawn portions of the facilities.

In 2024, the Group agreed to acquire an additional 8.70% stake in Lea Bank AB, increasing its ownership to 18.60%, pending regulatory approval and contract conditions. The EUR 7.0 million purchase, completed on 4 February 2025, was considered a significant off-balance-sheet commitment as of year-end 2024. There were no such commitments outstanding as at 31 December 2025.

In 2025, the Group began issuing financial guarantees to the customers of third party lenders which carry the same credit risk as loans. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount that the Group would have to pay if the guarantees are called upon. As at 31 December 2025, the financial guarantee contracts have a nominal value of EUR 3.7 million (31 December 2024: nil). There is a loss allowance of EUR 0.4 million at the end of 2025 in respect of these exposures.

Liquidity risk arises from the Group's potential inability to meet financial obligations when due. The EUR 18.4 million in conditional credit commitments, and the maximum exposure from the issued financial guarantees amounting to EUR 3.7 million represent possible future cash outflows. While these exposures are currently assessed as low risk, they highlight the need for ongoing liquidity monitoring and contingency planning which is performed by Multitude.

3. Investment structure

Investment structure of the Group is described in chapter 2.2.

Multitude AG

1. Capital structure

Liabilities

Multitude AG's total liabilities decreased to EUR 164.1 million (2024: EUR 178.6 million), largely due to reduction of EUR 13.2 million long-term interest-bearing loans. Long-term interest-bearing include bonds and loans from both subsidiaries and third-party lenders. Notably, the company continues to carry EUR 45.0 million of senior unsecured bonds, originally issued in 2021.

Equity

Shareholders' equity decreased by EUR 9.4 million, from EUR 136.3 million in 2024 to EUR 126.9 million, due to lower profitability. A dividend of EUR 9.4 million was paid during the year, and an additional EUR 11.8 million has been proposed for distribution based on the 2025 result, subject to shareholder approval.

2. Liquidity structure

As at 31 December 2025, cash and cash equivalents amounted to EUR 4.3 million, a significant increase from EUR 149.0 thousand in 2024. Additionally, the Company holds other short-term receivables of EUR 15.8 million (down from EUR 29.4 million in 2024), primarily from subsidiaries.

Together, these components result in total current assets of EUR 24.5 million, down from EUR 51.0 million in the previous year.

As of the same date, short-term liabilities amounted to EUR 6.7 million, which includes:

- Trade accounts payable: EUR 0.8 million,
- Other short-term payables: EUR 1.8 million,
- Accrued expenses and deferred income: EUR 3.6 million.

This leads to a current ratio (current assets divided by short-term liabilities) of approximately 3.6, indicating strong short-term liquidity coverage.

Commitments

Guarantee provided to Multitude Capital Oyj

Multitude AG has entered into a Guarantee and Adherence Agreement with Multitude Capital Oyj, its wholly owned subsidiary, in connection with the issuance of senior guaranteed unsecured callable floating rate bonds amounting to EUR 150.0 million with ISIN: NO0013259747.

Under this agreement, the Company has provided an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee for the due and punctual payment of all present and future obligations of Multitude Capital Oyj under the terms and conditions of the bond, including the payment of principal and interest on the bonds. The guarantee is provided on a joint and several basis, whereby the Company acts as a principal obligor.

The Company's obligations under the guarantee remain in effect until all amounts due under the terms and conditions of the bonds have been fully and irrevocably settled. The guarantee also extends to potential amendments, extensions, or refinancing of the obligations without requiring further consent from the Company.

The guarantee does not result in the recognition of a liability in the company's financial statements.

Guarantee provided to Ferratum Capital Oy

The Company has also provided a guarantee of EUR 650.0 thousand to Ferratum Capital Oy, its wholly owned subsidiary, to enable the latter to enter into agreements to purchase derivative financial instruments used to cover currency exposure. This guarantee serves as security for Ferratum Capital Oy's obligations under derivative contracts and is intended to facilitate risk management activities related to financial instruments.

Comfort letter to CapitalBox AB

On 22 October 2024, the Company issued a comfort letter confirming its commitment to provide financial support to CapitalBox AB, its fully owned subsidiary in the event of financial difficulties. The commitment included executing such support by the end of January 2025, should it become necessary, and to provide immediate financial assistance upon submission of a reasoned request

by the Management Board of CapitalBox AB. In line with this commitment, the Company made an equity investment of EUR 6.0 million into CapitalBox AB by the end of 2024.

The letter has expired in January 2025, and the commitment is no longer valid.

3. Investment structure

Investment structure of the separate Multitude AG is described in chapter 2.2.

3.3.3. Net assets

Multitude Group

The Group's balance sheet continues to demonstrate strength, supported by a growing asset base and a diversified portfolio of strategic holdings. Total assets reached EUR 1,385.6 million as at 31 December 2025, marking a 26.1% increase from EUR 1,098.7 million at year-end 2024. This expansion reflects the organic growth of core lending activities, with Wholesale Banking contributing significantly to the uplift.

Loans to customers advanced by EUR 182.1 million to EUR 832.0 million (2024: EUR 649.9 million), underscoring sustained demand and disciplined credit origination.

Other financial assets increased to EUR 60.6 million (2024: EUR 27.1 million), driven by the sale of loans originated to a strategic partner and recognition of contingent consideration receivable from the disposal of Group companies. Receivables from the sold loan portfolio climbed to EUR 23.8 million (2024: EUR 8.2 million), while contingent consideration receivable stood at EUR 9.9 million (2024: nil).

The Group also strengthened its strategic footprint by acquiring additional 19.78% stake in Lea Bank AB during the period, bringing its total holding to 29.68%. Following share in profit attribution and dividend receipts, the carrying amount of investments in associates rose to EUR 29.2 million, up EUR 20.0 million from EUR 9.2 million at the end of 2024.

Current tax assets declined to EUR 0.8 million (2024: EUR 1.4 million), reflecting settlements of tax receivables from prior periods.

Multitude AG

The Company's balance sheet remains equity-rich with a stable capital base and low reliance on short-term liabilities (only EUR 6.7 million as of year-end). The asset base is heavily composed of long-term strategic holdings, notably its investments in Multitude Bank p.l.c. (through Ferratum (Malta) Holding Limited), Multitude IT Labs s.r.o., and other operational entities that drive Group performance.

As at 31 December 2025, total assets stood at EUR 291.0 million, representing a slight decrease of 8% compared to EUR 314.8 million in the prior year. This decrease was primarily attributable to the decrease in loans receivable, reflecting the Company's role as a holding company.

Short-term receivables decreased to EUR 15.8 million (2024: EUR 29.4 million), mainly due to the decrease in intra-group receivables.

3.4. Financial and non-financial key performance indicators

Multitude Group

Financial key performance indicators included in consolidated financial statements are used to monitor the Group's business for the purposes of internal management system as described in section 2.4.

EUR '000	2025	2024
Net interest income	197,488	220,243
Profit before income taxes	30,788	23,244
Profit for the period	26,648	20,234

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans to customers	832,044	649,928
Debt investments	107,068	112,554
Deposits from customers	1,034,459	800,805
Cash and cash equivalents	304,177	249,458
Total equity	207,968	193,753

Financial key performance indicators not presented in consolidated financial statements:

Pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation 1095 / 2010 / EU, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) has issued specific guidelines on the presentation criteria for Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) included by European issuers in regulated information, where such measures are not defined or provided for in the rules on financial reporting.

According to the definition provided in the ESMA Guidelines, an APM 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 applicable financial reporting framework. APMs are typically based on financial statement line items prepared in accordance with applicable financial reporting rules. What sets them apart is that APMs are not defined in the financial reporting framework, yet their use is still widespread, with the role of conveying a view of the Group's performance that is closer to the Leadership Team's perspective than would be possible using only the defined measures.

In this regard, the presented APMs are complementary to the measures defined within the IFRS Accounting Standards. The figures and inputs used in the derivation of the said APMs are based on presentation and / or disclosure requirements emanating from the applicable financial reporting framework and include reconciliation items from such presentation / disclosures of financial statements.

The Group reports revenue, impaired loan coverage ratio, cost-to-income ratio, return on tangible equity, net equity ratio and net debt-to-equity ratio as APMs. These indicators provide valuable insights into the financial health of the Group beyond the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) measures.

Revenue is defined as sum of interest income and fee and commission income. Revenue for 2025 amounted to EUR 256.9 million (2024: EUR 263.7 million).

The impaired loan coverage ratio, for instance, is used to assess the Group's ability to cover impaired loans through provisions, reflecting credit risk management efficiency.

The cost-to-income ratio reflects the proportion of operating income consumed by operating expenses and is an indicator of the Group's operational efficiency.

Return on tangible equity reflects the Group's ability to generate returns for its owners excluding investment in intangible assets.

The net equity ratio is vital in evaluating the capital structure and financial stability of the Group, as well as compliance with bond covenant used in capital management.

The net debt-to-equity ratio offers insight into the Group's leverage and its ability to meet long-term obligations.

These additional financial ratios are presented because they provide stakeholders with further clarity on the Group's financial performance, particularly in areas not fully captured by the IFRS metrics alone, enhancing decision-making and comparability over time.

Financial ratios	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Impaired loan coverage ratio, in %	12.8	17.6
Cost-to-income ratio, in %	47.7	45.4
Return on tangible equity, in %	19.1	12.7
Net equity ratio, in %*	21.8	23.2
Net debt-to-equity ratio	4.20	3.38

* The definition of net equity ratio is in accordance with the terms and conditions of the issued bonds.

Despite achieving a robust year-on-year growth of 20.9% in its gross loans to customers portfolio, the Group's impaired loan coverage ratio declined by 4.8 percentage points to 12.8% at year-end 2025 (2024: 17.6%). This shift reflects the Group's proven ability to enhance asset quality even during fragile market conditions, underscoring its commitment to a long-term strategy focused on de-risking the balance sheet while maintaining stable revenue streams. These improvements were driven by advanced technological integration, leveraging new data sources and refining underwriting and scoring processes to strengthen credit risk management.

The Group's cost-to-income ratio increased to 47.7% in 2025 from 45.4% in 2024, reflecting higher operating expenses relative to income generation. Operating expenses rose by EUR 3.1 million (3.1%), with increases recorded across all major cost categories except selling and marketing expense. Despite the rise in costs, income remained broadly stable, declining only by 1.9% due to lower interest income resulting from the impact of interest rate caps.

Return on tangible equity increased markedly to 19.1% in 2025 from 12.7% in 2024, primarily driven by a strong improvement in profit for the period after deducting perpetual bonds interests (+63.1% y-o-y), as profit for the period after deducting perpetual bonds interests grew significantly faster than average tangible equity, which increased by 8.2% year-on-year.

The Group's net debt-to-equity ratio increased to 4.20 at the end of 2025 from 3.38 in 2024, driven by higher total liabilities resulting from growth in customer deposits and additional funding through debt securities, while equity grew at a slower pace despite stronger profitability due to increased dividend distributions.

The net equity ratio declined by 1.4 percentage points from 23.2% at the end of 2024 to 21.8% at the end of 2025. The addition of Tier 2 regulatory capital, presented as liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, through Multitude Bank p.l.c.'s issuance played a key role in supporting the net equity ratio, which incorporates Tier 2 capital alongside IFRS equity, thereby reinforcing the Group's capital strength and providing a solid foundation for future growth. In accordance with the terms of senior debt instruments issued or guaranteed by Multitude AG, the Group is required to maintain its consolidated equity at specified levels as of each reporting date. This includes compliance with a Maintenance Covenant, which must be calculated and tested based on the consolidated financial statements at each relevant reference date, covering the reference period ending on that date. Multitude AG must ensure that the consolidated Net Equity Ratio, as defined in the applicable bond terms, remains at a minimum of 18.0%.

Calculation of financial ratios:

EUR '000		31 December 2025	31 December 2024	
Impaired loan coverage ratio (%) =	100x	Loss allowances	121,643	138,600
		Gross loans to customers	953,687	788,528
Cost-to-income ratio (%) =	100x	General and administrative expense + personnel expense + depreciation and amortisation + selling and marketing expense + other expense	102,414	99,335
		Net interest income + net fee and commission income + fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net) + other income + share of results of associates	214,773	218,969
Return on tangible equity (%) =	100x	Profit for the period - Perpetual bonds - interests	26,648-3,385	20,234-5,968
		Average total equity - Average intangible assets - average perpetual bonds	121,773	112,507
Net equity ratio (%) =	100x	Total equity + Tier 2 notes	236,019	196,753
		Total assets - cash and cash equivalents	1,385,586-304,177	1,098,731-249,458
Net debt-to-equity ratio =		Total liabilities - cash and cash equivalents	1,177,618-304,177	904,978-249,458
		Total equity	207,968	193,753

Multitude added cost-to-income ratio and return on tangible equity to its main financial KPIs following Capital Markets Day presentation in 2025. On the other hand, the 2024 figures marked the final year of EBIT-based performance guidance. Thereafter, the Group has shifted to net profit-based guidance.

Non-financial key performance indicators

The Group's non-financial indicators are essential to its value creation and strategy. These indicators are actively used by Multitude's Leadership Team to monitor customer satisfaction and employee engagement. They are reviewed quarterly and reported annually.

Non-financial key figures and ratios:

	Unit	2025	2024
Customer Net Promoter Score (NPS)*	Score	62	62
Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS)	Score	19	27

*only Consumer Banking

In line with our strategic focus on sustainability, digitalisation, and responsible business conduct, Multitude closely monitors this set of non-financial key performance indicators. These indicators are used by Leadership Team to assess performance across customer engagement, employee development, environmental impact, financial inclusion, cybersecurity, and diversity. They are reviewed regularly and form part of the Group's internal and external reporting framework.

Customer Net Promoter Score (NPS) remained stable at a strong level of 62 in 2025 (2024: 62), reflecting continued high customer satisfaction across our digital platforms, supported by improved onboarding processes, user-friendly interfaces, and reliable service delivery.

Employee Net Promoter Score (eNPS) was 19 at the end of 2025 (2024: 27), with the decrease primarily driven by uncertainty related to changes in the Group's subsidiary structure and effectiveness initiatives. The Leadership Team had expected this development and further expects it to level at the target of 25 by the end of the year.

Basis of calculation for non-financial KPIs:

Calculation / Definition	
Customer NPS	Promoters – Detractors based on customer post-transaction surveys
Employee NPS	Promoters – Detractors from internal biannual employee surveys

No material changes occurred in the Customer NPS or eNPS methodologies between 2024 and 2025.

Multitude AG

The Company monitors financial key performance indicators for internal management purposes (see section 2.4 for further details). The indicators below are derived from the statutory separate financial statements of Multitude AG.

EUR '000	2025	2024
Revenue from services	4,519	13,503
Net operating result	689	46,604

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Investments in subsidiaries	232,807	235,179
Total assets	290,971	314,847
Total liabilities	164,113	178,582
Total equity	126,858	136,265

No change in the definitions or calculation methods of the disclosed KPIs occurred between 2024 and 2025.

Non-financial key performance indicators

Management does not track any non-financial key performance indicators in relation to Multitude AG as a standalone company.

4. Report on events after the reporting period

4.1. Fitch affirmed ratings and upgraded SCP

In January 2026, Fitch Ratings affirmed Multitude AG's Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'B+' with a Stable Outlook and upgraded the Group's Standalone Credit Profile (SCP) to 'bb-' from 'b+'. Fitch also upgraded Multitude Bank p.l.c., a subsidiary of Multitude AG, to 'BB-' from 'B+'.

Multitude AG's senior unsecured notes were affirmed at 'B+' with a Recovery Rating of 'RR4', while its subordinated hybrid perpetual capital notes were affirmed at 'B-' with a Recovery Rating of 'RR6'.

4.2. Multitude Capital Oyj placed EUR 70.0 million Perpetual Capital Notes

On 10 March 2026, Multitude AG (the "Issuer"), through its wholly owned subsidiary Multitude Capital Oyj initiated a transaction to issue subordinated perpetual floating rate callable capital notes (the "New Capital Notes") with a framework amount of up to EUR 120.0 million.

The New Capital Notes were issued at 96.00% of their nominal amount and bear interest at a floating rate of 3-month Euribor plus 8.90%. Settlement took place on 23 March 2026. The notes are expected to be listed on a regulated market within four months of issuance and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Open Market within 60 days.

In connection with this issuance, holders of existing notes (ISIN: NO0011037327) were offered to exchange their holdings for the New Capital Notes or to participate in a tender offer at a price of 102.00%. By the end of the tender period on 18 March 2026, valid tenders amounted to EUR 3.3 million. Settlement of the tender offer is expected on or about 26 March 2026. Following completion of the exchange and tender offers, the Group will hold existing notes with an aggregate nominal amount of EUR 27.7 million.

Additionally, holders of the 2021 Multitude AG perpetual bonds were offered the opportunity to exchange their holdings for New Capital Notes (the “Exchange Offer”). Holders representing approximately EUR 19.2 million in nominal amount elected to participate in the Exchange Offer.

The net proceeds from the New Capital Notes issuance are intended to be used primarily for the refinancing of the 2021 Multitude AG perpetual bonds and for general corporate purposes.

5. Report on expected developments, risks and opportunities

5.1. Report on expected developments

5.1.1. Group expected development for 2026

Multitude Group expects continued profitable growth in 2026, with a net profit guidance of EUR 30.0 million, up from a range of EUR 24.0-26.0 million in 2025. Multitude publishes its guidance of financial results measured by net profit (profit after tax) for consolidated Group (capital market guidance). Additionally, the Group communicates other metrics and business targets that are of operational, indicative and supporting nature, i.e. not Capital Market Guidance metrics. For example, the Group communicates operational targets based on EBT (profit before tax) for each business unit.

During its Capital Markets Day in November 2025, the Group has provided visibility on its longer-term outlook, targeting net profit growth of 20% per annum in 2027 and 2028. This target is supported by the Group’s platform-driven business model, the implementation of its three-pillar growth strategy, and a disciplined approach to cost efficiency and risk management. On group level, the Company introduced additional operational targets. Multitude will aim to reach a Cost-to-Income Ratio of 40%, and a Return on Tangible Equity level of 20%+ by 2028.

At the level of Multitude AG as a standalone legal entity, while no operational developments are expected in the traditional sense, the Company continues to play an instrumental role within the Group’s structural and financial ecosystem.

Multitude AG is actively pursuing the Group’s initiative to streamline its corporate structure by reducing the number of non-core subsidiaries, including through disposals and intra-group mergers. In parallel, Multitude AG – through its branch – closely monitors and manages the funding requirements of its subsidiaries, as well as its own liquidity position. Given its responsibilities in providing funding and support, and acting as one of the issuers of the Group’s bonds, any inability to fulfil these obligations could adversely impact both Multitude AG’s solvency and the financial position of the broader Group.

Multitude AG's role as the holding company – particularly in investment management, financing, and the employment of key personnel – remains essential to the execution of the Group's strategy and to its financial stability.

5.1.2. Consumer Banking expected development for 2026

At the Capital Markets Day in November 2025, the Group communicated a three-year target for Consumer Banking of 10% EBT growth (CAGR).

5.1.3. SME Banking expected development for 2026

At the Capital Markets Day in November 2025, the Group outlined a clear 3-year target for the profitability path for SME Banking, targeting a single-digit positive EBT in 2026, followed by EBT growth of 50% per annum thereafter.

5.1.4. Wholesale Banking expected development for 2026

At the Capital Markets Day in November 2025, the Group outlined its 3-year target of 50% EBT growth (CAGR) for Wholesale Banking.

Assumptions and strategic enablers

The 2026 outlook is supported by several structural assumptions:

- All business initiatives should be net profit accretive within 24 months,
- Organisation structured for scalability and cost efficiency,
- Continuous enhancements in underwriting and risk management,
- Targeted investment in AI, automation, and customer experience.

All targets are based on the assumption of a stable operating environment and exclude the impact of extraordinary, non-recurring, or materially disruptive events. Leadership Team's focus remains on executing efficiently across core products, while selectively exploring inorganic opportunities.

5.1.5. Summary of financial targets

Group Net Profit

In 2025, the Group delivered a net profit of EUR 26.6 million, establishing a solid foundation for further growth. For 2026, the Group aims to enhance profitability with a target of EUR 30.0 million, reflecting a planned increase of 12.8%. This ambition underscores a strong commitment to sustained value creation and improved earnings performance at the consolidated level.

Overall assessment by the management

We believe that Multitude Group remains strongly positioned in the international FinTech landscape, thanks to its diversified portfolio across consumer lending, SME financing, and institutional financing and debt solutions, as well as its proven ability to innovate through technology and data. We expect a positive long-term trajectory in the Group's operating results, driven by our scalable digital platform and strategic focus on regulated, capital-efficient growth.

Our strategy aims to enhance automation, deepen customer engagement, and expand selectively across geographies and verticals. Over time, the Group aspires to become a leading European embedded finance and lending infrastructure provider, delivering agile, efficient, and client-centric financial solutions across all its business units.

On this basis, the Leadership Team anticipates a continued strong financial result from operating activities and, in line with prior years, a solid financial position. Overall, it will allow us to reach the anticipated EUR 30.0 million profit in 2026. This statement reflects the Leadership Team's assessment at the time of publication of this combined management report.

5.2. Risk report of Multitude Group

The Group's activities expose the Group to various financial risks, including credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Group aims to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. Multitude takes moderate and calculated risks in conducting its business. The prudent management of risks minimises the probability of unexpected losses and threats to our reputation. Therefore, it can enhance profitability and shareholder value.

The Leadership Team and business unit CEOs monitor operations regularly and are responsible for adequate risk management. Each Leadership Team member bears responsibility for identifying and controlling the risks related to their functions in line with instructions from the Board. The Board is ultimately responsible for, among other things, overseeing the Group's risk management through its Risk Committee. We frequently seek legal and regulatory advice and monitor changes internally that might occur in the countries we operate in, and adjust operations where necessary.

The Group's governance structure comprises three Board Committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee, and the People and Culture Committee. For further information we refer to section 9 Consolidated corporate governance statement.

The Group's risk exposures can be divided into four main categories which are described as follows:

5.2.1. Credit risks (mainly loans to customers and debt investments)

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is the most critical risk for the Group's business, and accordingly, the Group carefully manages its exposure to this risk. Credit exposure arises principally through the Group's lending activities in various European countries, together with the placement of liquidity with banks.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk arising from its exposure to debt investments that include debt investments in bonds and debt investments in securitisation portfolio. Such bonds are principally secured by loan portfolios or real estate which are pledged in favour of the Group and are subject to a number of covenants including predetermined ratios of ageing portfolios and advance rates. Such covenants are monitored on a regular basis by the Group's Risk Management function. Moreover, the Group also has additional collateral for debt investments in the form of cash deposited in its accounts and / or pledged financial instruments or other assets in its favour in respect of each investment.

Credit risk management and measurement

During 2025, economic uncertainty continued due to the ongoing geopolitical tensions arising from the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as the instability in the Middle East. These developments continued to influence global sentiment and energy market dynamics. However, throughout 2025, the sharp inflationary pressures experienced in earlier years eased. Throughout 2025, inflation moderated as energy prices stabilised and global supply chains continued to adjust. In this environment, the European Central Bank ('ECB') began reducing interest rates after the prolonged period of monetary tightening implemented between 2022 and 2024. As inflation moved

closer to its medium-term target, the ECB proceeded with gradual rate cuts, while maintaining a cautious and data driven approach. Concurrently, several governments continued to implement fiscal measures aimed at supporting households and businesses, with policy efforts remained focused on managing energy price volatility supporting vulnerable sectors and sustaining the broader economic recovery.

In view of the above, during financial year 2025, the Group continued to consider macroeconomic forecasting and modelling to assess how the different geographical portfolios are affected by current and projected economic developments. The model considers several parameters, including inflation, unemployment, GDP, interest policy changes and economic sentiment amongst others. Based on the assessments of the outcomes of the modelling process, Multitude continues to undertake strategic decisions to review lending parameters in certain markets where the model indicates unfavourable expectations. This process further assists the Group to manage its credit risk, and by also monitoring other key risk indicators such as customer payment behaviour in different territories, enables agile action where circumstances necessitate the tightening or loosening of underwriting scorecards accordingly.

Loans to customers

The Group's lending activities mainly comprise the granting of unsecured credit products with instalment repayment features, and revolving credit facilities to individual customers and SMEs in specific EU / EEA jurisdictions. The Group grants secured corporate loans via SME Banking and Wholesale Banking business units while consumer products are offered by Consumer Banking business unit. The Group used to offer unsecured short-term Micro Loans but by the end of 2025 it gradually wined down its exposure to them.

All loans to customers are granted based on the outcome of the Group's underwriting process, depending on the loan type, and the rules embedded within the credit policy. Each lending transaction and the related agreement are determined on the strength of an individual credit decision.

Creditworthiness of potential customers is assessed by reference to the calculation of a credit score for each loan application received and based on the customer's specific affordability. The relevant credit score is computed through the application scorecard for first time customers and through the behaviour scorecard for repeat customers. Based on the credit score registered, customers are grouped into risk classes. The respective risk class determines the maximum credit amount allowable for each customer. The scoring model and linked scorecards are monitored by the Risk Management function of the Group. These are applied in all jurisdictions in which the Group operates with specific adaptations at country level taking cognisance of the different characteristics of each market.

The scorecards are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Leadership Team and updated to reflect market trends, political and legislative developments, and economic conditions in the relevant jurisdictions. Prior to generation of internal scores, credit policy checks or underwriting actions are carried out within the loan handling system referring to factors emanating from the Group's credit policy rules. Underwriting generates an internal credit score that updates the scorecard automatically in the loan handling system. The loan is approved for the requested amount if the score supports it. Otherwise, it is approved up to the scored amount.

ECL allowances for Consumer Banking and the unsecured SME portfolios are measured on a collective basis, as these portfolios comprise large volumes of homogeneous exposures that are not individually significant. Secured corporate loans are assessed separately, with ongoing monitoring of payment behaviour, borrower financial performance and collateral values. These

exposures are secured by loan portfolios, real estate and other financial assets pledged to the Group and are subject to covenants.

In addition to the individual assessments described above, Multitude applies collective reserving for its corporate loans issued by the Wholesale Banking business unit. Collective reserves operate as a portfolio-level buffer that is calibrated by asset class and portfolio characteristics and is reviewed and adjusted periodically. A portion of the collective buffer is recognised at deal inception and the remainder is recognised once the facility becomes operational, so that collective reserving complements the individual ECL measured for each exposure.

The Group maintains a formal and robust debt collection process governing the management of past due customer loans. This process is supported by territory-specific operational procedures that define the actions, channels and mechanisms used to pursue outstanding exposures, including the timing of such actions and the allocation of roles and responsibilities. The procedures also specify the extent to which collection activities are performed internally and the stages at which external collection agencies are engaged.

The Group also enters into pre-defined sale arrangements whereby certain past-due exposures are transferred to third parties once specified days-past-due thresholds are met, and any resulting amounts due are recognised as receivables from sold portfolios within other financial assets line item.

The Group's ECL methodology is set out in detail in Note 4.2.4 of the consolidated financial statements. The Group applies internal credit risk grading to assess and monitor expected credit losses, using payment behaviour and other relevant risk indicators to identify deterioration in credit quality. Known borrower information is incorporated at origination, and consumer portfolios are subsequently monitored collectively to track emerging risk trends at cohort level, while corporate loans are assessed individually per counterparty.

Debt investments in bonds

The Group's debt investments consist of secured corporate bonds backed by loan portfolios, real estate and other pledged assets, and supported by additional cash collateral. Credit quality and associated risks are assessed at inception, with covenant compliance monitored regularly by the Risk Management function.

The Group performs periodic assessments of collateral values to determine the expected credit losses, using bond issuer's credit information and supportable valuations to assess the recoverability of each pledged collateral.

In addition to individual collateral assessments, the Group maintains collective reserves for its debt investments, calibrated to asset class and portfolio characteristics and reviewed periodically to complement the individually measured expected credit losses.

The Group has contractual rights to engage external independent auditors to obtain assurance reports in connection to specific credit and financial information supplied by the counterparties, on the basis of which the requirement for expected credit losses is calculated.

Debt investments in securitisation portfolio

The debt investments in securitisation portfolio are made up of notes issued by securitisation vehicles not consolidated into Multitude Group. A portfolio of SME loans in Lithuania is used as security

to the issued notes. In respect of these investments, the Group is the holder of Class A notes, which are senior notes, have a higher credit quality and the highest payment ranking amongst the other creditors. Moreover, the underlying pledged portfolio is also backed by a European Investment Fund ('EIF') guarantee. The Group conducts periodical assessments in relation to the respective portfolio, in order to determine the level of expected credit losses to be recognised. The outcome of such assessments considers the safeguards which are included within the investment covenants.

Cash and cash equivalents

The majority of the Group's cash is held with central banks, including the Central Bank of Malta, Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden), Czech National Bank, and the Bank of Lithuania. The remaining liquidity is maintained with various credit and financial institutions.

The Group uses external credit ratings issued by Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's to assess the credit risk of individual counterparties, applying sovereign ratings to exposures with central banks. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents held by Multitude Bank p.l.c. is further mitigated through treasury policy limits and compliance with the large-exposure requirements of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

Other financial assets

The Group includes loans to related parties, receivables from banks, and receivables from sold portfolios in this line item. Receivables from sold portfolios include financial instruments that were originated and immediately sold, as well as delinquent loans sold via the debt sale agreements. The Group uses external risk grades to reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties, in the same way as for cash and cash equivalents.

5.2.2. Market risks

Market risks arise from open positions in the interest rate and products in foreign currency. They are managed by the Group's Treasury function, in close cooperation with Financial Planning & Analysis (FP&A) team, which is also responsible for the Group's cash flow planning and ensuring the necessary liquidity level for all Group companies.

Foreign currency risk

As part of the treasury risk management policy, Group companies enter into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge material balances (including intercompany) that are not denominated in Euros. In accordance with the policy, the aim is to hedge close to 100% of the net exposures. The policy further requires all Group companies to apply rules of natural hedging and optimally counterbalance significant foreign currency denominated transactions and balances.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's primary foreign exchange transaction exposure arises from monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Danish Krone (DKK), Swedish Krona (SEK), Romanian Leu (RON), Polish Zloty (PLN), Norwegian Krone (NOK), Czech Koruna (CZK), and accordingly, the Group hedges the foreign currency exchange risks arising from the net assets denominated in these currencies.

Interest Rate Risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, which could impact its net interest income and the value of assets and liabilities through its business activities. The main items exposing the Group to the interest rate risk are loans to customers, debt investments, deposits from customers as well as issued debt securities. Currently, the Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk through its floating interest rate financial assets and liabilities, as well as pricing risk arising from the differences in refinancing

periods between its fixed rate financial assets and liabilities. The interest rate risk is regularly measured and the Group aims to apply natural hedging to minimise the exposure to interest fluctuations.

The Group analyses its interest rate exposures on a periodic basis. Various scenarios are simulated considering refinancing, renewal of existing positions and alternative financing. Based on these scenarios, the Group calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift for the assets and liabilities held by Multitude AG, Multitude Capital Oyj and Multitude Bank p.l.c. that constitute the majority of interest-bearing items with floating interest rates. The same interest rate shift is used for each simulation for all currencies. The scenarios are run for items that are subject to daily reference rates.

The Group keeps monitoring the materiality of interest rate risk derived from items recognised in the statement of financial position on a regular basis and aims to incorporate all significant changes of the business model into the assessment. The Group's floating and fixed rate interest-rate position as per the year-end, together with the comparative figures for the previous period, is presented in the following table:

EUR '000	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
31 December 2025				
Loans to customers	314,706	517,338	-	832,044
Debt investments	107,068	-	-	107,068
Deposits from customers	(3,819)	(1,030,640)	-	(1,034,459)
Debt securities	(105,384)	(2,969)	-	(108,353)

EUR '000	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
31 December 2024				
Loans to customers	185,634	464,294	-	649,928
Debt investments	112,554	-	-	112,554
Deposits from customers	(9,910)	(781,574)	(9,321)	(800,805)
Debt securities	(74,031)	(2,819)	-	(76,850)

Floating rate instruments refer to instruments which are tied to maximum 12-month Euribor. Non-interest bearing instruments refer to zero-coupon products.

A sensitivity analysis in respect of interest rate changes is applied to all net floating-rate instruments to which the Group is exposed. These instruments represent the net position arising from floating-rate assets – primarily surplus liquidity placed with banks, loans to customers, and debt investments – and floating-rate liabilities, mainly funding through bonds.

5.2.3. Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group does not have sufficient liquid financial resources to meet obligations associated with financial liabilities settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Group might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stressful circumstances. Transactional liquidity risk is defined as the risk of executing a financial transaction below fair market value or not being able to execute the transaction within a specific period. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and to ensure that it is readily available without endangering its value to avoid uncertainty related to financial distress at all times.

To mitigate potential risks, the Group diversified funding sources beyond its core deposit base. Additionally, the Group has adopted a policy that prioritises liquidity in asset management, monitoring future cash flows at the market level across each operating entity. This oversight is consolidated

centrally by the Group Treasury function. The Group Treasury function diligently tracks rolling forecasts of liquidity requirements, ensuring adequate cash reserves to meet operational needs. The goal is to maintain a comfortable margin for debt facilities and other non-current liabilities, preventing any breaches in debt agreements. Forecasting incorporates debt financing plans, covenant compliance, internal balance sheet ratio targets, regulatory requirements, and applicable currency restrictions. Group Treasury works closely with the Treasury function of Multitude Bank p.l.c. to ensure a coordinated and effective liquidity management framework across the organisation.

On the level of Multitude Bank p.l.c., liquidity risk is managed by the Bank's Treasury function and its ALCO through monitoring of day-to-day funding and liquidity ratios with benchmarking against internal and regulatory requirements. The Bank uses Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to measure liquidity risk. The Bank continuously monitors its asset base growth, its deposit portfolio as well as its liquidity position in order to ensure that all ratios are constantly kept above the minimum regulatory ratio.

Most of the Group's financial liabilities consist of customer deposits and issued bonds with defined contractual maturity. The overarching goal of liquidity risk management is to sustain an adequate level of liquid assets, considering anticipated cash outflows related to customer obligations and other liabilities.

During 2025, no capital market debt instrument or other significant financial obligations fell due for repayment. Multitude expects relevant bond covenant metrics to remain well above required level. This is particularly relevant for net equity ratio as defined in the bond terms and conditions. At year end, buffer is of 3.8% (18.0% required vs. 21.8% current ratio). The successful placement of EUR 25.0 million Tier 2 Notes on the level of Multitude Bank p.l.c. is supporting this.

Multitude Bank p.l.c. registered strong regulatory ratios throughout the 2025 financial year. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio metric, designed to ensure that a bank has sufficient unencumbered high-quality liquid assets ('HQLA' consisting of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value in markets) to meet its liquidity needs in a 30-calendar day liquidity stress scenario was 686.10% as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 1,338.09%).

The Bank is required to maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ("Capital requirements ratio") above a minimum level of 17.68%. The Bank's total capital ratio as at 31 December 2025 was 21.97% (2024: 17.83%). The Bank is also required to maintain a CET 1 ("Common Equity Tier 1") above a minimum level of 14.49%. The Bank's total CET 1 capital ratio as at 31 December 2025 was 16.53% (2024: 15.26%).

The NSFR requires institutions to maintain sufficient stable funding relative to required stable funding and reflects a bank's long-term funding profile (funding with a term of more than a year). It is designed to complement the LCR.

Following the above alignment, the NSFR as at 31 December 2025, as reported by the Bank, stood at 125.39% (2024: 128.61%). As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, and during the respective financial periods, the NSFR was within the regulatory minimum limit prescribed under Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of Council of 20 May 2019.

5.2.4. Operational risks

Legal, regulatory and data protection risks

Operating across more than 17 countries (either offering products or having subsidiary), the

Group is exposed to a range of legal and regulatory risks stemming from diverse legal systems, evolving legislation, and jurisdiction specific compliance requirements. Given the concentration of its operations, Multitude prioritises compliance with the legal frameworks of Malta and Northern European countries. To mitigate these risks, the Group's Legal function manages regulatory, legal and litigation risks in close cooperation with the authorities in the respective countries and relevant stakeholders. This is further supported by a network of local external legal advisors, who provide jurisdiction specific expertise and help ensure compliance with local laws and regulations. Potential or foreseeable changes in applicable laws are analysed on an ongoing basis and any necessary modifications to the Group's operations are implemented proactively. Legal proceedings and potential claims are monitored and managed to reduce litigation exposure. Data protection risks are managed through robust cybersecurity frameworks, regular system audits, and continuous monitoring to prevent unauthorised access, data breaches, and service disruptions. The Group ensures compliance with GDPR and other applicable regulations under the oversight of the Legal function, with privacy-by-design principles embedded into all processes.

IT security risks

The Group's IT function established the framework for safeguarding all information systems, networks, and data assets against unauthorised access, misuse, and cyber threats. It defined clear roles and responsibilities for system users, administrators, and security personnel, ensuring accountability at all levels. The company policy mandates the use of strong authentication, encryption, access controls, and regular software updates across all systems. It includes procedures for regular penetration testing, phishing simulations, incident detection, response, and recovery, supported by regular security awareness training for all employees.

As a provider of online lending, we have high dependence on IT infrastructure, therefore, we adopted a Business Continuity Plan on the level of Multitude Bank to ensure the highest possible reliability in delivering products and services. This is essential to maintaining the trust of customers and the market, as well as meeting contractual obligations. Interruptions to core processes and the unavailability of critical resources pose a significant risk to us and could have wider implications for the financial system. The plan is designed to ensure operational continuity in the event of an emergency and to reduce the risk of service disruptions.

Outsourcing and third-party risks

Multitude relies on third-party providers for certain critical functions such as IT infrastructure, data processing, and debt collection services. This creates exposure to risks related to service interruptions, regulatory non-compliance, data breaches, and substandard performance. To manage these risks, the Group's Procurement function, in cooperation with IT competence centre of the Group, conducts rigorous due diligence before onboarding vendors, establishes detailed contractual obligations including service-level agreements and collects data about third-party performance.

5.2.5. Specific risks in business units

5.2.5.1. Consumer Banking and SME Banking

Exposure to credit risks arises principally from the Group's lending activities. The credit risk is managed by experienced risk teams from the Risk Management function, which manage the Group's scoring system and credit policies. The Risk Management function is also responsible for measuring the payment behaviour of the credit portfolio on a daily, weekly, and monthly basis. This is done through proprietary risk management tools, which assist Group companies in evaluating the customer's payment behaviour. These tools, which are continuously updated and refined, ensure that only customers with a satisfactory credit profile are accepted.

5.2.5.2. Wholesale Banking

The Group is also exposed to credit risk arising from its exposure to debt investments. The debt investments mainly reflect the Group's acquisition of secured bonds. Such bonds are mainly secured either by loan portfolios or real estate, which are pledged in favour of Multitude Bank p.l.c., and are subject to a number of covenants including predetermined ratios of ageing portfolios and advance rates and Loan to Values. Such covenants are monitored regularly by our Leadership Team and the relevant Committees.

5.2.6. ESG risks

The Group recognises the importance of ESG risks and their potential impacts on business strategy, performance, and objectives. Oversight of risk management is provided at Board level by the Group Risk Committee, which covers all material risks. At the functional level, the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for the overall risk management framework and for monitoring the Group's risk profile.

Multitude Bank p.l.c. plays a central role within the Group, with the majority of the Group's income and assets associated with the Bank. Risk management within the Bank, including ESG risks, is therefore subject to a dedicated governance. Multitude Bank operates under its own Risk Management Framework, overseen by the Bank's Risk Committee. The committee ensures that risk policies and controls meet regulatory requirements and best practices and advises the Board on the coordination and prioritisation of risk management matters. The management of ESG risks at both the Group and Bank levels is a collaborative effort. The Group and Bank CROs are supported by the ESG Function in identifying, assessing, and managing ESG risks.

Integration of ESG risks

ESG risks and impacts are integrated into the Group's overall risk management framework and are assessed over short-, medium-, and long-term horizons. This includes climate and environmental (C&E) risks, covering both physical and transition risks, as well as social and governance risks. The Group continues to enhance the integration of the ESG risks into the existing risk management processes to ensure a holistic approach and alignment with its overall risk management strategy.

During the financial year 2025, the ESG team conducted an ESG materiality assessment to evaluate how climate, environmental, social and governance factors may act as risk drivers across the three business units (Consumer Banking, SME Banking and Wholesale Banking) covering traditional risk categories including credit, market, liquidity, operational, reputational and business model risks. The assessment identified relevant transmission channels through which these factors could influence risk exposure. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, ESG team assessed the gross impact of ESG risk drivers and then considered the effectiveness of existing risk mitigation measures to determine residual materiality. No ESG risk driver was assessed as material.

On its level, Multitude Bank p.l.c. manages ESG risks, including climate-related risks, through the following key processes:

Risk Appetite Statement – In the Risk Appetite Statement, the Board and management formally establish a 'tone at the top' to be followed by the Bank's three lines of defence. The Bank expresses a low appetite for ESG risks, Human Rights risks and Climate Transition risks.

Underwriting Process – Since 2023, Multitude Bank p.l.c. has integrated an ESG risk assessment into the analysis of Wholesale Banking clients as part of the secured debt and loan origination process. The assessment covers environmental, social and governance matters. The assessment methodology is continuously enhanced to account for evolving best practices as well as for

stakeholder and regulatory expectations.

The assessment combines an evaluation of the client's inherent ESG exposure with a review of how ESG risks are managed. Exposure is primarily assessed at sector level using external materiality sources and, where relevant, adjusted to reflect the client's business model and countries of operation. Risk management is assessed through a tailored client questionnaire, focusing on the robustness of policies, programmes and performance across environmental, social and governance topics. The outcome determines the client's residual ESG risk.

- Business Continuity Planning – ESG matters are included into the Bank's operational risk management through its Operational Risk Heatmaps, which evaluate the vulnerability of the Bank's critical processes for business continuity in the event of a natural disaster or public safety event.
- Vendor Onboarding Process – The Group conducts an ESG assessment of any vendor arrangement with a total annual spend greater than EUR 50,000 or, if outsourcing, regardless of the value. This comprehensive evaluation includes screening for human rights and environmental incidents throughout the vendors' value chains. Furthermore, it involves a thorough evaluation of the counterparties' policies on the management of ESG issues, including human rights.
- New Product Approval – Since 2022, ESG has become an integral part of the Bank's New Product Approval Policy (NPAP) which follows European Banking Authority Guidelines on Internal Governance. Incorporating ESG considerations into the NPAP process ensures compliance with an appropriate risk approach and effective impact management regarding ESG issues during the early stages of new product development or market entry.

The integration of C&E risks into the risk management framework remains an ongoing focus. Multitude is committed to continuously enhancing its approach to ensure alignment with regulatory developments and emerging best practices.

For further information according to ESG we refer to our ESG report available under: <https://www.multitude.com/investors/results-reports-and-publications/esg-reports> .

5.2.7. Overall assessment of the risk situation

The risk profile of Multitude Group has remained stable throughout the 2025 financial year. All known impacts of geopolitical and macroeconomic developments have been actively monitored and managed. No material changes in the Group's overall risk exposure have been identified. The Group's total risk – across financial, operational, and ESG categories – remains adequately covered by available capital and liquidity buffers. Risk management and internal controls have been continuously strengthened during the year. As of the date of this report, no risks have been identified that would threaten the Group's continued existence or materially impact its financial position or performance.

5.3. Risk report of Multitude AG

5.3.1. Risk management objectives and processes

The primary objective of the Company's risk management is to identify, assess, and manage financial risks in a manner that supports business stability, preserves liquidity, and protects stakeholder interests – particularly bondholders. Risk management aims to ensure that exposures remain within the Company's defined risk appetite while supporting long-term strategic goals.

The Company's risk management is embedded within the Group-wide Treasury and Risk framework. Operational execution is centralised through the Group's Finance organisation, while Multitude AG's Board of Directors provides oversight and strategic direction. The risk management system

covers risks only, not opportunities. The Company is not subject to regulatory capital or liquidity requirements, but it maintains prudent internal risk management aligned with best practices in financial control and bondholder governance.

5.3.2. Risk exposure

In its capacity as a holding and financing company, Multitude AG utilises financial instruments primarily in the form of intra-group loans, and external debt instruments, including senior unsecured bonds, perpetual capital notes, and a third-party corporate loan facility.

The Company does not apply hedge accounting, nor does it engage in the use of derivative financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises primarily from non-collateralised loans to group companies. The counterparties are wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group and are subject to ongoing monitoring of financial performance, cash flows, and capital needs. There is no material credit exposure to third parties.

Liquidity risk

Multitude AG maintains its liquidity through bond issuances and long-term group financing arrangements. The EUR 45.0 million perpetual bonds (accounted as equity in the consolidated financial statements) is the key external instrument.

In addition to external funding, the Company utilises internal borrowings from other Group entities, which represent a significant component of its liquidity profile. As of the reporting date, total intra-group funding liabilities amounted to EUR 107.7 million with maturities aligned to match the Company's long-term financing needs.

Liquidity risk is managed conservatively, with no material maturity mismatches or short-term refinancing pressures. The Company maintains sufficient liquidity buffers to meet all foreseeable obligations and regularly assesses both external market conditions and intra-group funding capacity as part of its liquidity planning process.

5.3.3. Market risks

Interest rate risk

Multitude AG is exposed to interest rate risk primarily due to the use of floating-rate financial instruments linked to 3-month Euribor. This includes intra-group loan receivables and the issued EUR 45.0 million senior unsecured perpetual bonds.

While there is a degree of natural economic offset between assets and liabilities, the Company remains exposed to cash flow volatility from interest rate movements. This exposure is closely monitored to ensure that liquidity remains adequate at all times. Given the Company's strong liquidity position, no material risks of cash shortages exist at the date of this report.

Foreign currency risk

Financial instruments are predominantly denominated in EUR, and any exposures to other currencies are considered not material to the Company's financial position or performance.

5.4. Opportunities report

Multitude Group pursues a forward-looking, yet risk-conscious growth strategy focused on tech-

nological innovation, financial inclusion, and sustainability. The following are key opportunity areas for the year 2026 identified by the Leadership Team and their change comparing to 2025. All statements are made under cautious assumptions and do not represent guaranteed outcomes.

Opportunities are identified through the Group's strategic planning, risk management, and business unit forecasting processes. Where applicable, opportunities are assessed using internally developed models, including scenario planning, customer acquisition cost forecasts, product margin uplift estimates, and ESG scoring tools. Quantitative estimates are used to support strategic decisions, particularly when capital allocation or technology investments are involved.

While no binding financial forecasts are made in this report, the Group aims to provide directional impacts and indicative sizing where internal control processes rely on such quantifications.

5.4.1. Strategic opportunities

Business Model Scalability

The Group operates a modular FinTech growth platform comprising Consumer Banking (Ferratum), SME Banking (CapitalBox), and Wholesale Banking (Multitude Bank), enabling focused growth initiatives and disciplined capital allocation across profitable verticals. Beyond supporting current operations, this platform creates additional opportunities for scalable and capital-efficient expansion, allowing new products, markets, and partnerships to be added without linear increases in cost. Shared infrastructure across business units supports cross-unit monetisation, partnership-led distribution, and the reuse of data, risk, and payment capabilities. As volumes scale, data- and AI-driven models benefit from compounding effects, improving pricing accuracy and risk performance over time, positioning the growth platform as a key driver of diversified revenue growth and improved returns on capital.

Wholesale Banking Development

Launched in 2024, the Wholesale Banking business unit addresses institutional clients such as e-money institutions and smaller banks underserved by traditional established banks and financial institutions. Demand for tailored lending solutions and payment infrastructure indicates further potential for customer onboarding and cross-selling.

Following its launch phase, Wholesale Banking is now fully established as a core business unit within the Group. Having moved beyond initial setup, the unit has demonstrated its ability to originate, execute, and scale tailored lending and payment solutions for institutional clients, including e-money institutions and smaller banks underserved by traditional providers. This transition marks a clear shift from 2024, when Wholesale Banking was still in build-out mode with limited revenue contribution, to a business that now actively supports revenue diversification and reduces reliance on retail products.

Geographic Expansion

In 2025, the Group expanded its Consumer Banking offering in Spain and Malta with a focus on consumer deposit products. These initiatives broaden customer access, strengthen brand presence in key European markets, and support long-term synergies within Consumer Banking through enhanced scale and platform integration.

5.4.2. Technological and digital opportunities

Cybersecurity as a Differentiator

A culture of cybersecurity literacy provides both resilience and a competitive edge in regulated markets. The requirements of DORA are considered in the area of cybersecurity management.

5.4.3. ESG and sustainability opportunities

During 2025, the Group maintained its investment in agricultural lending portfolios established in December 2024, in partnership with HeavyFinance and backed by the European Investment Fund. The investment represents an expansion of the Group's activities and contributes to the diversification of its credit portfolios.

5.4.4. Summary of risks and opportunities

Multitude entered 2025 with a stable risk profile, supported by strong governance and a multi-dimensional risk management system. At the same time, it remains agile in capitalising on opportunities related to FinTech innovation, embedded finance, ESG-driven credit, and partnerships. All opportunity statements are made under prudent assumptions that do not constitute financial forecasts. For a comprehensive overview of opportunities, please refer to the Board of Directors' Report for 2024, where the 2025 opportunities are discussed based on the assumptions applicable at that time.

6. Internal control system and risk management system relevant for the financial reporting process

6.1. Legal foundation and purpose

Multitude AG discloses the key features of its internal control and risk management system (ICRMS) relevant to the financial reporting process. The objective of the ICRMS is to ensure the integrity, accuracy, and compliance of:

- The Group's consolidated financial statements prepared according to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the EU,
- The Company's separate financial statements prepared according to SCO (Swiss Code of Obligation),
- The associated combined management report prepared according to HGB and SCO.

6.2. Responsibilities and governance structure

The Board of Multitude AG is responsible for designing and maintaining an effective internal control system over financial reporting. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors supervises the adequacy and effectiveness of the system, including engagement with Internal Audit function and then external auditors.

The consolidated financial statements include 16 fully consolidated subsidiaries and are prepared under a centralised control model, where the Group Accounting function coordinates application of all relevant policies, procedures, and tools.

6.3. Control environment and procedures

The Group operates a monthly and quarterly reporting cycle, with standardised reporting formats and defined cut-off procedures. Group-wide accounting policies and closing checklists are accessible to all reporting entities. The preparation process for the consolidated financial statements is supported by:

- System-based reconciliations of intercompany balances,
- Dual review of consolidation entries,
- Approval workflows for significant journal entries,
- Automated validation rules in the consolidation software,
- System-generated currency translation, elimination of internal transactions and equity participations.

The consolidation process is centrally executed by the Group Reporting team, which ensures that

the reporting data submitted by subsidiaries is complete, accurate, and in compliance with Group material accounting policies. All manual adjustments at group level are documented, reviewed, and approved before inclusion in the final consolidated financial statements.

The separate financial statements of the Company are prepared on an annual basis, in accordance with Swiss Code of Obligation. To support the year-end process, the Company operates a monthly closing cycle, which ensures that financial information is up-to-date and accurately reflects the Company's financial position and performance throughout the year.

The monthly closing process is governed by defined timelines, standardised formats, and documented accounting procedures. This recurring process provides a structured foundation for the preparation of the annual financial statements.

Key control elements in the preparation process include:

- Review and documentation of significant transactions, ensuring compliance with relevant accounting guidance;
- Manual journal entries are subject to review and approval in accordance with the four-eyes principle, to ensure accuracy and appropriateness of financial adjustments;
- Ongoing reconciliations and analytical reviews are performed to validate account balances and identify anomalies early in the reporting cycle.

The finance team ensures that all adjustments and estimates are supported by appropriate documentation and subject to internal review, thereby maintaining the integrity and reliability of the financial reporting process.

The combined management report is prepared on an annual basis, in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The preparation process follows a clearly defined structure to ensure that all legally required disclosures are complete, accurate, and presented in a clear and comprehensible manner.

To ensure completeness of the report, a dedicated disclosure checklist is used during the preparation process. This checklist reflects the current legal requirements and internal guidelines, and serves as a comprehensive tool to ensure that all relevant topics are addressed.

All disclosures included in the combined management report are subject to review and approval in accordance with the four-eyes principle. This ensures that the content is properly reviewed, validated, and aligned with applicable reporting standards before finalisation.

6.4. Risk management in financial reporting

In accordance with DRS 20 para. K177, Multitude AG and its Group entities maintain structured measures to identify and assess risks that may jeopardise the integrity of the consolidated and separate financial statements or the combined management report.

These measures include:

- Regular risk assessments at both Group and subsidiary level, covering financial reporting processes,
- Mapping of key reporting processes and identification of potential risk points (e.g., complex accounting areas, high-judgement estimates, or manual data entries),
- Ongoing monitoring of changes in business activities, organisational structure, or external regulations that could introduce new reporting risks,

- Engagement with process owners and finance teams to gather input on emerging or unusual transactions,
- Trend and variance analyses to detect anomalies in financial data,
- Review of audit findings and prior incidents to identify recurring risk themes,
- Risk classification and prioritisation based on potential impact and likelihood, ensuring focus on material risks.

Key risks addressed include misstatements due to error or fraud, delays in reporting, and incomplete disclosures. This could result in erroneous judgements of the economic position, reputational damage, a loss of confidence on the part of investors, and penalties. Specific controls applied during 2025 included:

- Double checks of critical events to avoid errors and manipulation,
- Functional separation of duties to avoid conflicts of interest by the organisational separation of executive and controlling activities,
- Centralised tax review and monitoring of uncertain tax positions,
- System-based intercompany reconciliation with automated matching reports and cut-off control checks,
- Review of foreign exchange effects and automated eliminations within the ERP system.

In addition to these, the following risk mitigation actions were in place:

1. Quarterly review of material consolidation adjustments by Group CFO;
2. Validation of subsidiary reporting packages against standard IFRS Accounting Standards templates;
3. Exception reporting to flag overdue, incomplete, or out-of-tolerance submissions;
4. Walkthrough testing of end-to-end consolidation flows;
5. Post-close review of prior period adjustments and root cause analyses;
6. Controls over the introduction of new product lines and assessment of revenue recognition for them;
7. Centralised review of all M&A transactions.

6.5. IT Systems and change controls

Financial reporting is supported by an ERP system, which includes built-in consolidation capabilities. Role-based access rights, audit trails, and data integrity controls are in place. The Group follows defined change management protocols for its ERP system, including testing and formal approvals before deploying updates to system if such are required.

The following specific IT controls and tools were active in 2025:

1. System checks to ensure accuracy and completeness during the transfer of data from source ledgers into its consolidation module;
2. Change log reviews for key consolidation entries and mapping updates;
3. Daily system backups and periodic restoration testing;
4. User access provisioning based on formal request-and-approval workflows;
5. Regular testing of currency translation accuracy and elimination rule consistency in the consolidation module and reconciliation to ERP system;
6. Role-based access rights, audit trails, and data integrity controls are in place.

System users are granted access according to their responsibilities and segregation of duties principles. All changes in master data or posting logic within the ERP system are logged and monitored by the Group Accounting function. All changes in master data or posting logic within the consolidation level are logged and monitored by the Group Reporting function.

6.6. Monitoring

The effectiveness of the financial reporting process is continuously monitored by the Group Accounting and Reporting teams, for separate and consolidated reporting process respectively, under the direct oversight of the Group CFO. The Group CFO regularly reviews key reporting milestones, compliance with closing deadlines, accounting treatment of one-off transactions, consolidation adjustments, and any identified risks related to financial data quality. Key performance indicators are reviewed monthly to ensure consistency and timely submission of reporting packages.

ERP systems logs and exception reports are evaluated to detect anomalies or deviations from expected results. The Group conducts formal variance analyses and validation checks after each reporting cycle and compares results with forecasted budgets on the level of the Group and each reportable segment. Any significant manual consolidation entries are subject to a documented review and approval process. All manual journal entries posted at legal entity level are formally reviewed and approved. Scheduled management reviews of group-level adjustments take place quarterly. Finally, identified issues or delays in data submissions are tracked with follow-up actions assigned to responsible units.

6.7. Limitations and outlook

No internal control system can provide absolute assurance. Multitude AG's internal control system aims to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement. In 2025, we completed a strategic transition from separate accounting and consolidation systems to a unified ERP platform with integrated consolidation capabilities. The new system brought centralised data repository of local and group accounting with seamless consolidation and intercompany eliminations. Building on this foundation, we plan further enhancements in 2026 to tailor the system to the Group's processes and tap into further potential enhancements, including automation of consolidation reviews and workflow-driven validations.

7. Takeover related disclosures

7.1. Subscribed capital

The composition of the subscribed capital pursuant to § 315a sentence 1 Number 1 HGB as at 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 40,189,326 (31 December 2024: EUR 40,189,326). The Company has issued 21,723,960 registered shares with a nominal value of EUR 1.85 each. The registered shares of the Company are issued as simple uncertificated securities within the meaning of the Swiss Code of Obligations (SCO) and are registered as intermediated securities.

7.2. Restrictions concerning voting rights

The Company maintains a share register in which the owners, usufructuaries and nominees of the shares are registered with name, address and nationality (or, in case of legal entities, the registered office). In relation to the Company, only those shareholders, usufructuaries or nominees registered in the Share Register are recognised as such.

Pursuant to Art. 5 para. 3 of Multitude AG's articles of association (the "Articles of Association"), acquirers of shares are, upon request and presentation of evidence of the transfer, registered as shareholder with voting right in the share register if they explicitly declare to hold the shares in their own name and for their own account. Pursuant to Art. 5 para. 4 of the Articles of Association persons, who do not expressly declare in the registration application, to hold the shares on their own account (nominees), shall be registered as shareholders with voting rights in the share register up to a maximum of 3% of the share capital. For any shares in excess of this registration threshold,

nominees shall be registered as shareholders with voting rights in the share register, if the concerned nominee declares the names, addresses, nationalities and shareholdings of such beneficial owners for whose account it holds 0.5% or more of the share capital and if the notification duties according to the Federal Act on Financial Market Infrastructures and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading (as amended from time to time) are met.

Entries in the Share Register may be cancelled retroactively as of the date of the entry, if the registration has been made based on false or misleading information, as further detailed in Art. 5 para. 5 of the Articles of Association. Furthermore, the Articles of Association do not contain any restrictions in terms of registration or voting rights. However, in accordance with Swiss law, Multitude AG may not exercise voting rights attached to its own shares.

7.3. Shareholders with participation of over 10% of total shares

According to § 315a sentence 1 Number 3 HGB, Jorma Jokela is the largest shareholder of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and holds 55.40% of the shares (12,036,035 shares). All information on the largest shareholdings is based on the latest shareholder notifications received. Jorma Jokela directly holds 204,161 shares (0.94%), and indirectly holds 5,773,139 shares (26.57%) through Jokela Capital OÜ and 6,058,735 shares (27.89%) through JT Capital Limited. The shares held by Jokela Capital OÜ and JT Capital Limited are nominee registered.

7.4. Holders of shares with special rights

Each of Multitude AG's registered shares confers the same voting and other rights and there are no shares with special rights, preference rights or particular control powers.

7.5. Type of voting rights when employees hold shares in the capital and do not exercise their control rights directly

There are no special or deviating rules applicable to the exercise of voting rights by employees who hold shares in the Company. Employee shareholders exercise their voting rights in the same manner as any other shareholder, either by personally attending the general meeting or by appointing a proxy, including the independent proxy mandated by the Company.

There are no restrictions, pooling arrangements, or delegated voting structures in place with respect to employee-held shares.

7.6. Statutory provisions and regulations of the articles of association regarding the appointment and dismissal of members of the Executive Management and the Board of Directors

Appointment and Removal of Members of the Board of Directors

Under the applicable laws of Switzerland (Art. 698 of the Swiss Code of Obligations (SCO) and the Articles of Association (Art. 6 no. 2), the general meeting of shareholders of a listed company elects the members of the board of directors and the chairperson of the board of directors individually and annually for a term of office until the end of the following ordinary general meeting of shareholders. Re-election is possible.

Terms of office until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders are mandatory under Swiss law for listed companies. Under the applicable laws of Switzerland (Art. 698 SCO) and the Articles of Association (Art. 6 no. 2), the general meeting has the power to discharge members of the board of directors, and to dismiss the chairperson.

Appointment and Removal of Members of the Executive Management

Executive Management of the Group is defined as members of the Leadership Team.

Under Swiss corporate law, the Board of Directors may – but is not required to – delegate the day-to-day management of a company to a separate executive management body (Art. 716b SCO; see also Art. 13 para. 1 no. 4 and Art. 15 of the Articles of Association). The Board of Directors may also revoke such delegation at any time.

Amendment of the Articles of Association

As a matter of applicable Swiss law (Art. 698 SCO) and the Articles of Association (Art. 6 no. 1), the general meeting generally has the power to amend the articles of association. Under the Articles of Association, such amendments are generally made with the majority of the votes cast excluding blank and invalid votes.

There are a number of resolutions, such as an amendment of the stated corporate purpose of the Company, the introduction of conditional capital and of a capital band and the introduction of shares with preferential voting rights, that require the approval by two-thirds of the voting rights and majority of the par value of the shares represented at such general meeting of shareholders.

Subject to certain requirements, Swiss law (Art. 699b SCO) permits shareholders to submit a proposal to amend the articles of association to be voted on at a general meeting of shareholders.

Pursuant to Swiss law (Art. 653s SCO and Art. 653u para. 4 SCO), the Board of Directors may only amend the Articles of Association in specified and limited instances such as with respect to the implementation of capital increases or capital reduction within a capital band.

7.7. Powers of the Board of Directors to issue or repurchase shares

Issuance of shares:

Under the applicable laws of Switzerland (Art. 653s et seqq. SCO), the Articles of Association may authorise the Board of Directors to change the share capital within a certain range (capital band) for a maximum period of five years. They specify the limits within which the Board of Directors may increase or reduce the share capital.

As at 31 December 2025, as per Art. 3a para. 1 of the Articles of Association, the Company has a capital band between EUR 40,189,326 (lower limit) and EUR 46,217,724.90 (upper limit). Within the capital band, the Board of Directors is authorised to increase the share capital once or several times and in any amounts until 13 May 2030 or until the capital band expires earlier.

Within the scope of its authorisation, the Board of Directors may increase the share capital at its own discretion. In doing so, it may restrict or cancel the subscription rights of existing shareholders for the reasons specified in the Articles of Association and allocate unexercised or withdrawn subscription rights elsewhere. After each increase, the Board of Directors shall issue the necessary declarations and amend the Articles of Association accordingly.

Repurchase of shares:

Pursuant to Swiss law, the Board of Directors is authorised to acquire treasury shares, provided that freely distributable capital and capital reserves in an amount equal to the acquisition value are available (Art. 659 para. 1 SCO). The acquisition of treasury shares is limited to 10 percent of the registered share capital (Art. 659 para. 2 SCO). The cancellation of repurchased shares requires a

reduction in capital. According to the applicable Swiss law (Art. 653s et seq. SCO), the Company's Articles of Association may authorise the Board of Directors to amend the share capital within a certain range (capital band) for a maximum period of five years. However, the applicable Articles of Association (Art. 3a) grant the Board of Directors the authority to increase capital but not to reduce it (one-sided capital band). Consequently, to implement a reduction in capital, an amendment to the Articles of Association and thus a resolution by the general meeting of shareholders is required (Art. 698 CO and Art. 6 para. 1 of the Articles of Association).

7.8. Essential agreements of Multitude that are subject to the condition of a change of control as a result of a takeover offer

Multitude AG is a party to several essential financing agreements that include change of control provisions, as defined in § 315a sentence 1 no. 8 HGB. These provisions could have material economic consequences for the Group in the event of a takeover offer resulting in a change of control.

Perpetual bond (Multitude AG, 2021)

Pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the EUR 50.0 million subordinated perpetual floating rate callable capital notes (ISIN: NO0011037327) issued by Multitude AG (formerly Multitude SE) in 2021, a Change of Control Event entitles the bondholder to request an early redemption of their bonds.

In the event that any person or entity acquires control of the Company, each bondholder has the right to require Multitude AG to redeem their bonds at:

- 101% of the nominal amount plus any accrued but unpaid interest, if the redemption occurs prior to the Step-up Date; and
- 100% of the nominal amount plus any accrued but unpaid interest, if the redemption occurs on or after the Step-up Date.

Senior unsecured bond (Multitude Capital Oyj, 2024)

Multitude AG also acts as guarantor for the EUR 150.0 million senior unsecured callable floating rate bonds issued by its subsidiary, Multitude Capital Oyj in June 2024 (ISIN: NO0013259747). As at 31 December 2025, the nominal amount of these bonds that was outstanding and held by third parties totalled EUR 83.6 million. The Terms and Conditions of these bonds define a Change of Control Event as the occurrence of an event or series of events whereby:

- a. in the case of the Issuer, Multitude AG (Guarantor) ceases to own 100% of the votes and shares in the Multitude Capital Oyj (Issuer); and
- b. in the case of the Guarantor, one or more persons, not being Jorma Jokela, acting together acquire control over the Guarantor and where "control" means:
 - acquiring or controlling, directly or indirectly, more than 50 per cent. of the voting shares of the Guarantor, or
 - the right to, directly or indirectly, appoint or remove the whole or a majority of the directors of the board of directors of the Guarantor.

Upon occurrence of such event, each bondholder is entitled to request repurchase of their bonds at 101% of nominal value plus accrued interest, within a 60-business day window following notice of the event.

These clauses grant investors a right, but not an obligation, to exit their investment, which could:

- Trigger significant early liquidity needs at Group level if exercised at scale,

- Affect Group financial flexibility and refinancing conditions,
- Influence the strategic feasibility of any unsolicited takeover, due to embedded cost escalation.

There are no other agreements that include change of control clauses within the scope of § 315a sentence 1 no. 8 HGB. Multitude AG monitors all such provisions at Group level through its Treasury and Legal functions.

7.9. Compensation agreements of Multitude with the members of the Board of Directors or employees in the event of a takeover offer

Under the applicable laws of Switzerland, compensation in the form of severance payments that are contractually agreed or provided for in the Articles of Incorporation for current and former members of the board of directors, the executive board, and any advisory board or for persons closely related to them is not permitted (Art. 735c no. 1 SCO). Compensation owed until the end of a contractually agreed notice period (such notice period not exceeding 12 months) is not considered severance payments. Exempt from the ban are severance payments that are required by law.

Pursuant to Swiss law, compensation for current and former members of the board of directors, the executive board, and any advisory board or for persons closely associated with them on the basis of a non-competition clause that exceeds the average compensation for the last three fiscal years or on the basis of a non-competition clause that is not justified by business reasons is also not permitted (Art. 735c no. 2 SCO and Art. 21 para. 3 of the Articles of Association). The Company or companies controlled by it may enter into non-compete agreements with members of the executive board for a term of up to three years following termination of their employment agreement (Art. 21 para. 3 of the Articles of Association).

Board Members, members of the Leadership Team, delegates, and other members of the senior leadership do not receive any special benefits in the event of a change of control of the Company.

8. Disclosures concerning the acquisition of own shares

In the 2025 financial year, Multitude AG successfully completed its 2024 share buyback programme in full compliance with Section 71(1) no. 8 of the German Stock Corporation Act (AktG), Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (Market Abuse Regulation – MAR), and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1052. All repurchase transactions were executed under the authorisation granted by the Annual General Meeting held on 25 April 2024 and were carried out exclusively via public trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Prime Standard). No new share buyback programme was initiated during the 2025 financial year.

Share Buyback Programme (November 2024 – April 2025)

On 14 November 2024, the Board authorised a third buyback programme for the 2024 financial year, covering a maximum of 200,000 shares, with a ceiling of EUR 1,000,000. This programme was designed to support long-term incentive arrangements and provide strategic flexibility. The buyback commenced on 19 November 2024 and continued until 16 April 2025. During this period, a total of 199,173 shares were repurchased at an aggregate cost of EUR 999,997.80.

The daily share buybacks were disclosed in accordance with transparency obligations, and detailed transaction summaries were made publicly available. The shares were repurchased at prevailing

market prices and are held as treasury shares. These shares may be utilised, cancelled, or reissued in line with future decisions of the Board of Directors and shareholder authorisations.

The share buyback programme had no impact on the Group's profit or loss. In accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, the repurchased shares are presented as a deduction from equity.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group held 311,820 treasury shares at an aggregate cost of EUR 1,603,486.03. There were no reissuances of treasury shares during the year.

9. Consolidated corporate governance statement

9.1. General governance principles

The Corporate Governance Statement of Multitude AG for the financial year 2025 is published separately and made publicly accessible in accordance with applicable corporate reporting obligations.

It is available on the Company's website at the following address:

<https://www.multitude.com/investors/corporate-governance/corporate-governance-statement>

9.2. Declaration of Compliance by the Executive Management and the Board of Directors

As a Swiss stock corporation with its registered office in Switzerland, Multitude AG is not subject to § 161 German Stock Corporation Act ("AktG") and is therefore not required to issue a Declaration of Compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code.

Nevertheless, Multitude AG is committed to internationally recognised standards of good corporate governance and aligns its governance practices with applicable Swiss law and relevant capital market expectations in Germany.

9.3. Remuneration of the Executive Management and the Board of Directors

As a Swiss stock corporation with its registered office in Switzerland, Multitude AG is not subject to § 162 AktG and is therefore not required to prepare a remuneration report under German law.

However, in accordance with the requirements set out in Articles 734 to 734f of the Swiss Code of Obligations (SCO), the Remuneration Report for the financial year 2025, including the auditor's report on the content of the report, has been made publicly accessible on Multitude AG's corporate website:

<https://www.multitude.com/investors/results-reports-and-publications/2025>

10. Non-financial statement

A separate report on the topic of sustainability is published on the Multitude's on page 19 of Part 1 – Annual Review or website at:

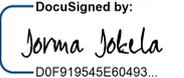
<https://www.multitude.com/investors/results-reports-and-publications/esg-reports>

Approval of the Combined Management Report

We hereby approve the combined management report of Multitude AG and Multitude Group for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the combined management report gives a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of Multitude AG and Multitude Group, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of Multitude AG and Multitude Group.

Zug, 25 March 2026

Ari Tiukkanen	 Signed by: 096ECD87AF9B4E5... DocuSigned by:	Chairman of the Board
Jorma Jokela	 D0F919545E60493... Signed by:	Member of the Board
Lea Liigus	 148BF671E0C6403... Signed by:	Member of the Board
Marion Khüny	 3219F9365D89462... Signed by:	Member of the Board
Mika Ståhlberg	 A74D1310D33C408...	Member of the Board

Consolidated financial statements for 2025 (audited)

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

EUR '000	Notes	2025	2024
Interest income	7	241,934	261,100
Interest expense	7	(44,446)	(40,857)
Net interest income		197,488	220,243
Fee and commission income	8	14,960	2,612
Fee and commission expense	8	(1,727)	(526)
Net fee and commission income		13,233	2,086
Fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)	9	(2,303)	(3,529)
Other income	10	3,348	262
Share of results of associates	5.2	3,007	(93)
Net operating income		214,773	218,969
Operating expenses:			
Impairment loss on loans to customers	4.2, 11	(81,571)	(96,390)
Personnel expense	11	(38,786)	(37,609)
General and administrative expense	11	(37,326)	(35,641)
Depreciation and amortisation	11, 17-19	(13,493)	(12,475)
Selling and marketing expense	11	(12,508)	(13,591)
Other expense	10	(301)	(19)
Profit before income taxes		30,788	23,244
Income tax expense	12	(4,140)	(3,010)
Profit for the period		26,648	20,234
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		26,648	20,234
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share, EUR	13	1.09	0.66
Diluted earnings per share, EUR	13	1.04	0.65

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

EUR '000	2025	2024
Profit for the period	26,648	20,234
Other comprehensive income / (loss):		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	1,978	(8)
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve to profit or loss on disposal of subsidiaries (Note 5.1)	(718)	-
Total other comprehensive income / (loss)	1,260	(8)
Total comprehensive income for the period	27,908	20,226
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent company	27,908	20,226
Non-controlling interests	-	-

Consolidated statement of financial position

EUR '000	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2.5	304,177	249,458
Derivative financial assets	15	637	53
Loans to customers	4.2.6, 15	832,044	649,928
Debt investments	4.2.7, 15	107,068	112,554
Other financial assets	4.2.8, 15	60,598	27,104
Current tax assets		772	1,437
Prepaid expenses and other assets	16	4,697	2,514
Intangible assets	17	35,256	32,916
Right-of-use assets	18	3,923	4,948
Property and equipment	19	2,748	2,606
Investments in associates	5.2	29,198	9,209
Deferred tax assets	12	4,468	6,004
Total assets		1,385,586	1,098,731
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Liabilities:			
Derivative financial liabilities	20	470	735
Deposits from customers	20	1,034,459	800,805
Current tax liabilities		2,443	1,125
Debt securities	20	108,353	76,850
Lease liabilities	20	4,102	5,138
Other financial liabilities	20	21,819	14,168
Other liabilities	21	5,972	4,960
Deferred tax liabilities	12	-	1,197
Total liabilities		1,177,618	904,978
Equity:			
Share capital	22	40,189	40,189
Treasury shares	22	(1,603)	(946)
Retained earnings		111,828	98,216
Unrestricted equity reserve	22	14,653	14,653
Translation differences	4.3.1.2	(2,130)	(3,390)
Other reserves	22	31	31
Total equity attributable to the owners of the parent company		162,968	148,753
Perpetual bonds	4.5, 22	45,000	45,000
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total equity		207,968	193,753
Total equity and liabilities		1,385,586	1,098,731

Consolidated statement of cash flows

EUR '000	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the period		26,648	20,234
Adjustments for:			
Impairment loss on loans to customers	4.2, 11	81,571	96,390
Depreciation and amortisation	11, 17-19	13,493	12,475
Net interest income	7	(197,488)	(220,243)
Fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)	9	2,303	3,529
Income tax expense	12	4,140	3,011
Other adjustments	25	(5,120)	671
Changes in operating assets:			
Increase (-) in gross loans to customers		(262,085)	(169,807)
Decrease (+) / Increase (-) in debt investments		4,955	(50,807)
Increase (-) in derivative financial instruments (net)		(3,768)	(4,342)
Increase (-) in other assets		(38,958)	(7,537)
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Increase (+) in deposits from customers		223,324	68,455
Increase (+) in other liabilities		25,535	5,930
Interest paid		(41,749)	(36,391)
Interest received		234,613	255,349
Income taxes refund / (paid)		475	(1,774)
Net cash flows from operating activities		67,889	(24,857)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of tangible assets		(852)	(494)
Purchase of intangible assets		(13,211)	(12,233)
Sale of tangible assets		70	-
Purchase of investments in associate	5.2	(19,605)	(8,212)
Dividends received from associate	5.2	3,958	-
Disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed of	5.1	3,194	-
Purchase of business	5.3	-	(527)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		(26,446)	(21,466)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of perpetual bonds interests		(5,128)	(6,091)
Dividends paid	23	(9,421)	(4,116)
Proceeds from debt securities	25	30,703	73,510
Repayment of debt securities	25	-	(47,825)
Repayment of lease liabilities	18, 25	(2,469)	(2,398)
Purchase of treasury shares	22	(657)	(928)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities		13,028	12,152
Cash and cash equivalents, as at 1 January	15	249,458	283,712
Exchange gains / (losses) on cash and cash equivalents		248	(83)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		54,471	(34,171)
Cash and cash equivalents, as at 31 December	15	304,177	249,458

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

EUR '000	Share capital	Trea- sury shares	Retained earnings	Perpetual bonds	Unrestrict- ed equity reserve	Translation differences	Other reserves	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
As at 1 January 2024	40,134	(103)	87,258	45,000	14,708	(3,382)	31	-	183,646
Comprehensive income									
Profit for the period	-	-	20,234	-	-	-	-	-	20,234
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	(8)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	20,234	-	-	(8)	-	-	20,226
Transactions with owners:									
Perpetual bonds interests payments (net of tax)	-	-	(5,968)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,968)
Issue of treasury shares under share-based payment plans (Note 22)	-	85	(85)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments (Note 24)	-	-	893	-	-	-	-	-	893
Dividend distribution (Note 23)	-	-	(4,116)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,116)
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 22)	-	(928)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(928)
Increase in share capital (Note 22)	56	-	-	-	(56)	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners	56	(843)	(9,276)	-	(56)	-	-	-	(10,119)
As at 31 December 2024	40,189	(946)	98,216	45,000	14,653	(3,390)	31	-	193,753
As at 1 January 2025	40,189	(946)	98,216	45,000	14,653	(3,390)	31	-	193,753
Comprehensive income									
Profit for the period	-	-	26,648	-	-	-	-	-	26,648
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	1,978	-	-	1,978
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve to profit or loss on disposal of subsidiaries (Note 5.1)	-	-	-	-	-	(718)	-	-	(718)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	26,648	-	-	1,260	-	-	27,908
Transactions with owners:									
Perpetual bonds interests payments (net of tax)	-	-	(3,386)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,386)
Share-based payments (Note 24)	-	-	(229)	-	-	-	-	-	(229)
Dividend distribution (Note 23)	-	-	(9,421)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,421)
Purchase of treasury shares (Note 22)	-	(657)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(657)
Total transactions with owners	-	(657)	(13,036)	-	-	-	-	-	(13,693)
As at 31 December 2025	40,189	(1,603)	111,828	45,000	14,653	(2,130)	31	-	207,968

Notes to consolidated financial statements

1. General information

In this report, “Multitude,” “the Group,” “company,” and “we” are used interchangeably. Multitude is a listed European FinTech company offering digital lending and online banking services to consumers, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), as well as secured debt and payment solutions for mid-sized to larger corporations, and other FinTechs. Our business model caters to customer groups that are not considered by other market participants. This gives us a strategic advantage and opens up access to financial services for these customer groups. We provide services through three business units supported by our growth platform. The parent company, Multitude AG (registration number CHE-445.352.012), was established in 2005. Up until 30 June 2024, its registered address was located at Ratamestarinkatu 11 A, 00520 Helsinki, Finland. From 1 July 2024 until 30 December 2024, its registered address was located at ST Business Centre 120, The Strand, Gzira, Malta. Since 30 December 2024, it is registered in Switzerland at Grafenauweg 8, 6300 Zug, Switzerland. The relocation was initiated to simplify burdensome administrative processes in connection with registration of shares and execution of voting rights.

Multitude AG is listed on the Prime Standard of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Previously, it was traded under the ticker symbol “FRU”. As at 30 June 2024, Multitude AG’s ticker symbol was changed to “E4I” and on 30 December 2024 to “MULT”. The Group includes Multitude Bank p.l.c., licensed by the Malta Financial Services Authority (MFSA), which is a significant Group company, and allows it to provide financial services and products to the European Economic Area.

On 25 March 2026, Multitude AG’s Board of Directors authorised the Group’s consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 for issuance and filing.

1.1 Significant changes in the current reporting period

The financial position and performance of the Group were influenced by the following events and transactions during the reporting period:

Placing of EUR 25.0 million floating rate callable Tier 2 Notes

In March 2025, Multitude Bank p.l.c. successfully issued EUR 25.0 million Floating Rate Callable Tier 2 Notes Due 2035 (ISIN: DE000A4D58U2).

Transactions related to Lea Bank AB

During the period, the Group acquired an additional 19.78% stake, increasing its total ownership to 29.68% as at 31 December 2025. Refer to Note 5.2 for details.

Annual General Meeting (AGM) 2025

On 13 May 2025, Multitude AG held its AGM in Zurich, where shareholders approved the 2024 financial statements and a dividend of EUR 0.44 per share, consisting of EUR 0.24 per share in line with the target dividend payout ratio and an extraordinary dividend of EUR 0.20 per share.



The dividend was paid on 19 May 2025. Additionally, shareholders approved the introduction of a capital band, permitting share capital adjustments within a range of EUR 40.2 million to EUR 46.2 million until 2030.

Changes in Group Companies

Information on changes in the Group's composition is disclosed in Note 5.

Leadership Changes

CEO: Effective 1 January 2025, Mr Antti Kumpulainen was appointed CEO of Multitude Group, in addition to his role as CEO of Multitude Bank p.l.c. He succeeded company founder and Group CEO Mr Jorma Jokela, who stepped down at the end of 2024 and remains a member of the Boards of Multitude AG and Multitude Bank p.l.c.

Risk: Dr Clemens Krause retired as Chief Risk Officer on 31 March 2025 and continues as a member of the Board of Multitude Bank p.l.c. He was succeeded by Mr Adam Jezierski, appointed Chief Credit Risk Officer and joining the Leadership Team on 3 February 2025.

Investor Relations & Treasury: Mr Lasse Mäkelä stepped down from the Leadership Team. Mr Adam Hansson Tønning was appointed Head of Investor Relations and Treasury.

Board changes: Mr Goutam Challagalla stepped down from the Board of Multitude AG on 1 February 2025. Ms Kristiina Leppänen did not stand for re election at the AGM on 13 May 2025; Mr Mika Ståhlberg was elected to the Board at the same AGM.

2. Basis of preparation and accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

2.1.1 Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature: IFRS Accounting Standards, IAS® Standards, Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC® Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC® Interpretations).

2.1.2 Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments and contingent consideration which are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

2.1.3 Presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousand Euros (EUR '000). Figures in the financial statements, including subtotals and totals, may not sum up precisely due to rounding.

2.1.4 Going concern

The Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position in order of liquidity based on Multitude's intention and perceived ability to recover / settle the majority of assets / liabilities of the corresponding financial statement line item. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 14.

2.3 New standards, interpretations and amendments

This Note provides a summary of (a) new standards and amendments that are effective for the first time for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2025 (i.e. year ended 31 December 2025), (b) IFRS Interpretations Committee agenda decisions issued in 2025 and (c) forthcoming requirements, being standards and amendments that will become effective on or after 1 January 2026.

(a) New standards and amendments – applicable 1 January 2025

The following amendment applies for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2025:

Title	Key requirements if relevant
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	Not relevant. Multitude does not operate in countries with foreign currencies that lack exchangeability to the presentation currency of the Group.

(b) IFRS Interpretations Committee agenda decisions issued in 2025, the following agenda decisions were issued but not relevant for the preparation of 2025 annual report.

The date issued refers to the date of approval by the IASB as per the IASB's website.

Date issued	Topic
3 February 2025	Classification of Cash Flows related to Variation Margin Calls on "Collateralised-to-Market" Contracts (IAS 7)
11 April 2025	Recognition of Revenue from Tuition Fees (IFRS 15)
11 April 2025	Recognition of Intangible Assets from Climate-related Expenditure (IAS 38)
11 April 2025	Guarantees Issued on Obligations of Other Entities
28 July 2025	Assessing Indicators of Hyperinflationary Economies (IAS 29)

(c) Forthcoming requirements

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements but are mandatory for the Multitude's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Group has not early adopted these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as adopted by the EU and the Leadership Team is of the opinion that there are no requirements which will have a material impact on the Group's financial statements in the period of initial application, other than what is described below.

The following standards and amendments had been issued but were not mandatory for annual reporting period ending on 31 December 2025.

Title	Key requirements if relevant	Effective Date
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	Not relevant. Multitude does not have contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity.	1 January 2026
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	<p>1. Derecognition of Financial Liabilities (IFRS 9) Electronic Transfers: Relevant. Allows entities to derecognise a financial liability settled through electronic payment systems before the settlement date if certain specific criteria are met. The option must be applied consistently to all such transactions.</p> <p>2. Classification of Financial Assets (IFRS 9) Basic Lending Arrangement: Relevant. Provides guidance on assessing whether contractual cash flows align with a basic lending arrangement, with added examples for clarity. Non-Recourse Features: Relevant. Clarifies that a financial asset has non-recourse features if cash flows are limited to those generated by specific assets. Contractually Linked Instruments: Not relevant. Multitude does not have performance-linked contractual arrangements.</p> <p>3. Disclosure Requirements (IFRS 7) Equity Investments at Fair Value. Not relevant because Multitude does not have equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss. Contingent Contractual Terms: Relevant. Mandates disclosure of contractual terms that could alter cash flows based on contingent events, covering financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost or fair value.</p>	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	Relevant. Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 introduces narrow-scope amendments intended to clarify wording, correct minor inconsistencies, and remove outdated references across several IFRS Accounting Standards. While the amendments do not introduce new accounting policies, they improve consistency and application in practice. For Multitude, the most relevant impacts relate to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9, where clarifications on derecognition, transaction price references, and disclosure guidance may affect financial instruments disclosures and documentation, given the Group's lending and financing activities. Amendments to IAS 7 improve clarity in cash flow presentation terminology, supporting consistent reporting across entities. Changes to IFRS 10 refine judgement around de facto agents, which may be relevant for assessing control in structured arrangements or partnerships. Overall, the amendments enhance clarity and comparability without materially affecting recognition or measurement.	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	Relevant. IFRS 18 introduces mandatory subtotals, such as "operating profit," to improve clarity in financial performance reporting. It requires classification of income and expenses into specific categories like operating, investing, and financing. Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) must be clearly labelled, reconciled with IFRS measures, and explained for their usefulness. Comparative information for all reported amounts must be provided, with explanations for any changes. The standard emphasises proper aggregation and disaggregation to ensure meaningful and clear financial statements. Finally, IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 while retaining its key principles. The IFRS 18 is expected to have a material impact on the future financial statements of the Group, introducing significant changes to the presentation and disclosure of income and other financial elements within the primary statements.	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures and its amendments	Not relevant. Multitude, as a group of companies that prepares a comprehensive set of consolidated financial statements, is not impacted by the changes in IFRS 19, as it is not a subsidiary of another entity.	1 January 2027

The Group is actively working on assessing and implementing all forthcoming IFRS Accounting Standards (specifically IFRS 18 that will have significant impact on presentation of financial statements). We are conducting detailed analyses to evaluate the implications of these standards on our financial reporting processes and developing comprehensive implementation plans. The Group remains committed to ensuring full compliance with all applicable IFRS requirements by the respective effective dates and will continue to monitor guidance and updates to be fully prepared for their adoption.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies

2.4.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company's financial statements and each of those companies over which the parent company or another Group company exercises control. Control over an entity exists when the Group is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and can affect those returns through its power over the entity.

When the Group has less than a majority of voting or similar rights in an entity, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over that entity, including contractual arrangements, voting rights and potential voting rights, relevant activities, how decisions about those activities are made, and whether the Group can direct those activities. The Group reassesses whether it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate changes to the control elements.

Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

When assessing whether to consolidate an entity, the Group evaluates a range of factors, namely:

- Purpose and design of the entity;
- Relevant activities and how these are determined;
- Whether the Group's rights result in the ability to direct the relevant activities;
- Whether the Group has exposure or rights to variable returns;
- Whether the Group can use its power to affect the amount of its returns.

Where voting rights are relevant, the Group is deemed to have control where it holds, directly or indirectly, more than half of the voting rights over an entity unless there is evidence that another investor has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities unilaterally. Potential voting rights deemed to be substantive are also considered when assessing control.

Likewise, the Group also assesses the existence of control where it does not control the majority of the voting power but has the practical ability to unilaterally direct the relevant activities. This may arise in circumstances where the size and dispersion of the shareholders' holdings give the Group the power to direct the activities of the investee.

All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated upon consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transactions provide evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Consistent accounting policies are applied throughout the Group for consolidation purposes.

At the date that control of a subsidiary is lost, the Group:

- a) derecognises the assets (including attributable goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts;
- b) derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests in the former subsidiary;
- c) recognises the fair value of the consideration received and any distribution of the shares of the subsidiary;
- d) recognises any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value;
- e) reclassifies to profit or loss, or transfer directly to retained earnings, the amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary, and
- f) recognises any resulting difference of the above items as a gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

There are no material non-controlling interests and all subsidiaries are fully consolidated. Except for the insignificant portion attributable to the non-controlling interests, all profit after tax is attributable to the owners of Multitude AG.

On the other hand, the Group also assesses significant influence over other entities (including cases when ownership share is below 20.0% and presence of other indicators of significant influence). Multitude assesses the presence of other indicators of significant influence for each investment, including participation in policy-making, material transaction, or representation on the investee's board. When existence of significant influence can be clearly demonstrated, Multitude considers such entities as associates. Investment in associate is accounted for using equity method, after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated statement financial position.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Where the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where an associate's accounting policies differ from those of the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, adjustments are made to make the associate's accounting policies conform to those of the Group.

The carrying amount of equity-accounted investments is tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in Note 2.4.25.

2.4.2 Functional and presentation currency

The items included in the financial statements of each of the Group companies are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (the "functional currency").

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of Group companies, whose functional currency is other than EUR, are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the end

of the reporting period. The income and expenses of these companies are translated into EUR at the historical exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising from translation for consolidation are recognised as translation differences in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.4.3 Segment reporting

The Group defines operating and reportable segments as business units (Note 6). Operating segments are reported in a manner that is consistent with the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM is defined as Group Chief Executive Officer (CEO) supported by business unit CEOs. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments. The Group's operating and reportable segments comprise 100% of the Group's external income.

For the purposes of this annual report, geographical regions are categorised as follows: Eastern Europe includes Croatia, Poland, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Western Europe comprises Germany, Spain, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, and Cyprus. Northern Europe consists of Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. The "Other" category includes India, Canada, and the Philippines.

2.4.4 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred towards the former owners of the acquired entity or business, equity instruments issued by the Group, the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which the costs are incurred, and the related services are received, except for costs directly attributable to the issuance of equity instruments that are accounted for as a deduction from equity.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or as a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous interest held over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

2.4.5 Recognition of interest income / expense and effective interest rate

The Group recognises interest income and interest expense by applying the effective interest method. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts projected future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the EIR for financial instruments, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but not expected credit losses. The EIR, and consequently the gross carrying amount of the financial asset / amortised cost of the financial liability, is determined by considering transaction costs, any discount or premium on the acquisition of the financial asset / liability, as well as fees and costs integral to the EIR. The EIR calculation accommodates the potential impact of other product life cycle characteristics including early repayments, extension, call, and similar options, as well as penalty charges.

If revisions to the expected cash flows of fixed-rate financial assets or liabilities occur for reasons other than credit risk, the changes to future contractual cash flows are discounted at the original EIR, resulting in an adjustment to the carrying amount. The difference with the previous carrying amount is recorded as a positive or negative adjustment to the financial asset's or liability's carrying amount in the consolidated statement of financial position, with a corresponding increase or decrease in interest income / expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

In the case of floating-rate financial instruments, periodic re-estimation of cash flows to reflect market interest rate movements also impacts the effective interest rate. However, when these instruments were initially recognised at an amount equal to the principal, re-estimating future interest payments does not significantly affect the carrying amount of the asset or liability.

The Group computes interest income on financial assets, excluding those considered credit-impaired, by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired (and is therefore categorised as 'Stage 3'), the Group calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the Group reverts to calculating interest income on a gross carrying amount.

2.4.6 Recognition of fee and commission income / expense

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral part of the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the EIR calculation and treated as part of EIR (Note 2.4.5). Fee and commission income that is not considered an integral part of the EIR on financial assets is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The Group applies the five-step revenue recognition model to the recognition of fee and commission income, under which income must be recognised when control of goods and services is transferred, hence the contractual performance obligations to the customer have been satisfied.

The Group follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer;
2. Identifying the performance obligations;
3. Determining the transaction price;
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and then
5. Recognising income when / as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

After a contract with a customer has been identified in the first step, the second step is to identify the performance obligation – or a series of distinct performance obligations – provided to

the customer. The Group must examine whether the service is capable of being distinct and is actually distinct within the context of the contract. A promised service is distinct if the customer can benefit from the service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer, and the promise to transfer the service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. The amount of income is measured on the basis of the contractually agreed transaction price for the performance obligation defined in the contract. If a contract includes a variable consideration, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised services to a customer. Income is recognised in profit or loss when the identified performance obligation has been satisfied.

Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for providing the services. These fees comprise brokerage fees, for which the Group does not retain any risks and rewards associated with the underlying brokered financial assets as well as loan servicing fees earned for providing support services to external parties engaged in financial services.

Fee and commission expenses relate to directly attributable costs incurred in the same period when related income is earned.

2.4.7 Fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses

2.4.7.1 Recognition of fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses

Within this line item, the Group reports unrealised and realised foreign exchange gains and losses on the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates and gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, as well as all gains and losses arising from fluctuations in fair value of derivatives and contingent consideration arising from the disposal of subsidiaries. Gains and losses arising from fluctuations in the fair value of the derivatives are generated from foreign currency forward contracts. A detailed breakdown of this line item is presented in Note 9.

2.4.7.2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the individual transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

2.4.8 Personnel expense

Short-term obligations:

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, social security costs, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period, and they are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. These liabilities are presented under other liabilities (Note 2.4.20) line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Post-employment plans:

The Group companies have various post-employment benefits plans that follow local regulations and practices in the countries in which they operate. Group companies' pension plans are defined contribution plans that employees and relevant Group companies fund through pension insurance contracts, local government retirement schemes, and other external post-employment retirement

plan arrangements, where the Group does not retain or incur any additional legal or constructive obligations on top of its obligations to make contributions to such plans. These contributions are recognised as part of personnel expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period they are incurred.

Share-based payments:

The Group's share-based payments granted are classified as equity-settled share-based payment transactions. They are booked as personnel expense and as increases in equity based on the grant date fair value of the shares granted. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, when all of the specified vesting conditions are satisfied.

At the end of reporting each period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of shares expected to vest based on the vesting and service conditions. The Group recognises the impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. The cancellation of a share-based payment arrangement (other than a grant cancelled by forfeiture when the vesting conditions are not satisfied) is accounted for as an acceleration of vesting, and the Group recognises immediately the amount that would have been settled with employees at the end of the original vesting period.

2.4.9 Other income and expense

Gains and losses not arising from the Group's ordinary course of business, such as those arising from disposal of subsidiaries, sale and disposal of non-current assets, among others, are recognised under other income / other expense line item in the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.4.10 Income tax expense

2.4.10.1 Recognition of income taxes

Income taxes comprise current and deferred taxes. Income tax benefit or expense is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2.4.10.2 Current taxes

Current taxes are based on the results of Group companies and are calculated using local tax regulations and tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at each reporting date. Corporate taxes withheld at the source of income on behalf of Group companies are accounted for in the income tax expense financial statement line item, where they are determined to represent a tax on profit or loss for the period.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset for presentation purposes if, and only if:

1. there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts;
2. current tax assets and current tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities within the same tax group, which intend either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4.10.3 Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using the balance sheet method for all temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets is contingent upon the availability of future taxable profit against which unused tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilised in the relevant jurisdictions. The realisability of deferred tax assets is assessed at each reporting date, and adjustments are made if circumstances indicate that these assets are no longer probable to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are acknowledged for temporary taxable differences and those arising between the fair value and the tax base of identifiable net assets acquired in business combinations. The enacted or substantively enacted tax rates as at each reporting date, which are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, are employed in measuring deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not subject to discounting.

The Group regularly assesses positions taken in tax returns concerning situations where applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. Adjustments to the recorded amounts of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are made when it is considered probable, i.e., more likely than not, that certain tax positions may not be fully sustained upon review by tax authorities. The recorded amounts are based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on the method that the Group expects to better predict the uncertainty's resolution.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction that, on initial recognition, gives rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences, will require the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities in equal amounts. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset for presentation purposes if, and only if:

1. there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities;
2. the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously in each future period where significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2.4.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks and on hand, short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank deposits with maturities or contractual call periods of three months or less.

Bank deposits that are set aside as collateral to fund the Group's foreign currency forward contracts and do not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets at amortised cost and presented as receivables from banks under other financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.4.12 Derivative financial instruments

The Group's risk management policy includes entering into foreign currency forward contracts. All derivatives arising from such contracts are recognised initially at fair value when a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities are presented in the assets and liabilities sections of the consolidated statement of financial position, respectively.

All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and liabilities when the fair value is negative. Discounted cash flow models are used to determine the fair values of over-the-counter

derivatives, including foreign currency forward contracts. This involves projecting future cash flows using market-forward exchange rates, discounting these cash flows to present value using a rate that accounts for risk factors such as credit risk, liquidity risk, and time value, and calculating the fair value accordingly. Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at market-forward exchange rates, which inherently account for time value and interest rate differentials. Changes in fair value are measured as the difference between the forward rate at the reporting date and the forward rate at the previous measurement date, adjusted for the passage of time and risk factors where applicable.

The Group does not apply hedge accounting. As a result, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair values of the derivative financial assets and liabilities during the financial period are recognised as part of fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net) line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as described in Note 2.4.7.1.

2.4.13 Financial assets

2.4.13.1 Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

The Group recognises a financial asset in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The timing of recognition depends on the classification of the financial asset, as follows:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) - Recognised on the trade date, which is the date the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset;
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - Recognised on the settlement date, which is the date the asset is delivered or transferred.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, for financial assets not measured at FVPL, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets measured at FVPL are expensed immediately in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised immediately after initial recognition. This may result in an accounting loss recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is newly originated.

2.4.13.2 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost (initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and less expected credit losses), financial assets measured at FVOCI, and financial assets measured at FVPL. Equity instruments are financial instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective, that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. All financial assets held by the Group are debt instruments that represent a contractual obligation to pay cash or another financial asset. The appropriate category is selected based on:

1. the Group's business model for managing the financial asset and
2. the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets is assessed at the portfolio level as this best reflects how the business and financial assets are managed to generate cash flows. Similarly,

the Group assesses contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets at the portfolio level and, where applicable, at the individual product level. There are three business models available:

Hold to Collect - Financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows. These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost and are recorded in multiple lines in the consolidated statement of financial position;

Hold to Collect and Sell - Financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets. They are recorded as financial assets at FVOCI in the consolidated statement of financial position;

Other - Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of either “Hold to Collect” or “Hold to Collect and Sell”. They are recorded as financial assets at FVPL on the Group’s consolidated statement of financial position.

The business model assessment requires judgement based on facts and circumstances upon initial recognition. As part of this assessment, the Group considers quantitative factors (e.g., the expected frequency and volume of sales) and qualitative factors, such as how the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Leadership Team. In addition, the Group takes into consideration the risks that affect the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model, in particular, how those market and credit risks are managed and how managers of the business are compensated (e.g., whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected). This assessment results in an asset being classified under the Hold to Collect, Hold to Collect and Sell, or other business model.

If the Group holds a financial asset either in a Hold to Collect or a Hold to Collect and Sell business model, then an assessment is performed at initial recognition to determine whether the contractual cash flows of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). SPPI test is required to determine the financial asset classification. The SPPI test assesses whether the cash flows from a financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount, as expected in a basic lending arrangement.

Principal for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are principal repayments or amortisation of the premium / discount). Interest in a basic lending arrangement is consideration for the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time. It can also include consideration for other basic lending risks (e.g., liquidity risk) and costs (e.g., administrative costs) associated with holding the financial asset for a particular period of time and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

In contrast, contractual cash flow characteristics that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in contractual cash flows unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

Categories of financial assets include the following:

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost are debt instruments held within a Hold to Collect business model and for which the contractual cash flows are SPPI compliant. The Group’s financial assets measured at amortised cost include loans to customers, cash and cash equiv-

alents, debt investments, receivables from sold portfolios, loans to related parties, receivables from banks and other financial assets from third parties. Under this measurement category, the financial asset is measured at fair value at initial recognition. Subsequently, the carrying amount is reduced for principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. After initial measurement, the Group determines loss allowances related to financial assets, using the expected credit loss (ECL) model. The Group's ECL model, inputs, and assumptions are disclosed in Note 3.1;

2. Financial assets measured at FVOCI are debt instruments that are held in a Hold to Collect and Sell business model and for which the contractual cash flows are SPPI compliant or equity instruments that would otherwise be classified as financial assets at FVPL that are irrevocably designated as financial assets at FVOCI at initial recognition. The Group does not have any financial assets at FVOCI;
3. Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss if they are held in the other business model because they are either held for trading or because they do not meet the criteria for Hold to Collect or Hold to Collect and Sell. In addition, they include financial assets that meet the criteria for Hold to Collect or Hold to Collect and Sell business models but fail the SPPI test, or where the Group designates the financial assets under the fair value option. The Group's financial assets at FVPL consist of derivative financial assets used to hedge the cash flow impact of changes in exchange rates and contingent consideration receivable that do not fall in either of the preceding categories.

2.4.13.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECLs reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 4.2 provides more detail of how the ECL allowance is measured. ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- Undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive if the loan is drawn down;
- Financial guarantee contracts: the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party;
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cashflows.

ECL allowances are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Financial guarantee contracts: generally, as provisions; and
- Financial instrument with both a drawn and undrawn component, whereby the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components, as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component.

2.4.13.4 Modification of contractual cash flows of financial assets

A modification occurs when the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are changed due to amendments or renegotiations of the terms and conditions of the underlying loan agreement with the borrower. Such modifications can take various forms and may occur at different stages during the life of a debt instrument.

Considering the nature of modifications typically granted by the Group (Note 4.2.9), and given that these changes are not substantially different from the original terms, the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset. In such cases, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the asset based on the revised contractual cash flows, discounted at the original EIR. The difference between the original and recalculated carrying amount represents a modification gain or loss, which is recognised immediately in profit or loss within the interest income line item.

If the modified terms are deemed substantially different, the Group derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. A new effective interest rate is then determined for the new asset. The renegotiation date is treated as the date of initial recognition for impairment purposes, including when assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. In cases where renegotiation arises from the borrower's financial difficulty, the Group also evaluates whether the new financial asset should be classified as credit-impaired at initial recognition. Any difference between the carrying amount of the derecognised asset and the fair value of the newly recognised asset is recorded in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

The new gross carrying amount is subsequently calculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the revised EIR (or the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, in the case of purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

2.4.13.5 Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

If an existing financial asset is replaced by another asset from the same counterparty on substantially different terms, or if the terms of the financial asset are substantially modified (due to forbearance measures or otherwise), the existing financial asset is derecognised and a new

asset is recognised. Any difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.4.14 Prepaid expenses and other assets

Prepaid expenses refer to payments made in advance for goods or services that the company will receive in the future. Therefore, they are not financial assets. These payments create a right to receive future economic benefits. They are recognised as assets under this line item until the related goods or services are consumed or the economic benefits are realised.

2.4.15 Intangible assets

The Group's intangible assets mainly consist of internally generated and capitalised software development costs, and computer software purchased from third parties. The Group also has licences, goodwill and trademarks that are presented under other intangible assets. Intangible assets are recognised when they are separable, arise from contractual or other legal rights, it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity, and their cost can be measured reliably. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Research costs associated with internally generated intangible assets are expensed in the period when they are incurred. Development costs are capitalised only if the Group can demonstrate all of the following:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Development expenditures that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation as set above are recognised as an incurred expense. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Development costs that are capitalised as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised when the asset is ready for use. Amortisation expense is included in the depreciation and amortisation line item of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

After initial recognition, the intangible assets with finite useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. All of the Group's intangible assets have finite useful life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected consumption pattern of future economic benefits embodied in the asset can lead to a modification of the amortisation period or method. Such modifications are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised using the straight-line method, which is considered to reflect best the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed over their useful economic lives as follows:

<u>Capitalised development costs:</u>	<u>2 - 5 years</u>
<u>Computer software:</u>	<u>2 - 10 years</u>
<u>Trademarks:</u>	<u>3 - 5 years</u>
<u>Licences:</u>	<u>2 - 10 years</u>

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in other income or expense line item.

2.4.16 Leases

The Group's lease agreements primarily relate to leases of office buildings and equipment. At contract inception, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. If the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a lease term exceeding 12 months. The commencement date is when the lessor makes the underlying leased asset available for use by the Group. The Group companies generally enter into lease contracts with a lease term varying between 1 and 5 years with an extension option of a similar range. The Group companies make assumptions on expected lease terms that include extension options.

The Group uses the practical expedient for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less at the lease commencement date (short-term leases). These leases are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. Instead, the Group recognises the lease payments associated with short-term leases as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. At the same time, the Group recognises lease payments as an operating expense in the case of leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. Other payments for non-lease components (e.g., property taxes, insurance payments and property service costs) are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Right-of-use asset:

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which includes the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and estimated restoration costs of the leased asset to the condition required by the contract at the end of the lease period, less any lease incentives and any initial direct costs incurred.

After initial measurement, right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Depreciation expense is included in the depreciation and amortisation line item of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the contractual lease term, or the estimated useful economic lives of the right-of-use assets, as follows:

<u>Office buildings:</u>	<u>3 - 6 years</u>
<u>Office equipment:</u>	<u>3 - 4 years</u>

At the lease commencement date, the Group assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options, including extension periods of open-ended contracts. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options and extension periods if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

Lease liability:

At the commencement date, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, as well as any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The lease payments include fixed lease payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees and appropriate termination fees whenever the lease term is determined based on the expectation that the Group will exercise its option to terminate. The Group does not generally enter into lease contracts with variable lease payments linked to future performance or use of an underlying asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and interest expense. The interest expense is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining liability balance for each period. In addition, the carrying amounts for the right-of-use asset and lease liability are remeasured if there is a modification to reflect changes in the lease payments. The interest component of the lease payments is recognised as interest expense within interest expense line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Incremental borrowing rate:

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. This rate is calculated at the beginning of the lease and is unique for every lessee.

2.4.17 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recognised in the financial statements at their carrying amount, equal to the cost of acquisition less cumulative depreciation and, where applicable, accumulated impairment. The acquisition cost includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised as expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when incurred.

Depreciation expense is included in the depreciation and amortisation line item of the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Office buildings:	50 years
Office renovations:	3 – 8 years
Furniture, fittings, and equipment:	3 – 8 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount. The gain or loss from disposal is recognised in other income / expense line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.4.18 Financial liabilities

2.4.18.1 Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group recognises a financial liability in its consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group initially recognises financial liabilities at fair value, including transaction costs, except for those classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), which are measured at fair value excluding transaction costs. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities at FVPL are subsequently carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. The Group's financial liabilities at FVPL consist of derivative financial liabilities used to hedge the cash flow impact of changes in exchange rates.

At initial recognition, the Group assesses whether an issued debt instrument should be classified as an equity instrument. The Group considers all relevant contractual terms to determine whether the instrument does not include a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Group. In applying these criteria, the Group considers that discretionary payments of the principal amount, or any interests thereon, to the holders of the issued instrument do not constitute a contractual obligation and hence are recognised as movement in equity (See Note 2.4.21.3).

2.4.18.2 Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (classification applied to derivatives). The Group's financial liabilities measured at amortised cost consist of debt securities, deposits from customers, lease liabilities, and other contractual liabilities that will be extinguished through cash payments.

2.4.18.3 Modification of financial liabilities

When the modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is not judged to be substantial and, consequently, does not result in derecognition, the amortised cost of the financial liability is recalculated by computing the present value of estimated future contractual cash flows that are discounted at the original EIR. Any resulting difference is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.4.18.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability, or a portion of it, when the related contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

An exchange between the Group and the lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is the extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability, or a part of an existing financial liability, is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new one. The terms of financial liability are considered substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.

The Group recognises the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability or part of a financial liability, extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred, or liabilities assumed, as gain or loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

When the Group repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is derecognised based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. Similarly, the Group recognises the difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognised and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred, or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.4.19 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include:

- Funds received as collateral under loan agreement, initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost; and
- Obligations to pay for goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of business, initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

2.4.20 Other liabilities

This line item includes non-financial liabilities such as accrued personnel expenses including payroll tax liabilities and provisions.

Accrued personnel expenses

Accrued personnel expenses represent liabilities arising from employee-related cost items, as detailed in Note 2.4.8.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when all of the following criteria under IAS 37 are met:

- Present obligation: The entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) resulting from past events;
- Probable outflow of resources: It is probable (i.e., more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- Reliable estimate: The amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated, representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The provision is reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources will be required. Changes to provisions that remain probable are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates in accordance with IAS 8.

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVPL and not arising from a transfer of a financial asset, are subsequently measured at higher of:

- The amount of the loss allowance; and
- The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised.

Financial guarantee contracts not designated at FVPL are presented as provisions in the consolidated statement of financial position and the premium earned is presented in fee and commission

income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The Group has not designated any financial guarantee contracts as at FVPL.

2.4.21 Equity

2.4.21.1 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share capital is recognised when the company issues shares and receives consideration from shareholders. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. The difference between the share's par value and the fair value of considerations received in exchange for such shares are accounted for as additional paid-in capital. Share capital is presented in the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position, distinguished from other equity components.

2.4.21.2 Treasury shares

The Group recognises equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) as a reduction of equity at the cost of acquisition. Treasury shares are not recognised as assets.

When treasury shares are reissued, any difference between the acquisition cost and the consideration received is recognised directly in equity, within retained earnings or other distributable reserves. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

When treasury shares are cancelled, the nominal value of the cancelled shares is deducted from share capital. Any excess of the acquisition cost over the nominal value is recognised as a reduction in retained earnings or other distributable reserves.

2.4.21.3 Perpetual bonds

The carrying amount of perpetual bonds issued by the Group, which is classified as an equity instrument, is presented as part of the equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. Transaction costs and interest payments are deducted directly from retained earnings, net of tax. The nominal amount of the bonds is presented as a separate line item within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position. In the case of full or partial redemption of perpetual bonds, any premium or discount is also recognised in the retained earnings, while the nominal amount of redeemed bonds is deducted from the perpetual bonds line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.4.21.4 Unrestricted equity reserve and other reserves

The unrestricted equity reserve contains the additional paid-in capital, while other reserves include Multitude's legal reserves and foreign currency translation reserve.

2.4.21.5 Dividends

The Group declares and pays dividends based on the shareholders' approval at the Annual General Meetings (AGM). Dividends are recognised as a liability and as a reduction of equity in the period they are approved. Dividends are measured at the amount of the distribution to shareholders.

2.4.21.6 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares (e.g. perpetual bonds related expenses) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.4.22 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

The Group discloses contingent assets and contingent liabilities including commitments, guarantees, pledges, and other items that do not meet the recognition criteria for an asset or a liability to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and that upon meeting such measurement criteria. The Group does not disclose contingent assets and contingent liabilities wherein the probability of the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that can confirm the existence of the underlying asset or liability is considered remote.

At each reporting period, the Group performs a continuous assessment and monitoring of whether underlying events and circumstances give rise to assets and liabilities that require disclosure and recognition in its consolidated statement of financial position.

2.4.23 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally presented on a gross basis in the consolidated statement of financial position, except where specific criteria for offsetting are met. Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented, when both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- the Group intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Group does not apply offsetting of financial instruments in the current and comparative reporting periods.

2.4.24 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price received to sell an asset or paid to transfer liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest, by using quoted market rates, discounted cash flow analyses and other appropriate valuation models. The Group uses appropriate valuation techniques, depending on circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value while maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All financial instruments for which fair values are being measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability, and the level of the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices for exchange-traded products in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which significant inputs other than quoted prices are directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which significant inputs are unobservable.

The Group categorises assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value regularly, or for which fair value is disclosed into an appropriate level of the fair value hierarchy at the end of each reporting period as presented in Notes 15 and 20 for financial assets and liabilities, respectively.

2.4.25 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life – for example, goodwill – are not subject to amortisation and are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Investments in associates and assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation, like property and equipment, intangible assets, and right-of-use assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less the costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. The impairment loss on non-financial assets is recognised as other expense line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.4.26 Events after the reporting period

The Group monitors subsequent events or transactions occurring after the end of the reporting period but before its consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue. The Group assesses whether each subsequent event:

- provides evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events after the reporting period); and
- are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period (non-adjusting events after the reporting period).

The Group further assesses whether each identified subsequent event would impact the fair presentation of the Group's consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying note disclosures, and accordingly adjusts or discloses the nature, timing, and amount relating to each significant adjusting or non-adjusting subsequent events, respectively.

Significant adjusting subsequent events require quantitative adjustment to the financial statements, while significant non-adjusting subsequent events require qualitative disclosure. Significant subsequent events will be reported in the consolidated financial statements if they occur after 31 December 2025 and before the date when Multitude's Board of Directors authorises the consolidated financial statements (Note 28).

3. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Preparing financial statements requires using management judgement in electing and applying accounting policies and making estimates and assumptions about the future. These judgements, estimates and assumptions may significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

The estimates and assumptions used in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are based on historical experience, expected outcomes and various other factors that were available when these consolidated financial statements were prepared, and they are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed continually and revised if circumstances change or based on new information or more experience. As estimates and assumptions inherently contain varying uncertainty, actual outcomes may differ, resulting in adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the subsequent periods.

The accounting matters presented in this Note are determined to involve difficult, subjective or complex judgements or are considered key sources of estimation uncertainty that are applied by the Group in 2025.

3.1 ECL model, inputs, and assumptions

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour. An explanation of the inputs, assumptions, estimation techniques used to measure ECL and other credit risk details can be found in Note 4.2.

The Leadership Team requires a number of significant judgements in the measurement of ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk (refer to Note 4.2.4.1);
- Determining definition of default (refer to Note 4.2.4.2);
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL (refer to Note 4.2.4.3);
- Determining the value of the recoverable value of loans to customers, including the ability of the Group to sell credit portfolios at a predetermined price in the future (refer to Note 4.2.4.3);
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios and associated ECL (refer to Note 4.2.4.4).

The most significant areas of estimation uncertainty in the measurement of ECL relate to:

- Estimating the inputs in the ECL model (refer to Note 4.2.4.3);
- Application of weightings to different macroeconomic assumptions (refer to Notes 4.2.4.4 and 4.2.4.5).

Impact of climate risk on accounting judgements and estimates:

The Leadership Team has considered the impact of climate-related risks on Multitude's financial position and performance, particularly from an ECL perspective on the lending portfolio. While the effects of climate change are a source of uncertainty, the Leadership Team did not consider there to be a material impact on the critical judgements and estimates from the physical and transition climate-related risks in the short to medium term.

3.2 Modification of financial assets

The Group incorporates specific clauses in the terms and conditions of its loan products that affect the amount and timing of interest income recognition. These clauses, which are considered in the original pricing of the loans, allow customers to request adjustments to their repayment schedules (Note 4.2.9). When exercised, these modifications impact the timing of interest recognition, introducing an element of uncertainty and requiring critical accounting judgement.

Multitude has assessed these clauses under IFRS 9 both quantitatively and qualitatively and has determined that they do not result in a substantial modification of contractual cash flows. These modifications do not fall into qualitative factors (such as contractual cash flows after modification

are no longer SPPI or vice versa, change in currency of the asset or expiry of rights to cash flows between the original counterparties because a new debtor replaces the original debtor unless both debtors are under common control) which will lead to material modification. As these terms are embedded in the original contract and priced accordingly, their exercise does not constitute a material modification requiring derecognition of the financial asset, as outlined in Note 4.2.9. Instead, the impact on interest income is recognised when the customer requests a modification, in accordance with the effective interest method.

3.3 Fair value of contingent consideration receivable

The Group is entitled to contingent consideration in connection with disposals completed in 2025. The consideration is based on a percentage of future profitability of the disposed businesses over earn-out periods ending in 2028 and is recognised as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value measurement is classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and is determined using the present value of expected future cash flows.

The valuation requires significant judgement in forecasting future profitability, assessing the probability of achieving performance targets, determining the timing of cash flows and selecting an appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and sensitive to changes in business performance and market conditions. Changes in assumptions could result in material adjustments to the carrying amount and related gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

Further quantitative disclosures, including significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis, are provided in Note 15.

4. Financial risk management

4.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose the Group to various financial risks, including credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Group aims to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Multitude AG's Board of Directors (the Board) oversees credit, market, funding and liquidity, and operational and strategic business risks. The Group has developed an integrated risk management framework to identify, assess, manage and report risks and risk-adjusted returns.

The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse risks, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor the risks and adherence to limits using reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Board is responsible for the overall effectiveness of the Risk Management function which duties are carried out by the members of the Group's Leadership Team and other qualified personnel appointed by the Leadership Team.

The Board may delegate any of its powers to a committee. The Board establishes committees to focus on specific risk areas and issues and consider certain issues and functions in greater detail. These committees may only act in accordance with the powers and responsibilities delegated to them by the Board. In this regard, the extent to which the committee is empowered to make decisions is carefully defined. The members of a committee must be sufficiently qualified to perform the responsibilities of such committee.

The Group's governance structure comprises three Board Committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee, the People and Culture Committee, and additional committees established at the Multitude Bank p.l.c. level.

The Group's Audit Committee is established to ensure the proper functioning of corporate governance and, in particular, to oversee the accounting and financial reporting, the Group's internal control systems and the work of external auditors.

The Board has delegated to the Risk Committee its oversight responsibilities of the Risk Management function of the Group. The main duties of the Risk Committee include:

- a. The Risk Committee shall work with Risk Management function of the Group to establish and maintain a framework to:
 - identify new and existing material risks pertaining to Multitude and its business;
 - regularly classify, monitor, calibrate probability and severity of risks; and
 - where needed, suggest actions to mitigate risks.

The main risks which are covered by the oversight responsibilities include, but are not limited to credit, market, liquidity and operational risks, including ESG risks.

- b. Advise and support the Board of Multitude AG regarding the monitoring of the overall actual and future risk appetite and strategy, considering all types of risks, to ensure that they are in line with the business strategy, objectives, corporate culture and values of the company.
- c. Reviewing new business opportunities and anticipating changes in the Group's risk profile introduced by such new processes and projects or by other factors, and initiating actions to address them.
- d. Reporting annually to the Audit Committee of Multitude AG on risk management and compliance with laws and regulations.

The People and Culture Committee handles performance appraisals for key executives, corporate governance matters, and remuneration, including pay, benefits, and incentive schemes for the Board members of Multitude AG, the Group CEO, and the Leadership Team members. It also oversees significant organisational changes, HR policies, diversity issues, and responds to ad hoc remuneration queries. Additionally, the Committee manages succession planning and appointments for the Board and the Group CEO.

As a regulated entity within the Group, Multitude Bank p.l.c. has a sophisticated governance structure designed to ensure rigorous control over its banking operations. Multitude Bank p.l.c.'s governance structure comprises three Board Committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, as well as five Management Committees, namely the Executive Committee (EXCO), Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO), the Credit Committee, the Reserving Committee and the Investment Committee. Committees of the Board of Directors of Multitude Bank p.l.c. are composed of both executive and non-executive members, and their current composition is available at <https://www.multitudebank.com/about>.

The Bank's Executive Committee (EXCO) is responsible for overseeing the activities of the Bank and its Management in the implementation of its strategy and is accountable for the soundness of

the Bank's lending portfolio including the implementation of the Capital Requirements Directive (as transposed into the Maltese regulatory framework) and capital allocation decisions.

The Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for managing assets, liabilities, overall financial position, as well as funding and liquidity risks.

The Bank's Risk Committee is responsible for:

- overseeing the policy and framework for risks to which the Bank may be exposed;
- monitoring the risk management systems across the Bank, including a risk appetite framework;
- ensuring the ongoing execution of all risk policies; and
- ensuring all risk controls operate throughout the Bank in accordance with regulatory requirements and good practices.

The Bank's Credit Committee is responsible for ensuring the effective management of the Bank's credit portfolio through the implementation of sound and transparent credit scoring, and decision-making processes around its various product lines.

The Bank's Reserving Committee is primarily responsible for safeguarding the soundness of the valuation of the Bank's lending portfolio by, amongst other things, ensuring that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices to determine adequate ECL allowances in accordance with IFRS 9, as well as the Bank's stated policies.

The Bank's Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing the adequacy and proper operation of internal controls in individual areas of operation, overseeing the quality and integrity of the Bank's financial reports, monitoring the Bank's compliance with legal, ethical and regulatory requirements, and for recommending areas of improvement across the business.

The Bank's Investment Committee reports to the Bank's EXCO and is primarily responsible for overseeing the Bank's portfolio of investments.

The Group's Risk Management function is responsible for developing the risk strategy and implementing risk principles, framework, policies, and related limits.

The Group's objective is to deploy an integrated risk management approach that ensures an awareness of and accountability for the risks taken throughout the Group and develop the tools needed to address those risks. Strong risk management and internal controls are core elements of the Group's strategy. The Group has adopted a risk management and internal control structure, referred to as the Three Lines of Defence, to ensure it achieves its strategic objectives while meeting regulatory and legal requirements and fulfilling its responsibilities to shareholders, customers and staff.

In the Three Lines of Defence model, business line management is the first line of defence, the various risk control and compliance oversight functions established by management represent the second line of defence, and internal audit is the third. Each of these three "lines" plays a distinct role within the Group's broader governance framework.

4.2 Credit risk

4.2.1 Introduction

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Group by failing to discharge an obligation.

Credit risk is the most critical risk for the Group's business, and accordingly, the Group carefully manages its exposure to this risk. Credit exposure arises principally through the Group's lending activities in various European countries, together with the placement of liquidity with banks.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk arising from its exposure to debt investments that include debt investments in bonds and debt investments in securitisation portfolio. Such bonds are principally secured by loan portfolios or real estate which are pledged in favour of the Group and are subject to a number of covenants including predetermined ratios of ageing portfolios and advance rates. Such covenants are monitored on a regular basis by the Group's Risk Management function. Moreover, the Group also has additional collateral for debt investments in the form of cash deposited in its accounts and / or pledged financial instruments or other assets in its favour in respect of each investment.

4.2.2 Credit risk management and measurement

During 2025, economic uncertainty continued due to the ongoing geopolitical tensions arising from the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as the instability in the Middle East. These developments continued to influence global sentiment and energy market dynamics. However, throughout 2025, the sharp inflationary pressures experienced in earlier years eased. Throughout 2025, inflation moderated as energy prices stabilised and global supply chains continued to adjust. In this environment, the European Central Bank ('ECB') began reducing interest rates after the prolonged period of monetary tightening implemented between 2022 and 2024. As inflation moved closer to its medium-term target, the ECB proceeded with gradual rate cuts, while maintaining a cautious and data driven approach. Concurrently, several governments continued to implement fiscal measures aimed at supporting households and businesses, with policy efforts remained focused on managing energy price volatility supporting vulnerable sectors and sustaining the broader economic recovery.

In view of the above, during financial year 2025, the Group continued to consider macroeconomic forecasting and modelling to assess how the different geographical portfolios are affected by current and projected economic developments. The model considers several parameters, including inflation, unemployment, GDP, interest policy changes and economic sentiment amongst others. Based on the assessments of the outcomes of the modelling process, Multitude continues to undertake strategic decisions to review lending parameters in certain markets where the model indicates unfavourable expectations. This process further assists the Group to manage its credit risk, and by also monitoring other key risk indicators such as customer payment behaviour in different territories, enables agile action where circumstances necessitate the tightening or loosening of underwriting scorecards accordingly.

Loans to customers

The Group's lending activities mainly comprise the granting of unsecured credit products with instalment repayment features, and revolving credit facilities to individual customers and SMEs in specific EU / EEA jurisdictions. The Group grants secured corporate loans via SME Banking and Wholesale Banking business units while consumer products are offered by Consumer Banking business unit. The Group used to offer unsecured short-term Micro Loans but by the end of 2025 it gradually wended down its exposure to them. The policy related to these loans is mainly related to financial year 2024.

All loans to customers are granted based on the outcome of the Group's underwriting process, depending on the loan type, and the rules embedded within the credit policy. Each lending transaction and the related agreement are determined on the strength of an individual credit decision.

Creditworthiness of potential customers is assessed by reference to the calculation of a credit score for each loan application received and based on the customer's specific affordability. The relevant credit score is computed through the application scorecard for first time customers and through the behaviour scorecard for repeat customers. Based on the credit score registered, customers are grouped into risk classes. The respective risk class determines the maximum credit amount allowable for each customer. The scoring model and linked scorecards are monitored by the Risk Management function of the Group. These are applied in all jurisdictions in which the Group operates with specific adaptations at country level taking cognisance of the different characteristics of each market.

The scorecards are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Leadership Team and updated to reflect market trends, political and legislative developments, and economic conditions in the relevant jurisdictions. Prior to generation of internal scores, credit policy checks or underwriting actions are carried out within the loan handling system referring to factors emanating from the Group's credit policy rules. Underwriting generates an internal credit score that updates the scorecard automatically in the loan handling system. The loan is approved for the requested amount if the score supports it. Otherwise, it is approved up to the scored amount.

ECL allowances for Consumer Banking and the unsecured SME portfolios are measured on a collective basis, as these portfolios comprise large volumes of homogeneous exposures that are not individually significant. Secured corporate loans are assessed separately, with ongoing monitoring of payment behaviour, borrower financial performance and collateral values. These exposures are secured by loan portfolios, real estate and other financial assets pledged to the Group and are subject to covenants.

In addition to the individual assessments described above, Multitude applies collective reserving for its corporate loans issued by the Wholesale Banking business unit. Collective reserves operate as a portfolio-level buffer that is calibrated by asset class and portfolio characteristics and is reviewed and adjusted periodically. A portion of the collective buffer is recognised at deal inception and the remainder is recognised once the facility becomes operational, so that collective reserving complements the individual ECL measured for each exposure.

The Group maintains a formal and robust debt collection process governing the management of past due customer loans. This process is supported by territory-specific operational procedures that define the actions, channels and mechanisms used to pursue outstanding exposures, including the timing of such actions and the allocation of roles and responsibilities. The procedures also specify the extent to which collection activities are performed internally and the stages at which external collection agencies are engaged.

The Group also enters into pre-defined sale arrangements whereby certain past-due exposures are transferred to third parties once specified days-past-due thresholds are met, and any resulting amounts due are recognised as receivables from sold portfolios within other financial assets line item.

The Group's ECL methodology is set out in detail in Note 4.2.4 below. The Group applies internal credit risk grading to assess and monitor expected credit losses, using payment behaviour and other relevant risk indicators to identify deterioration in credit quality. Known borrower information is incorporated at origination, and consumer portfolios are subsequently monitored collectively to track emerging risk trends at cohort level, while corporate loans are assessed individually per counterparty.

Debt investments in bonds

The Group's debt investments consist of secured corporate bonds backed by loan portfolios, real estate and other pledged assets, and supported by additional cash collateral. Credit quality and associated risks are assessed at inception, with covenant compliance monitored regularly by the Risk Management function.

The Group performs periodic assessments of collateral values to determine the expected credit losses, using bond issuer's credit information and supportable valuations to assess the recoverability of each pledged collateral.

In addition to individual collateral assessments, the Group maintains collective reserves for its debt investments, calibrated to asset class and portfolio characteristics and reviewed periodically to complement the individually measured expected credit losses.

The Group has contractual rights to engage external independent auditors to obtain assurance reports in connection to specific credit and financial information supplied by the counterparties, on the basis of which the requirement for expected credit losses is calculated.

Debt investments in securitisation portfolio

The debt investments in securitisation portfolio are made up of notes issued by securitisation vehicles not consolidated into Multitude Group. A portfolio of SME loans in Lithuania is used as security to the issued notes. In respect of these investments, the Group is the holder of Class A notes, which are senior notes, have a higher credit quality and the highest payment ranking amongst the other creditors. Moreover, the underlying pledged portfolio is also backed by a European Investment Fund ('EIF') guarantee. The Group conducts periodical assessments in relation to the respective portfolio, in order to determine the level of expected credit losses to be recognised. The outcome of such assessments considers the safeguards which are included within the investment covenants.

Cash and cash equivalents

The majority of the Group's cash is held with central banks, including the Central Bank of Malta, Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden), Czech National Bank, and the Bank of Lithuania. The remaining liquidity is maintained with various credit and financial institutions.

The Group uses external credit ratings issued by Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's to assess the credit risk of individual counterparties, applying sovereign ratings to exposures with central banks. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents held by Multitude Bank p.l.c. is further mitigated through treasury policy limits and compliance with the large-exposure requirements of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR).

Other financial assets

The Group includes loans to related parties, receivables from banks, and receivables from sold portfolios in this line item. Receivables from sold portfolios include financial instruments that were originated and immediately sold, as well as delinquent loans sold via the debt sale agreements. The Group uses external risk grades to reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties, in the same way as for cash and cash equivalents.

4.2.3 Categorisation of loans to customers for ECL measurement

The Group's expected credit loss allowances on loans to customers are modelled on collective and individual basis. As a result, exposures are grouped based on shared risk characteristics, ensuring that the risk exposures within each group of financial assets are homogeneous. In

performing this grouping, the Group ensures that there is sufficient information for the group of financial assets to be statistically credible. In this respect, Multitude considers the following categories for ECL measurement of loans to customers, split in business units as follows as managed by respective Leadership Team members:

Consumer Banking business unit:

- I. Micro-credit portfolios which are subject to bullet repayment (includes Micro Loan);
- II. Credit portfolios with instalment repayment and revolving credit facilities (includes Plus Loan, Credit Card and Credit Limit);
- III. Other amortising, long-term credit products with instalment repayment (includes Prime Loan).

SME Banking business unit:

- I. Secured medium-term credit products subject to bullet repayment (includes Secured Loan);
- II. Unsecured credit portfolios with instalment repayment (includes Instalment Loan, Credit Line, Purchase Finance (BNPL)).

Wholesale Banking business unit:

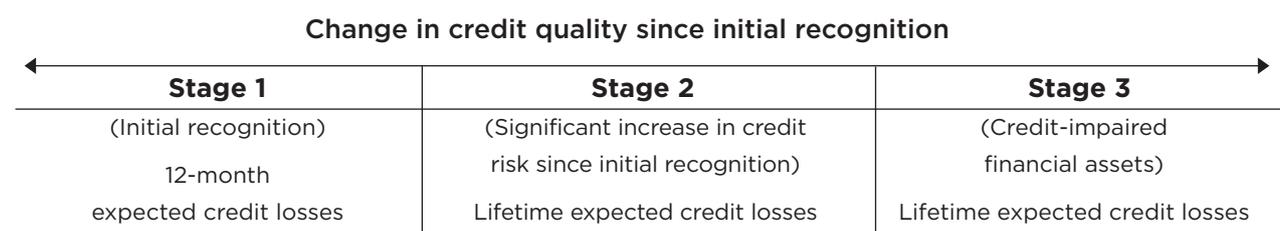
- I. Secured medium-term credit products subject to bullet repayment (includes Secured Debt).

4.2.4 ECL measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- I. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group;
- II. If a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Please refer to Note 4.2.4.1 for a description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred;
- III. If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Please refer to Note 4.2.4.2 for a description of how the Group defines credit-impaired and default;
- IV. Financial instruments in 'Stage 1' have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in 'Stages 2 or 3' have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to Note 4.2.4.3 for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL;
- V. A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward looking information. Note 4.2.4.4 includes an explanation of how the Group incorporates this in its ECL models;
- VI. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis.

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under IFRS 9:



The expected credit loss requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost and loan commitments.

4.2.4.1 Significant increase in credit risk

To determine whether the credit risk (i.e. risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information. Such analysis is based on the Group's historical experience, credit assessment and forward-looking information.

Loans to customers

The consumer lending exposures of Multitude are not managed on a credit-by-credit basis due to the high volume of relatively low value and homogeneous exposures. As a result, it is not feasible to include qualitative information based on an expert credit assessment performed on an individual credit basis. On this basis, the Group adopts a retail portfolio methodology which takes into account the nature of the consumer lending exposures and the underlying credit risk management practices of the Group.

The Group measures a significant increase in credit risk based on a quantitative assessment driven by the delinquency status of borrowers (days past due). The Group considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs when an asset is more than 30 days past due, in line with the backstop indicator established under IFRS 9. Multitude determines days past due by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received.

The Group assesses all the different portfolios of loans to customers by product and by country to determine whether a significant increase in credit risk was observed. The assessment is conducted by analysing the rate of default in the 1-30 days past due ageing buckets in each portfolio. When the Group identifies a significant increase in credit risk in any of the portfolios, it shifts the calculation of ECL of the respective ageing bucket from 12-month to lifetime as required by IFRS 9.

For the secured corporate loans that the Group originates, the assessment for identifications of significant increase in credit risk is similar to the one described under section for debt investments in bonds further below.

Debt investments in bonds

The Group evaluates and assesses these investments at inception in order to determine the credit quality of the investment and potential credit risks that may arise. The Group also conducts periodical individual investment assessments in relation to each exposure. Such assessment includes a view on the financial condition and performance of the counterparty on the basis of the latest reported financial information and also the credit risk emanating from the underlying collateral.

A significant increase in credit risk is deemed to arise where there is evidence of material deterioration in the borrower's creditworthiness or repayment capacity. Indicators of SICR include, without limitation, deterioration in key solvency or coverage metrics, breaches of material covenants, changes to contractual terms or forbearance that reflect borrower distress, sustained payment deterioration or arrears, and material reductions in the borrower's credit standing. Where these indicators are present, the Group will consider reclassifying the exposure to Stage 2 and apply the appropriate expected credit loss methodology.

Debt investments in securitisation portfolio

The Group actively assesses the underlying loan portfolios acquired by the securitisation vehicle

for indications of impairment. Multitude performs periodic analyses on these portfolios (similar to debt investments in bonds), considering plausible worst-case scenarios to determine the level of expected credit losses to be recognised. A significant increase in credit risk is considered to have occurred, inter alia, when interest and/or principal payments fall into arrears or when any of the investment covenants are breached.

Cash and cash equivalents

In relation to cash and cash equivalents, the Group applies low credit risk simplification and does not measure SICR unless there is a significant decrease in independent credit ratings given to Central Banks and other banks. Multitude applies simplification to all cash exposures where corresponding commercial banks are considered 'investment-grade', thus they are not subject to the SICR assessment. Moving from 'investment-grade' to 'non-investment grade' does not automatically mean that there has been a SICR and the additional investigation will be performed by Risk Management function.

Other financial assets

For other financial assets, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification approach whenever possible, particularly for short-term assets such as receivables from sold portfolios. For receivables from banks and related parties, the Group performs an individual assessment based on the counterparty type.

4.2.4.2 Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The Group's assessment to determine the extent of increase in credit risk of a financial instrument since initial recognition is performed by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. IFRS 9 does not specifically define default but requires it to be applied on a consistent basis with internal credit risk management practice for the relevant instruments and requires consideration of qualitative factors where appropriate.

IFRS 9 includes a rebuttable presumption that default does not occur later than 90 days past due unless there is reasonable and supportable evidence to justify a more lagging criterion. For both consumer and corporate loans, the Group considers a default to have occurred when an exposure becomes more than 90 days past due.

Moreover, in accordance with EBA guidelines, the Group factors in observable events which may indicate Unlikelihood-To-Pay (UTP) which also constitute default. Through this process, the Group assesses developments occurring at the level of the individual debtor. The UTP criteria adopted by Multitude are the following:

- Suspected Fraud - UTP is triggered if a loan has been identified as possible fraud;
- Insolvency - UTP is triggered if a customer has notified the Multitude Group of insolvency; and
- Death - UTP is triggered if the Group has been notified of death of the customer.

The UTP assessment enhances the ECL methodology through the application of a customer-by-customer focus with a view to determine on the basis of qualitative factors, and before the hard days past due criterion is met, whether a customer's credit risk has deteriorated to a level which is indicative of default.

The definitions of credit-impaired and default are aligned across Consumer Banking and SME Banking business units so that Stage 3 represents all loans which are considered defaulted or credit-impaired. Whenever the Group enters into a forward sale agreement with a third party, the definition of default is usually aligned with the contractual days past due under such agreement.

The default definition has been applied consistently to model the PD, EAD and LGD throughout the Group's expected loss calculations.

In addition to the above, Multitude has an Arrears Management Policy to direct its credit portfolio management strategy in certain territories with a view to improve its debt collection capabilities in respect of overdue loan facilities. In achieving this strategy, the Group prescribes four stages:

- (I) early collection stage;
- (II) late collection stage carried out through third party management and debt collection agencies;
- (III) legal collections; and
- (IV) debt sales.

The Group also seeks to extend its debt collection period with customers in order to increase recoveries from loan repayments prior to termination of loan contracts. Additionally, the Group negotiates forward sale agreements with third parties to conduct regular sales of overdue loan facilities subsequent to a greater level of ageing that is sufficient to enable Multitude to perform its internal debt collection procedures for a sufficiently extended period prior to sale. Subsequent to the aforementioned portfolio management strategies being implemented, the Group assesses the impact, if any, on the definition of default that it uses in estimating IFRS 9 expected credit losses in the respective territories.

In respect of the Wholesale Banking corporate loans and debt investments, exposure classification to Stage 3 (default/credit-impaired) follows the Group's default definition and includes cases where an event of default is called up by Multitude (termination of the agreement in accordance with contractual provisions). UTP criteria are applied where recovery is considered doubtful although default has not yet occurred. UTP indicators include repeated payment failures, materially weakened solvency or credit standing, and other qualitative evidence that repayment is unlikely. Multitude also operates an early-warning/watch-list framework to identify and monitor exposures showing emerging signs of deterioration. Exposures on the watch list receive heightened monitoring and may be considered for reclassification should deterioration continue.

The Group considers other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents to be in default when a payment due (including a coupon payment) is not completed 90 days after due date.

4.2.4.3 Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The Group calculates expected credit losses (ECL) as a function of the estimated exposure at default (EAD), probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and discounting using the effective interest rate (EIR). The ECL is measured on either a 12-month or on a lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired.

Loans to customers

The ECL of Consumer Banking and SME Banking portfolios are determined by projecting the PD, EAD and LGD at a collective portfolio level as allowable under IFRS 9 in the case of retail portfolios comprising individually insignificant exposures that are homogenous in nature. These three components are multiplied together effectively calculating the forward-looking ECL, which is then discounted back to the reporting date. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the actual effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The 12-month ECL is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD, LGD, and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated on a similar basis for the residual life of the exposure. The PD, EAD and LGD parameters

are derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data, adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described below.

The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

In the case of Micro Loans, the Group utilises roll-rate methodology in order to estimate its PDs. This methodology employs statistical analysis of historical data and experience of delinquency and default to estimate the amount of loans that will eventually be written off as unrecoverable. This methodology is applied at territory or country level with adaptations to reflect the different nature of the respective markets in which the Group operates. Under this methodology, loans are grouped into ranges according to the number of days past due and statistical analysis is used to estimate the likelihood that loans in each range will progress through the various stages of delinquency and ultimately prove irrecoverable.

In the case of credit facilities with characteristics of instalment loans or revolving facilities, (e.g. Credit Line, Credit Card, Installment Loans, Purchase Finance (BNPL), Secured Loans, Prime Loans and Plus Loans), the Group utilises curvestitching methodology in order to estimate its PDs. Under this approach, an analysis of historical default data is carried out in order to estimate cumulative monthly loss rates at various snapshot dates. Subsequently, statistical analysis is employed in order to combine curves with different historical performance windows into a single PD curve over the expected lifetime of the exposures. This methodology is also applied at territory or country level in order to incorporate adaptations to reflect the nature of the different markets in which the Group operates. Under this approach, loans are also grouped into ranges according to the number of days past due, with an individual lifetime PD curve being calculated for each range.

The conditional PD is adjusted to consider forward-looking information through macroeconomic modelling.

EAD is based on the amounts Multitude expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default (including any expected drawdowns of committed facilities).

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the total balance of receivable at the reporting date, taking into account the total amount receivable from borrowers inclusive of principal, interest and fees that are accounted for as part of the effective interest rate. This is deemed an adequate representation of the expected balance at default in the case of Multitude's credit facilities given that the Group models its ECLs on a collective portfolio level with the modelling of the EAD for each future month on an individual loan-by-loan basis not being deemed practical. Additionally, in the case of revolving credit facilities the Group also factors in expected drawdowns of committed facilities.

The LGD represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. Hence, the LGD represents expected credit losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral values (if any) at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money. The LGD is determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default.

For its credit facilities that are unsecured, the Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates in respect of claims against defaulted customers, which rates are highly im-

pacted by collective debt recovery strategies. Moreover, the Group's LGDs comprise the effects of Multitude's ability to dispose of overdue loans originated in specific territories to other parties at pre-established prices, that are dependent on the credit quality or ageing of the loans. Estimated LGDs are also impacted by historical one-off portfolio sales and the expected future uncontracted portfolio sales activity. Recoveries from loan portfolio sales are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the contractual interest rate as the discounting factor.

Multitude has several contractual agreements in place with third parties by which loans which are within the stipulated days past due will be sold to a third party in batch at an agreed price. The Group is also capable of selling loans on the market which it cannot collect or recover internally in the form of one-off debt sales.

The ECL is measured from the initial recognition of the financial asset. The maximum period considered when measuring ECL (be it 12-month or lifetime ECL) is the maximum contractual period over which Multitude is exposed to credit risk. With respect to non-revolving credit facilities, the contractual life of the facility is considered. In the case of revolving credit facilities, provided that such facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure, the Group defines the lifetime of such exposures as 24 months in line with observed borrower behaviour in the respective territories.

The Group performs a historical analysis to identify the key economic variables affecting credit risk and expected credit losses for each product portfolio at a territory level. These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD may vary by portfolio or territory. Refer to note 4.2.4.4 for an explanation of forward-looking information and its inclusion in ECL calculations.

For corporate loans originated by Wholesale Banking and for secured SME Banking exposures that are not managed on a collective basis, the expected credit loss (ECL) is calculated in line with regulatory requirements and industry's best practices. The PD applicable in the ECL calculation is derived through an internal credit rating on the counterparty which is determined using an internal model that the Group developed, by reference to financial information of the counterparty, information sourced from external credit bureaus or other proxies as applicable. The exposure at default (EAD) corresponds to the amount of investment committed and entered according to contract in addition to the interest and any other additional fees which may be accrued, while the loss given default (LGD) is estimated based on the loss arising on default when comparing the outstanding exposure and the expected recoverability of the collateral.

Debt investments in bonds

The PD of the entity is derived through an internal credit rating on the counterparty which is determined using an internal model that the Group developed, by reference to financial information of the counterparty, information sourced from external credit bureaus or other proxies as applicable. The EAD equates to the amount of investment committed and entered according to contract in addition to the interest and any other additional fees which may be accrued. The LGD is based on the loss arising upon default when comparing the outstanding exposure and the expected recoverability of the collateral.

In instances where the pledged collateral consists of loan portfolios, the recoverability of such portfolio is based on the PD, EAD and LGD calculated on the basis of the principles which were previously explained.

Debt investments in securitisation portfolio

The expected credit risk of the debt investments in securitisation portfolio is calculated by assessing recoverability of the underlying portfolio of SME loans acquired by securitisation vehicle. The Group conducts periodical sensitivity analysis in relation to the respective portfolio, taking into consideration plausible worst-case scenarios, in order to determine the level of expected credit losses to be recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group uses external risk grades to reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The PDs associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by rating agencies. In determining the probability of default of individual counterparties, the Group distinguishes between exposures considered 'investment-grade' defined by recognised external rating agencies as a rating between AAA-BBB- (Standard & Poor's, Fitch) and Aaa-Baa3 (Moody's), and 'non-investment grade' exposures. Similarly, the Group uses the applicable sovereign credit rating to assess the credit risk of its exposures to central banks.

Other financial assets

The Group uses internal risk grades to reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PDs associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by rating agencies.

The Group's ECL calculations for the receivables from the sold portfolio that originated and immediately sold are based on PD, EAD and LGD. The PD of the buyers is derived through an internal credit rating on the counterparty which is determined using an internal model that the Group developed. Receivables from the sold portfolio that originated and immediately sold are subject to instalment repayments that are all due within a year after the sale. The receivables do not accrue additional interest, and hence the EAD equals to the receivable amount defined on the day of sale. The LGD is derived based on the historical data about the loss arising from default of loan portfolios with similar characteristics that issued and held by Multitude. The Group discounts the expected recoverable amount of receivables from the sold portfolio that originated and immediately sold by using the original EIR of the loans included in the sold portfolio.

4.2.4.4 Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL model

The calculation of ECL incorporates forward-looking information. In 2025, the Group continued enhancing its forward-looking information framework by refining the way macroeconomic information is incorporated into credit risk and ECL modelling. The objective was to improve stability, transparency, and consistency across countries and products, while remaining fully aligned with IFRS 9 requirements. The revised framework forecasts portfolio-level average default rates ("ADRs"), defined as the ratio of defaulted exposure to total exposure. Given the inherent volatility observed in monthly default rates, particularly within lower-volume portfolios, the Group applies a Hodrick- Prescott filter to extract the underlying trend component of default behavior. This approach reduces short-term volatility while preserving economically meaningful movements in credit risk. Forecast targets are logit-transformed. The modelling framework incorporates both external macroeconomic indicators and internally forecasted portfolio characteristics.

Country-specific portfolio-level variables, including the number of defaulting customers and the ratio of defaulting customers to total customers, are forecasted using Seasonal ARIMA (SARIMA) models. Forecasts are generated over a 15-month horizon, and the model is recalibrated monthly

using updated portfolio data and refreshed macroeconomic projections. Macroeconomic inputs are sourced from Oxford Economics and include both historical observations and forward-looking projections. A broad set of macroeconomic indicators is transformed (including lag structures, first and second differences, and percentage changes) and subjected to correlation and multicollinearity screening. Final variable selection is performed using time-based cross-validation techniques to support robustness and out-of-sample stability. Following comparative assessment of multiple modelling techniques, the Group selected an exponentially time-weighted ridge regression model. The time-weighting mechanism ensures that more recent observations receive greater relevance, reflecting evolving credit conditions.

In line with IFRS 9, ECL estimates incorporate multiple forward-looking economic scenarios: baseline, adverse, and optimistic. Each scenario has assigned its own probability of weighting to reflect both its likelihood and potential impact on credit risk. The baseline scenario carries the highest weight as it reflects consensus forecasts and provides stability. The adverse scenario ensures that downside risks are appropriately reflected, while the optimistic scenario prevents systematic over-provisioning. Together, this approach ensures a balanced and prudent assessment of future credit losses. While the Group generally applies a 60% / 20% / 20% weighting across baseline, adverse (downside) and optimistic (upside) scenarios but weightings may differ by country or business unit to reflect differences in portfolio composition and sensitivity to economic conditions. The baseline scenario is always assigned at least 50%, and individual downside or upside scenarios cannot exceed 25%. Scenario weights always sum to 100%. The risk management function monitors the economic forecast releases on an ongoing basis and adjusts its model inputs and assesses the connected outcomes in the light of revised macroeconomic data and other quantitative and qualitative information on a quarterly basis.



The table below presents the forward-looking information expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025 split by business units.

EUR '000	Forward-looking information ECL as at 31 December 2025	FLI ECL as % of total ECL for performing exposures
Consumer Banking	786	2.4%
SME Banking	580	10.1%
Wholesale Banking	20	1.5%
Total	1,386	3.5%

The macroeconomic variables presented pertain to a specific territory where the particular product is available. The pertinent macroeconomic variables relating to the Group's lending portfolio as at 31 December 2025, utilised in the multiple regression, are sourced from Oxford Economics and are listed below:

Consumer Banking	Baseline forecast	Units	2025 4-quarter average	2026 4-quarter average
Denmark	Employment, total	Person	8,804.89	8,913.47
Denmark	Exports, goods, constant prices & exchange rate, US\$	US\$	120,947.59	119,835.68
Denmark	GDP, nominal, LCU	Kroner	751.67	765.56
Denmark	Industrial production index	Index	379.40	373.73
Denmark	Investment, total fixed investment, constant prices and exchange rate, US\$	US\$	61,310.65	59,922.74
Denmark	Share price index	Index	5,835.62	5,208.03
Germany	Share price index	Index	25,180.70	26,329.74
Germany	World trade index	Index	446.71	447.28
Germany	Investment, total fixed investment, constant prices and exchange rate, US\$	US\$	526,575.22	530,680.80
Estonia	Exports, goods, constant prices & exchange rate, US\$	US\$	10,672.09	10,908.56
Finland	Exports, services, constant prices & exchange rate, US\$	US\$	26,981.56	26,906.41
Finland	World trade index	Index	435.18	436.02
Finland	Exports, goods, real, LCU	Euro	15.90	15.63
Finland	GDP per capita, PPP exchange rate, real, US\$	US\$	34,776.19	35,091.64
Finland	Industrial production index	Index	306.16	309.73
Finland	Investment, total fixed investment, constant prices and exchange rate, US\$	US\$	40,245.16	40,792.31
Finland	Domestic demand, real, LCU	Euro	56.26	57.41
Croatia	Exports, services, real, LCU	Euro	4,565.54	4,691.68
Croatia	GDP, nominal, LCU	Euro	22,150.44	22,926.75
Croatia	Stockbuilding, real, share of GDP	%	(1.93)	(1.27)
Croatia	World trade index	Index	438.06	442.66
Croatia	Exports, services, constant prices & exchange rate, US\$	US\$	13,564.52	13,939.32
Croatia	Interest rate, central bank policy	%	2.60	1.93
Latvia	Exports, goods, constant prices & exchange rate, US\$	US\$	11,675.49	11,826.17
Latvia	GDP per capita, PPP exchange rate, nominal, US\$	US\$	33,443.50	35,558.99
Latvia	Reserves, months of import cover	Months	6.40	7.38
Latvia	World trade index	Index	444.19	452.07
Latvia	Exports, goods & services, constant prices and exchange rate, US\$	US\$	17,565.86	17,892.63
Norway	Exchange rate, period average	Kroner per US\$	31.89	29.76
Norway	Share price index	Index	5,256.12	5,687.75
Romania	World trade index	Index	433.50	438.69
Sweden	Share price index	Index	2,908.31	2,921.33
Sweden	World trade index	Index	426.90	429.27
Sweden	Domestic demand, real, LCU	Kronor	1,560,303.75	1,577,267.25
Sweden	Employment, total	Person	15,761.24	15,886.96
Sweden	Exchange rate, period average	Kronor per US\$	30.50	28.44
Sweden	Exports, goods, constant prices & exchange rate, US\$	US\$	152,140.55	153,005.07
Sweden	Imports, services, real, LCU	Kronor	330,395.62	327,632.42

SME Banking	Baseline forecast	Units	2025	2026
			4-quarter average	4-quarter average
Denmark	Exports, goods, constant prices & exchange rate, US\$	US\$	120,947.59	119,835.68
Denmark	GDP, PPP exchange rate, real, US\$	US\$	267,211.46	268,150.22
Denmark	GDP, nominal, LCU	Kroner	751.67	765.56
Denmark	Investment, total fixed investment, constant prices and exchange rate, US\$	US\$	61,310.65	59,922.74
Finland	GDP, nominal, LCU	Euro	70.02	72.71
Sweden	Share price index	Index	2,908.31	2,921.33
Sweden	World trade index	Index	426.90	429.27
Lithuania	GDP, nominal, LCU	Euro	20,643.02	21,951.74
Lithuania	Productivity trend, LCU	Euro per Employee	29.81	31.05
Lithuania	Share price index	Index	3,245.27	3,357.88
Lithuania	Stockbuilding, real, share of GDP	%	(7.30)	(8.80)
Netherlands	Employment, total	Person	29,469.21	29,700.17
Netherlands	GDP, constant prices and exchange rate, US\$	US\$	698,916.45	702,930.67
Netherlands	Share price index	Index	3,557.47	3,629.26
Netherlands	Stockbuilding, real, share of GDP	%	(0.23)	0.32
Netherlands	World trade index	Index	415.90	418.41

Wholesale Banking	Baseline forecast	Units	2025	2026
			4-quarter average	4-quarter average
Finland	GDP, nominal, LCU	Euro	70.02	72.71
Lithuania	GDP, nominal, LCU	Euro	20,643.02	21,951.74
Lithuania	Productivity trend, LCU	Euro per Employee	29.81	31.05
Lithuania	Share price index	Index	3,245.27	3,357.88
Lithuania	Stockbuilding, real, share of GDP	%	(7.30)	(8.80)

4.2.4.5 ECL sensitivity analysis in respect of macroeconomic scenarios

The Risk Management function considered the sensitivity of the ECL outcome to the macroeconomic forecasts by recalculating the ECL under the different scenarios, applying a 100% weighting to each scenario. The effect of economic uncertainty on the ECL outcome is disclosed in the sensitivity analysis presented in this Note below. The ECL calculated for the upside and downside scenarios should not be taken to represent the upper and lower limits of possible ECL outcomes as there is a high degree of estimation uncertainty in the numbers representing tail risk scenarios when assigned a 100% weighting.

As with any macroeconomic forecasts, the projections and likelihood of occurrence are subject to a high degree of uncertainty, especially in the context of the macroeconomic and geopolitical conflicts and tensions being experienced, and therefore, the actual outcomes may be specifically different from those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes. In the baseline scenario, the global economy expands at a moderate pace, supported by US fiscal policy, continued AI-driven investment, and a firmer near-term outlook for China. Inflation in advanced economies stays close enough to target to allow gradual rate cuts, despite only slow underlying easing. While geopolitical risks, climate shocks, and trade frictions persist, disruption is contained. World GDP growth is projected at 2.7% in 2026. Across the downside scenarios, global growth weakens sharply through 2026 due to tighter financial conditions, weaker confidence, and negative demand shocks. Triggers range from a reversal in tech investment, to escalating trade tensions, to debt-driven fiscal tightening. In all cases, reduced investment, trade disruption, and softer US activity spill over globally, pushing world GDP growth down to a range of 0.7%–2.2% in 2026, roughly 0.5–1.0 percentage points below baseline. In the upside scenario, stronger AI adoption and renewed gains in tech valuations lift productivity, confidence, and investment. Robust US growth generates positive global spillovers, particularly for

tech exporters, while productivity gains contain inflation pressures. As a result, global GDP growth rises to 3.1% in 2026, about 0.3 percentage points above baseline, and remains elevated thereafter.

In view of the above, the Group assessed and is hereby presenting the sensitivity analysis in respect of its total loans to customers exposures as at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024, estimated by determining the range of credit loss allowances which would have been measured by assigning a 100% weighting to each of the three macroeconomic scenarios developed as presented in the table below:

	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2025	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2024
100% Baseline, EUR '000	(179)	(287)
100% Downside, EUR '000	8,320	10,221
100% Upside, EUR '000	(8,188)	(9,360)

The sensitivity analysis for the Consumer Banking products is shown below:

	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2025	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2024
100% Baseline, EUR '000	(104)	(227)
100% Downside, EUR '000	6,583	8,273
100% Upside, EUR '000	(6,411)	(7,593)

The sensitivity analysis for the SME Banking products is shown below:

	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2025	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2024
100% Baseline, EUR '000	(68)	(60)
100% Downside, EUR '000	1,596	1,948
100% Upside, EUR '000	(1,660)	(1,767)

The sensitivity analysis for the Wholesale Banking products is shown below:

	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2025	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2024
100% Baseline, EUR '000	(8)	(2)
100% Downside, EUR '000	141	69
100% Upside, EUR '000	(118)	(63)

For Wholesale Banking, the Group performs a sensitivity analysis of debt investments, which is presented in the table below:

	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2025	(Decrease) / increase in ECL 31 December 2024
100% Baseline, EUR '000	(673)	(82)
100% Downside, EUR '000	1,136	641
100% Upside, EUR '000	(1,015)	(396)

4.2.4.6 Write-off policy

The Group writes off and derecognises loans to customers, debt investments, and other financial assets measured at amortised cost when they have been credit-impaired for a significant period and all practical recovery efforts have been exhausted. This is generally the case for assets aged 1,080 days or more, for which the Group has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Write-offs are applied against the related loss allowance, and to the extent that the gross carrying amount exceeds the existing loss allowance, the difference is recognised in profit or loss within impairment loss on loans to customers.

Multitude may opt to conduct one-off sales to third parties. Subsequent to the conduct of such sales, the Group writes off any unrecovered amounts (after considering expected credit losses originally reserved against the financial asset). The Group recognises the gain or loss from the sale

of financial assets as the difference between the consideration received, and the carrying amount (gross amount less any loss allowances) of such financial assets and costs incurred during the sale, in the statement of profit or loss in the impairment loss on loans to customers line item.

4.2.5 Information on credit quality of cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk exposure from cash and cash equivalents arises mainly from potential liquidity issues, coupled with liability caps applicable in various jurisdictions of banks and other financial institutions which hold the Group's cash and cash equivalents. To manage this risk the Group has cash balances amongst 149 active bank accounts in 15 countries as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 176 active bank accounts in 24 countries).

The table below shows the amount of cash and cash equivalents deposited in various bank accounts, grouped based on Fitch's credit ratings for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
AAA	6,572	7,416
AA-	2,054	1,857
A+	27,950	23,379
A	157,026	104,497
A-	13,390	4,529
BBB+	42,413	24,772
BBB	7,736	10,177
BBB-	21	2,703
BB+	221	278
BB	-	171
No rating available	46,794	69,679
Total	304,177	249,458

The above-mentioned balances include amounts deposited with Central Banks and other banks. Unrated balances are mainly related to credit institutions domiciled in Luxembourg and Sweden.

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balances with Central Banks:		
Balance with the Central Bank of Czechia	419	302
Balance with the Central Bank of Malta	135,463	66,267
Balance with the Central Bank of Lithuania	20,232	33,685
Balance with the Central Bank of Sweden	6,572	7,416
Balances with other banks	141,491	141,788
Total	304,177	249,458

The balances with the Central Bank of Malta include a reserve deposit amounting to EUR 8.0 million as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 7.0 million) held in terms of Regulation (EC) No. 1745 / 2003 of the European Central Bank.

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balances with other banks (repayable on call and at short notice) held by Multitude Bank	63,881	86,897

In the ordinary course of business, the Group places funds and carries out transactions through correspondent accounts with high credit quality local listed banks and international banks with a good credit rating, subject to the operational requirements and the application of a limit framework. Accordingly, such exposures are monitored through the practical use of exposure limits. In

certain countries, the Group had to utilise unrated financial institutions due to operational constraints within such countries, in view of the profile of the banking sector in those territories. The Group would carry out a comprehensive due diligence on such banks, prior to engaging with them, and on an event-driven basis throughout the term of the relationship.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, balances with other banks consisted primarily of immediately withdrawable nostro balances and term placements maturing within one month.

The Group is exposed to the risk of loss if political, economic or other adverse events occur in a country where it holds funds, particularly when several counterparties are concentrated in the same jurisdiction. Countries are assessed according to their size, economic data and prospects together with credit ratings issued by international rating agencies. The Group's assets are predominantly in Europe.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, none of the financial assets referred to were past due or impaired.

The following tables provide information about the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents. The credit quality of them is determined by credit ratings applicable to counterparties based on external ratings published by reputable credit rating agencies:

31 December 2025, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Balances with Central Banks	
AAA	6,572
AA+ to AA-	419
A+ to A-	155,695
Gross carrying amount	162,686
Loss allowance	-
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	162,686

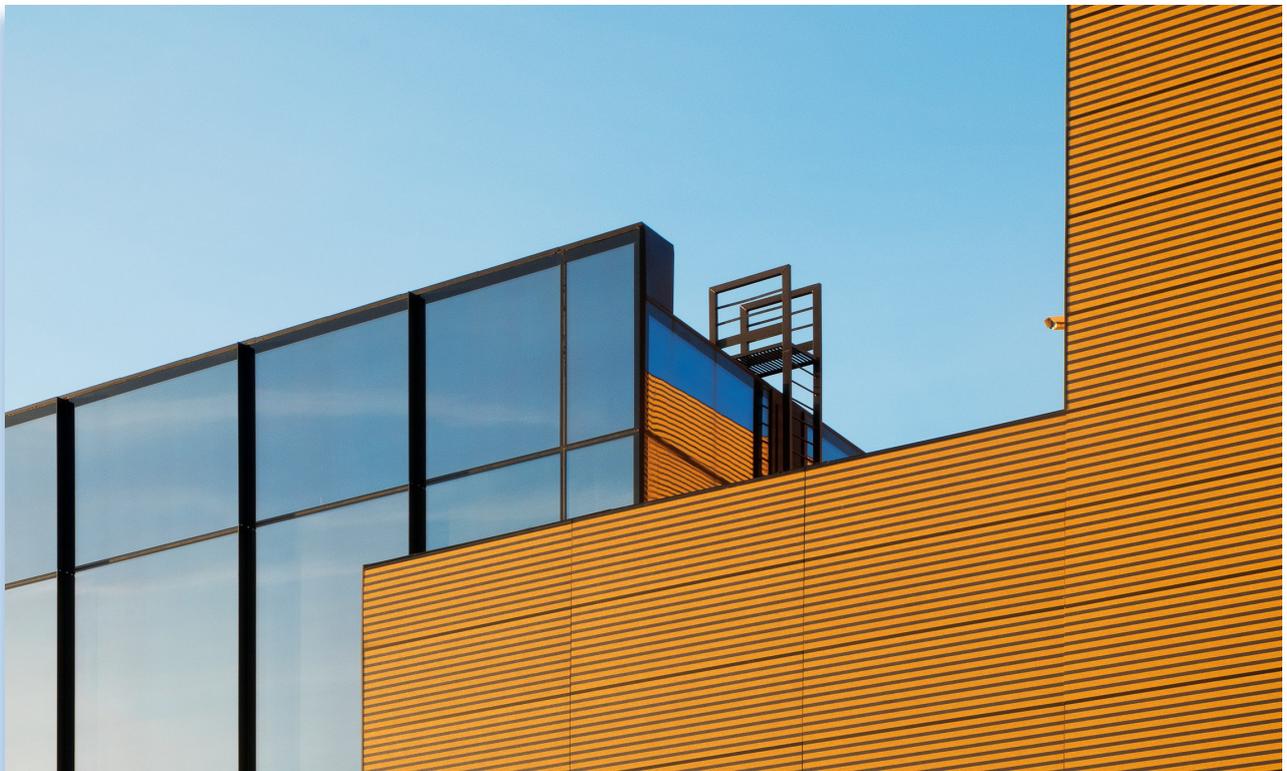
31 December 2024, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Balances with Central Banks	
AAA	7,416
AA+ to AA-	302
A+ to A-	99,952
Gross carrying amount	107,670
Loss allowance	-
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	107,670

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, expected credit loss allowances in respect of balances with the Central Banks (which are assumed to have the same credit rating as the Government of Malta, Government of Lithuania, Government of Czechia and Government of Sweden) were deemed to be insignificant. The respective Fitch ratings as at 31 December 2025 are as follows: Government of Malta - A+, Government of Lithuania - A, Government of Sweden - AAA, and Government of Czechia - AA- (31 December 2024: Government of Malta - A+, Government of Lithuania - A, Government of Sweden - AAA, Government of Czechia - AA-).

31 December 2025, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Balances with other banks	
AA+ to AA-	1,634
A+ to A-	42,670
BBB+ to BBB-	50,171
BB+ to BB-	222
Unrated	46,794
Gross carrying amount	141,491
Loss allowance	-
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	141,491

31 December 2024, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Balances with other banks	
A+ to A-	34,008
BBB+ to BBB-	37,651
BB+ to BB-	450
Unrated	69,679
Gross carrying amount	141,788
Loss allowance	-
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	141,788

After the end of the reporting period, there were no significant changes in credit ratings reflected in the tables above which have a material impact on the credit quality of the financial assets.



4.2.6 Information on credit quality of loans to customers

The Group manages the credit quality of its loans to customers by using internal risk grades, which provide a progressively increasing risk profile ranging from 'Regular' (best quality, less risky) to 'Loss': These risk grades are an essential tool for the Group to identify both non-performing exposures and better-performing customers. The internal risk grades used by the Group are further outlined as follows:

- Performing: Internal grade 'Regular';
- Under performing: Internal grades 'Watch' and 'Substandard'; and
- Non-performing: Internal grades 'Doubtful' and 'Loss'.

Regular

The Group's loans to customers which are categorised as 'Regular' are principally debts in respect of which payment is not overdue by 30 days and no recent history of customer default exists. Multitude does not expect losses from non-performance by these customers, which are considered as fully performing.

Watch

Loans that attract this category principally comprise those where:

- payment becomes overdue by 30 days, but does not exceed 60 days, and where a loan is deemed to be as non-performing when past due for more than 90 days;
- payment becomes overdue by 30 days, but does not exceed 45 days, and where a loan is deemed to be as non-performing when past due for more than 60 days; and
- there are indicators of a significant increase in credit risk in instances when loans were granted a payment holiday in a specific portfolio.

Substandard

Exposures that are categorised within this category comprise those where:

- payment becomes overdue by 61 days but does not exceed 90 days for where a loan is deemed to be as non-performing when past due for more than 90 days; and
- where payment becomes overdue by 46 days, but does not exceed 60 days, and where a loan is deemed to be as non-performing when past due for more than 60 days.

Doubtful

Loans which attract a 'Doubtful' grading are principally those assets in respect of which:

- repayment becomes overdue by 61 days and over but not exceeding 180 days for where a loan is deemed to be as non-performing when past due for more than 60 days;
- repayment becomes overdue by 91 days and over but not exceeding 180 days for a loan is deemed to be as non-performing when past due for more than 90 days; or
- have indicated UTP criteria, as outlined in Note 4.2.4.2.

Loss

Loans in respect of which payment becomes overdue by 180 days.

The Group further categorises outstanding loans to customers using an internal risk grading system based on their credit quality and performance, with 'Regular' considered to be 'performing' and not-credit impaired (Stage 1), 'Watch' and 'Substandard' regarded as 'underperforming' with an occurrence of SICR since initial recognition (Stage 2), and 'Doubtful' and 'Loss' considered to be 'non-performing' and credit-impaired (Stage 3).

The table below shows the Group's gross outstanding loans to customers balances, loss allowances, risk grading, and basis for ECL recognition and measurement as at the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

Risk grade	Category	Basis for ECL	Days past due*		UTP	31	31
			Lower range	Upper range		December 2025	December 2024
Regular	Performing	Stage 1 (12-month ECL)	0 to 30		-	759,243	590,612
Watch	Underperforming	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	31 - 45	31 - 60	-	23,239	22,688
Substandard	Underperforming	Stage 2 (lifetime ECL)	46 - 60	61 - 90	-	10,665	13,075
Doubtful	Non-performing	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	61 - 180	91 - 180	Yes	27,441	31,557
Loss	Non-performing	Stage 3 (lifetime ECL)	More than 180 days		-	133,099	130,596
Total gross carrying amount						953,687	788,528
Loss allowance						(121,643)	(138,600)
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance						832,044	649,928

*Lower and upper ranges of days past due are based on DPD thresholds of 60 and 90 days, respectively, to be considered as non-performing.

Reconciliation of 12-month and lifetime ECL provision

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between 'Stage 1' and 'Stages 2 or 3' due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent 'step up' (or 'step down') between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Discount unwind within ECL due to the passage of time, as ECL is measured on a present value basis;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements;
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

The table below summarises the Group's movements and the balances of gross loans to customers and its loss allowances for the year ended and as at 31 December 2025:

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
GROSS LOANS TO CUSTOMERS				
As at 1 January 2025	590,612	35,763	162,153	788,528
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(82,350)	22,005	60,345	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	6,840	(32,550)	25,710	-
Transfers out of Stage 3	-	193	(193)	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(75,510)	(10,352)	85,862	-
Other changes in gross loans to customers:				
New financial assets originated during the period	973,211	27,154	70,972	1,071,337
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(735,426)	(18,914)	(142,766)	(897,106)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(18,302)	(18,302)
Exchange differences	6,356	253	2,621	9,230
Net changes in gross loans to customers	168,631	(1,859)	(1,613)	165,159
Gross loans to customers as at 31 December 2025	759,243	33,904	160,540	953,687
LOSS ALLOWANCES				
Loss allowances as at 1 January 2025	28,760	11,627	98,213	138,600
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(7,102)	1,897	5,205	-
Increase due to transfers out of Stage 1	-	4,953	25,557	30,510
Transfers out of Stage 2	2,112	(11,110)	8,998	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 2	(1,633)	-	4,678	3,045
Transfers out of Stage 3	-	193	(193)	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 3	-	(61)	-	(61)
Increase due to changes in DPD buckets	1,218	38	12,740	13,996
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(5,405)	(4,090)	56,985	47,490
Other changes in loss allowances:				
New financial assets originated during the period	35,782	9,503	36,923	82,208
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(32,568)	(5,817)	(88,809)	(127,194)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(18,302)	(18,302)
Remeasurements from changes in model	(2,254)	(13)	1	(2,266)
Unwind of discount	-	-	(1,021)	(1,021)
Exchange differences	430	120	1,578	2,128
Net changes in loss allowances	(4,015)	(297)	(12,645)	(16,957)
Loss allowances as at 31 December 2025	24,745	11,330	85,568	121,643
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	734,498	22,574	74,972	832,044
Impaired loan coverage ratio (ILCR)	3.26%	33.42%	53.30%	12.76%
Reconciliation to impairment loss recognised in statement of profit or loss:				
Total change in loss allowances				(16,957)
Financial assets written off during the period				18,302
Exchange differences recognised in fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)				(2,128)
Unwind of discount recognised in interest income				4,157
Financial assets sold during the period				76,084
Impairment loss on loans to customers				79,458

The table below summarises the Group's movements and the balances of gross loans to customers and its loss allowances for the year ended and as at 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
GROSS LOANS TO CUSTOMERS				
As at 1 January 2024	532,234	44,264	114,119	690,617
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(90,694)	20,165	70,529	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	11,217	(41,005)	29,788	-
Transfers out of Stage 3	-	153	(153)	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(79,477)	(20,687)	100,164	-
Other changes in gross loans to customers:				
New financial assets originated during the period	890,963	42,333	68,604	1,001,900
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(747,823)	(29,593)	(110,208)	(887,624)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(9,080)	(9,080)
Exchange differences	(5,285)	(554)	(1,446)	(7,285)
Net changes in gross loans to customers	58,378	(8,501)	48,034	97,911
Gross loans to customers as at 31 December 2024	590,612	35,763	162,153	788,528
LOSS ALLOWANCES				
Loss allowances as at 1 January 2024	31,282	14,361	69,025	114,668
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(7,341)	1,564	5,777	-
Increase due to transfers out of Stage 1	-	5,228	27,251	32,479
Transfers out of Stage 2	3,572	(13,372)	9,800	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 2	(2,943)	-	4,633	1,690
Transfers out of Stage 3	-	50	(50)	-
Increase due to changes in DPD buckets	1,299	19	13,097	14,415
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(5,413)	(6,511)	60,508	48,584
Other changes in loss allowances:				
New financial assets originated during the period	53,839	14,034	34,718	102,591
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(48,929)	(10,329)	(57,801)	(117,059)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(9,080)	(9,080)
Remeasurements from changes in model	(1,653)	240	2,178	765
Unwind of discount	-	-	(378)	(378)
Exchange differences	(365)	(169)	(957)	(1,491)
Net changes in loss allowances	(2,521)	(2,735)	29,188	23,932
Loss allowances as at 31 December 2024	28,761	11,626	98,213	138,600
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	561,851	24,137	63,940	649,928
Impaired loan coverage ratio (ILCR)	4.87%	32.51%	60.57%	17.58%
Reconciliation to impairment loss recognised in statement of profit or loss:				
Total change in loss allowances				23,932
Financial assets written off during the period				9,080
Exchange differences recognised in fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)				1,491
Unwind of discount recognised in interest income				3,129
Financial assets sold during the period				58,196
Impairment loss on loans to customers				95,828

The impairment loss recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period ended 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 81.6 million (31 December 2024: EUR 96.4 million). The total amount comprises impairment losses of EUR 79.5 million (31 December 2024: EUR 95.8 million) on loans to customers, EUR 1.1 million on debt investments (31 December 2024: EUR 0.4 million), and EUR 1.0 million (31 December 2024: EUR 0.2 million) on other financial assets.

The table below summarises the movements and the balances of gross loans to customers and its loss allowances for the year ended and as at 31 December 2025 for the Consumer Banking business unit:

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
GROSS LOANS TO CUSTOMERS				
As at 1 January 2025	436,737	33,579	134,161	604,477
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(68,124)	19,789	48,335	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	6,516	(30,409)	23,893	-
Transfers out of Stage 3	-	193	(193)	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(61,608)	(10,427)	72,035	-
Other changes in gross loans to customers:				
New financial assets originated during the period	669,891	24,980	57,801	752,672
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(580,809)	(18,013)	(125,308)	(724,130)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(13,646)	(13,646)
Exchange differences	5,364	320	2,021	7,705
Net changes in gross loans to customers	32,838	(3,140)	(7,097)	22,601
Gross loans to customers as at 31 December 2025	469,575	30,439	127,064	627,078
LOSS ALLOWANCES				
Loss allowances as at 1 January 2025	24,186	10,624	80,740	115,550
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(6,159)	1,733	4,426	-
Increase due to transfers out of Stage 1	-	4,264	19,960	24,224
Transfers out of Stage 2	2,005	(10,372)	8,367	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 2	(1,548)	-	4,286	2,738
Transfers out of Stage 3	-	193	(193)	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 3	-	(61)	-	(61)
Increase due to changes in DPD buckets	576	38	9,059	9,673
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(5,126)	(4,205)	45,905	36,574
Other changes in loss allowances:				
New financial assets originated during the period	30,277	8,342	34,172	72,791
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(28,296)	(5,317)	(78,750)	(112,363)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(13,646)	(13,646)
Remeasurements from changes in model	(2,183)	(13)	1	(2,195)
Unwind of discount	-	-	(1,059)	(1,059)
Exchange differences	386	118	1,163	1,667
Net changes in loss allowances	(4,942)	(1,075)	(12,214)	(18,231)
Loss allowances as at 31 December 2025	19,244	9,549	68,526	97,319
Carrying amount – net of loss allowance	450,332	20,890	58,538	529,760
Impaired loan coverage ratio (ILCR)	4.10%	31.37%	53.93%	15.52%
Reconciliation to impairment loss recognised in statement of profit or loss:				
Total change in loss allowances				(18,231)
Financial assets written off during the period				13,646
Exchange differences recognised in fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)				(1,667)
Unwind of discount recognised in interest income				3,446
Financial assets sold during the period				68,905
Impairment loss on loans to customers				66,099

The table below summarises the movements and the balances of gross loans to customers and its loss allowances for the year ended and as at 31 December 2024 for the Consumer Banking business unit:

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
GROSS LOANS TO CUSTOMERS				
As at 1 January 2024	433,670	40,117	97,820	571,607
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(76,726)	18,791	57,935	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	10,821	(37,055)	26,234	-
Transfers out of Stage 3	-	153	(153)	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(65,905)	(18,111)	84,016	-
Other changes in gross loans to customers:				
New financial assets originated during the period	664,479	40,552	62,214	767,245
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(591,164)	(28,462)	(101,109)	(720,735)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(7,666)	(7,666)
Exchange differences	(4,343)	(517)	(1,114)	(5,974)
Net changes in gross loans to customers	3,067	(6,538)	36,341	32,870
Gross loans to customers as at 31 December 2024	436,737	33,579	134,161	604,477
LOSS ALLOWANCES				
Loss allowances as at 1 January 2024	28,259	12,836	59,426	100,521
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(6,672)	1,493	5,179	-
Increase due to transfers out of Stage 1	-	4,820	21,309	26,129
Transfers out of Stage 2	3,458	(12,247)	8,789	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 2	(2,863)	-	3,721	858
Transfers out of Stage 3	-	50	(50)	-
Decrease due to transfers out of Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Increase due to changes in DPD buckets	1,008	21	10,898	11,927
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(5,069)	(5,863)	49,846	38,914
Other changes in loss allowances:				
New financial assets originated during the period	37,379	13,442	31,422	82,243
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(33,856)	(9,832)	(51,932)	(95,620)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(7,666)	(7,666)
Remeasurements from changes in model	(2,204)	196	534	(1,474)
Unwind of discount	-	-	(147)	(147)
Exchange differences	(323)	(155)	(743)	(1,221)
Net changes in loss allowances	(4,073)	(2,212)	21,314	15,029
Loss allowances as at 31 December 2024	24,186	10,624	80,740	115,550
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	412,552	22,955	53,421	488,928
Impaired loan coverage ratio (ILCR)	5.54%	31.64%	60.18%	19.12%
Reconciliation to impairment loss recognised in statement of profit or loss:				
Total change in loss allowances				15,029
Financial assets written off during the period				7,666
Exchange differences recognised in fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)				1,221
Unwind of discount recognised in interest income				2,382
Financial assets sold during the period				55,369
Impairment loss on loans to customers				81,667

The table below summarises the movements and the balances of gross loans to customers and its loss allowances for the year ended and as at 31 December 2025 for the SME Banking business unit:

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
GROSS LOANS TO CUSTOMERS				
As at 1 January 2025	133,375	2,178	27,992	163,545
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(14,226)	2,216	12,010	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	324	(2,141)	1,817	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(13,902)	75	13,827	-
Other changes in gross loans to customers:				
New financial assets originated during the period	189,248	1,277	4,631	195,156
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(149,722)	(901)	(17,360)	(167,983)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(4,656)	(4,656)
Exchange differences	1,265	12	600	1,877
Net changes in gross loans to customers	26,889	463	(2,958)	24,394
Gross loans to customers as at 31 December 2025	160,264	2,641	25,034	187,939
LOSS ALLOWANCES				
Loss allowances as at 1 January 2025	4,301	1,003	17,473	22,777
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(943)	164	779	-
Increase due to transfers out of Stage 1	-	689	5,597	6,286
Transfers out of Stage 2	107	(738)	631	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 2	(85)	-	392	307
Increase due to changes in DPD buckets	642	-	3,681	4,323
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(279)	115	11,080	10,916
Other changes in loss allowances:				
New financial assets originated during the period	4,291	524	2,750	7,565
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(3,932)	(499)	(10,059)	(14,490)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(4,656)	(4,656)
Remeasurements from changes in model	(90)	-	-	(90)
Unwind of discount	-	-	38	38
Exchange differences	54	6	415	475
Net changes in loss allowances	44	146	(432)	(242)
Loss allowances as at 31 December 2025	4,345	1,149	17,041	22,535
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	155,918	1,491	7,993	165,402
Impaired loan coverage ratio (ILCR)	2.71%	43.51%	68.07%	11.99%
Reconciliation to impairment loss recognised in statement of profit or loss:				
Total change in loss allowances				(242)
Financial assets written off during the period				4,656
Exchange differences recognised in fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)				(475)
Unwind of discount recognised in interest income				711
Financial assets sold during the period				7,179
Impairment loss on loans to customers				11,829

The table below summarises the movements and the balances of gross loans to customers and its loss allowances for the year ended and as at 31 December 2024 for the SME Banking business unit:

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
GROSS LOANS TO CUSTOMERS				
As at 1 January 2024	98,303	4,137	16,298	118,739
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(13,968)	1,374	12,594	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	396	(3,950)	3,554	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(13,572)	(2,576)	16,148	-
Other changes in gross loans to customers				
New financial assets originated during the period	195,825	1,776	6,390	203,991
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(146,239)	(1,122)	(9,098)	(156,459)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(1,414)	(1,414)
Exchange differences	(942)	(37)	(332)	(1,311)
Net changes in gross loans to customers	35,072	(1,959)	11,694	44,807
Gross loans to customers as at 31 December 2024	133,375	2,178	27,992	163,545
LOSS ALLOWANCES				
Loss allowances as at 1 January 2024	3,023	1,526	9,599	14,148
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	(669)	71	598	-
Increase due to transfers out of Stage 1	-	408	5,942	6,350
Transfers out of Stage 2	114	(1,125)	1,011	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 2	(80)	-	912	832
Increase due to changes in DPD buckets	291	(2)	2,199	2,488
Total changes from transfers in between stages	(344)	(648)	10,662	9,670
Other changes in loss allowances:				
New financial assets originated during the period	16,187	592	3,296	20,075
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(15,073)	(497)	(5,869)	(21,439)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	(1,414)	(1,414)
Remeasurements from changes in model	550	44	1,644	2,238
Unwind of discount	-	-	(231)	(231)
Exchange differences	(42)	(14)	(214)	(270)
Net changes in loss allowances	1,278	(523)	7,874	8,629
Loss allowances as at 31 December 2024	4,301	1,003	17,473	22,777
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	129,074	1,175	10,519	140,768
Impaired loan coverage ratio (ILCR)	3.22%	46.05%	62.42%	13.93%
Reconciliation to impairment loss recognised in statement of profit or loss:				
Total change in loss allowances				8,629
Financial assets written off during the period				1,414
Exchange differences recognised in fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)				270
Unwind of discount recognised in interest income				747
Financial assets sold during the period				2,828
Impairment loss on loans to customers				13,888

The table below summarises the movements and the balances of gross loans to customers and its loss allowances for the year ended and as at 31 December 2025 for the Wholesale Banking business unit:

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
GROSS LOANS TO CUSTOMERS				
As at 1 January 2025	20,500	6	-	20,506
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	-	-	-	-
Other changes in gross loans to customers				
New financial assets originated during the period	114,072	897	8,540	123,509
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(4,895)	-	(98)	(4,993)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(273)	(79)	-	(352)
Net changes in gross loans to customers	108,904	818	8,442	118,164
Gross loans to customers as at 31 December 2025	129,404	824	8,442	138,670
LOSS ALLOWANCES				
Loss allowances, as at 1 January 2025	273	-	-	273
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to changes in DPD buckets	-	-	-	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	-	-	-	-
Other changes in loss allowances:				
New financial assets originated during the period	1,214	637	-	1,851
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(340)	(1)	-	(341)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements from changes in model	19	-	-	19
Unwind of discount	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	(10)	(4)	-	(14)
Net changes in loss allowances	883	632	-	1,515
Loss allowances as at 31 December 2025	1,156	632	-	1,788
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	128,248	192	8,442	136,882
Impaired loan coverage ratio (ILCR)	0.89%	76.70%	-	1.29%
Reconciliation to impairment loss recognised in statement of profit or loss:				
Total change in loss allowances				1,515
Financial assets written off during the period				-
Exchange differences recognised in fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)				14
Unwind of discount recognised in interest income				-
Financial assets sold during the period				-
Impairment loss on loans to customers				1,529

The table below summarises the movements and the balances of gross loans to customers and its loss allowances for the year ended and as at 31 December 2024 for the Wholesale Banking business unit:

EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
GROSS LOANS TO CUSTOMERS				
As at 1 January 2024	262	9	-	271
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	-	-	-	-
Other changes in gross loans to customers				
New financial assets originated during the period	30,658	6	-	30,664
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	(10,420)	(9)	-	(10,429)
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Net changes in gross loans to customers	20,238	(3)	-	20,235
Gross loans to customers as at 31 December 2024	20,500	6	-	20,506
LOSS ALLOWANCES				
Loss allowances as at 1 January 2024	-	-	-	-
Transfers in between stages:				
Transfers out of Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers out of Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to transfers out of Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) due to changes in DPD buckets	-	-	-	-
Total changes from transfers in between stages	-	-	-	-
Other changes in loss allowances:				
New financial assets originated during the period	273	-	-	273
Financial assets sold and repaid during the period	-	-	-	-
Financial assets written off during the period	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements from changes in model	-	-	-	-
Unwind of discount	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-
Net changes in loss allowances	273	-	-	273
Loss allowances as at 31 December 2024	273	-	-	273
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	20,226	6	-	20,232
Impaired loan coverage ratio (ILCR)	1.33%	-	-	1.33%
Reconciliation to impairment loss recognised in statement of profit or loss:				
Total change in loss allowances				273
Financial assets written off during the period				-
Exchange differences recognised in fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)				-
Unwind of discount recognised in interest income				-
Financial assets sold during the period				-
Impairment loss on loans to customers				273

4.2.7 Information on credit quality of debt investments

Debt investments in bonds

The outcome periodical assessments in relation to the respective portfolio, coupled with the several clauses contained within the agreement, reflects the need for the Group to account for expected credit loss provision of EUR 1.1 million in relation to these investments as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 0.4 million).

The tables below summarise the loss allowance balances for debt investments in bonds for the years ended and as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

31 December 2025, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Debt investments in bonds				
A+ to A-	-	-	-	-
BBB+ to BBB-	-	-	-	-
BB+ to BB-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	57,362	8,906	28,954	95,222
Gross carrying amount	57,362	8,906	28,954	95,222
Loss allowance	(16)	(30)	(1,094)	(1,140)
Carrying amount – net of loss allowance	57,346	8,876	27,860	94,082

31 December 2024, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Total
Debt investments in bonds			
A+ to A-	-	-	-
BBB+ to BBB-	-	-	-
BB+ to BB-	-	-	-
Unrated	99,434	9,866	109,300
Gross carrying amount	99,434	9,866	109,300
Loss allowance	(49)	(347)	(396)
Carrying amount – net of loss allowance	99,385	9,519	108,904

The consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 includes an impairment loss of EUR 0.7 million (2024: EUR 0.4 million) for debt investments in bonds, presented as part of the impairment loss on loans to customers line item.

Debt investments in securitisation portfolio

Such investments are principally secured by loan portfolios that are pledged in favour of the Group, taking into consideration pre-established collateralised ratios in relation to the amount invested and also encompass pre-established ratios of exposures by ageing of the underlying pledged portfolio. The Group conducts periodical assessments in relation to the respective portfolio, in order to determine the level of expected credit losses to be recognised. The outcome of such assessments considers the safeguards in favour of Multitude which are included within the investment covenants.

The tables below summarise the loss allowance balances for debt investments in securitisation portfolio for the years ended and as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

31 December 2025, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Debt investments in securitisation portfolio	
A+ to A-	-
BBB+ to BBB-	-
BB+ to BB-	-
Unrated	13,314
Gross carrying amount	13,314
Loss allowance	(328)
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	12,986

31 December 2024, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Debt investments in securitisation portfolio	
A+ to A-	-
BBB+ to BBB-	-
BB+ to BB-	-
Unrated	3,653
Gross carrying amount	3,653
Loss allowance	(3)
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	3,650

The consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 includes an impairment loss of EUR 0.3 million (2024: EUR 3 thousand) for debt investments in securitisation portfolio, presented as part of impairment loss on loans to customers line item.

4.2.8 Information on credit quality of other financial assets at amortised cost

The Group's other financial assets are mainly comprised of loans to related parties, receivables from banks, receivables from sold portfolio, and other financial assets as shown in Note 15. The Group individually assesses credit risk exposure arising from underlying financial assets at the end of each reporting period based on the applicable measurement guidelines under IFRS 9.

Receivables from banks include bank deposits set aside to fund the Group's foreign currency forward contracts and do not meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents and are not material to the Group. Credit risks associated with these receivables are similar to those of cash and cash equivalents and are not material to the Group. The Group's Treasury function manages them as part of its hedging activities (Note 15 and Note 4.3).

The tables below summarise the loss allowance balances for receivables from sold portfolios reported in other financial assets for the years ended and as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

31 December 2025, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Receivables from sold portfolios	
A+ to A-	-
BBB+ to BBB-	-
BB+ to BB-	-
Unrated	24,374
Gross carrying amount	24,374
Loss allowance	(547)
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	23,827

31 December 2024, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Receivables from sold portfolios	
A+ to A-	-
BBB+ to BBB-	-
BB+ to BB-	-
Unrated	8,381
Gross carrying amount	8,381
Loss allowance	(186)
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	8,195

The loss allowance for receivables from sold portfolios is mainly related to those originated and immediately sold to external parties. The impairment loss of EUR 0.4 million is included in the impairment loss on loans to customers line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in 2025 (2024: EUR 0.2 million).

The tables below summarise the loss allowance balances for loans to related parties reported in other financial assets for the years ended and as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

31 December 2025, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL
Loans to related parties	
A+ to A-	-
BBB+ to BBB-	-
BB+ to BB-	-
Unrated	11,870
Gross carrying amount	11,870
Loss allowance	(191)
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	11,679

31 December 2024, EUR '000	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Total
Loans to related parties			
A+ to A-	-	-	-
BBB+ to BBB-	-	-	-
BB+ to BB-	-	-	-
Unrated	3,700	7,999	11,699
Gross carrying amount	3,700	7,999	11,699
Loss allowance	-	(58)	(58)
Carrying amount - net of loss allowance	3,700	7,941	11,641

The impairment loss of EUR 0.1 million is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in impairment loss on loans to customers line item in 2025 (2024: EUR 10 thousand).

IFRS 9 provides a practical expedient for recognising 12-month ECL for financial instruments with low credit risk at the reporting date. Where applicable, the Group applies this practical expedient in determining loss allowances regarding other financial assets measured at amortised cost. Therefore, the Group has not recognised ECL for the receivables from banks. This is to the extent that the external credit ratings of the counterparties are "investment grade" based on the definition of external rating agencies: AAA to BBB- (Standard & Poor's, Fitch) or Aaa to Baa3 (Moody's).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether any extraordinary events would result into a significant increase in credit risk and whether loss allowances should be recognised using lifetime ECL.

4.2.9 Modification of financial assets

As explained in Note 2.4.13.4, the Group sometimes modifies the payment terms of customer loans. These modifications can take different forms and can happen at different stages during the maturity period of the loan. The modifications included in this section also encompass change in estimates of interest income due to amendments to contractual cash flow allowed by original terms and conditions.

The following are the most widely used payment term modification clauses incorporated in the terms and conditions by the Group:

I. Rescheduling

Rescheduling is applied in short-term credit products where the customer requests an extension of the maturity period of up to one month in consideration of a fee payable to Multitude when the re-scheduling is accepted. The extension period varies in different markets but is pre-established by the Group as part of the product feature. The upfront payment of a rescheduling fee is a pre-condition for accepting the modification and extending the loan term. The rescheduling is not tied to the lack of repayment capabilities of the customer and indeed, this upfront payment requirement, together with the short-term of the extension period, is considered inconsistent with the profile of a customer who is experiencing financial difficulties.

II. Payment Holidays

Payment holidays are a standard feature of the Credit Line facility, allowing customers who are repaying on time to request a reduction of the monthly minimum payment to zero on no more than two occasions in any twelve-month period. The customer's request will not be accepted unless the customer has been paying on time.

Additionally, Multitude incorporates the following modification options for its customers into the terms and conditions of its long-term credit products:

III. Due date change

Generally, the repayment date is assigned by the Group thirty days after the loan agreement date and recurs monthly after that. This product feature allows customers to change the monthly payment due date to one that is more convenient for them. The new payment due date will apply throughout the maturity period of the loan, unless subsequently modified. This modification is not granted due to the customers experiencing financial difficulties; they simply continue to pay their monthly instalments on a different day of the month.

IV. Modification to the payment schedule

During the loan term, the customer may choose to modify the standard maturity date and payment schedules included in the loan agreement by increasing the number of monthly instalments, thus extending the loan's maturity period. This gives customers more flexibility through tailor-made payment schedules. The Group assesses whether the customer is experiencing financial difficulties before granting this modification. This modification does not constitute forbearance if the customer is not experiencing financial difficulties.

V. Payment-free month

Long-term credit products allow the customer to apply for a payment-free month under terms and conditions prescribed by the Group. The policy under which a payment-free month may be granted includes the conditions that the loan must have been open for several months as specified in the policy and that the customer must have been making timely repayments. This modification

is not granted to customers who are experiencing financial difficulties, but is meant to make the products better adapted to the customers' needs.

Apart from cash flow modifications which are carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreements, the Group also grants other modifications as part of its collection policies. The most widely used modification option as part of the Group's collection policies is the payment plan where the customer is granted a longer schedule in which to pay the amounts due. Multitude may also grant a grace period for the payment of the principal amount due for a short period of time. An assessment is conducted by the Group to evaluate whether the customer is experiencing financial difficulties before granting these modifications. If the customer is experiencing financial difficulties, then these exposures are marked as forborne.

The table on the next page shows the gross outstanding loans to customers balances, loss allowance, and basis for ECL recognition and measurement for the years 2025 and 2024 for modified loan contracts (as a forbearance and also as a change in estimated expected cash flows allowed by terms and conditions):

Basis for ECL	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL
Stage 1	100,959	4,691	107,143	6,185
Stage 2	7,420	2,328	7,530	2,390
Stage 3	7,175	3,573	10,174	4,713
Total	115,554	10,592	124,847	13,288

The Group's modified gross outstanding loans to customers are analysed by geographical location for the 2025 and year 2024 as follows:

EUR '000	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		2025%		2024%
Country of domicile - Switzerland	-	-	-	-
Northern Europe	88,336	76.44%	95,186	76.24%
Western Europe	1,913	1.66%	6,619	5.30%
Eastern Europe	25,305	21.90%	23,042	18.46%
Total	115,554	100.00%	124,847	100.00%

In cases where the Group grants specific modifications (not included in the original terms and conditions) to customers whom the Group assesses as experiencing financial difficulties, then these exposures are marked as forborne in line with the Group's policies in relation to forbearance. The Group's forborne loans outstanding are analysed according to its basis for ECL calculation and the amount of ECL as follows:

Basis for ECL	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Gross carrying amount	ECL
Stage 1	355	17	318	22
Stage 2	2,770	816	1,680	511
Stage 3	1,915	957	965	524
Total	5,040	1,790	2,963	1,057

The table below shows an increase in ECL due to modification of original terms and conditions as per the forbearance definition that are included in the impairment loss on loans to customers in 2025:

EUR '000	Not Modified ECL	Modified ECL	Change
Stage 1	17	17	-
Stage 2	361	816	455
Stage 3	862	957	95
Total	1,240	1,790	550

The table below shows an increase in ECL due to modification of original terms and conditions as per the forbearance definition that are included in the impairment loss on loans to customers in 2024:

EUR '000	Not Modified ECL	Modified ECL	Change
Stage 1	22	22	-
Stage 2	251	511	260
Stage 3	484	524	40
Total	757	1,057	300

The changes reported in both tables above includes movement between stages as a result of modification.

4.2.10 Collateral

4.2.10.1 Narrative description of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Group's Consumer Banking portfolio is generally unsecured, in line with the typical nature and characteristics observed for short-term retail portfolios. However, the Group employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk, including collection strategies, contractual arrangements by which the Group can sell aged portfolios once specific loans reach a predetermined ageing profile and one-off debt sales. Note 4.2.6 discloses the amount of loans to customers disposed of during the year.

The Group offers collateralised loans via its SME Banking business unit to SME customers. The underlying collateral for these loans must be comprised of either loan portfolios, apartments or residential buildings, commercial properties or plots that meet specific requirements, and also include any additional cash or financial instrument collateral provided by the issuer. The Group assigns different loan-to-value coefficients to every collateral item depending on its nature. The value of collateral is regularly reviewed for changes in the underlying market prices.

The debt investments and corporate loans of Wholesale Banking business unit are principally secured by loan portfolios or real estate that are pledged in favour of Multitude Bank p.l.c. and hence the Group, taking into consideration pre-established collateralised ratios in relation to the amount invested and encompassing pre-established ratios of exposures by ageing of the underlying pledged portfolio. Moreover, the Group also has additional collateral in the form of cash deposited in its accounts or pledged financial instruments.

4.2.10.2 Quantitative information about the collateral held as security and other credit enhancements for financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date

The table below provides an analysis of the current fair values of collateral held and credit enhancements for Stage 3 financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2025. There were no Stage 3 financial assets with collateral held and credit enhancements as at 31 December 2024 which requires disclosure of quantitative information about the collateral held as security and other credit enhancements in accordance with IFRS 7. The collateral values are capped at the respective maximum exposures to credit risk.

EUR '000	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Mortgaged asset	Cash	Total Collateral	Net maximum exposure
Loans to customers	9,744	9,744	-	9,744	-

EUR '000	Maximum exposure to credit risk	Mortgaged asset	Cash	Total Collateral	Net maximum exposure
Debt investments in bonds	28,953	24,253	4,700	28,953	-

4.2.11 Maximum exposure to credit risk

An 'exposure' is defined as the amount at risk arising from the Group's assets and off-balance sheet items. The Group's maximum credit risk concerning on- and off-balance sheet items can be classified into the following categories:

1. Financial assets that comprise principally cash and cash equivalents (balances with Central Banks and balances with other banks), loans to customers, debt investments, and other financial assets. The maximum exposure of these financial assets to credit risk equals their gross carrying amounts.
2. Loan commitments and other credit-related commitments that are irrevocable over the life of the respective facilities. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount of the committed facilities. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments as the most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.
3. Commitments on debt investments in bonds comprise the Group's commitments to acquire additional secured bonds in line with the terms and conditions of the agreements.

The Group's maximum credit risk exposure without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets:		
Loans to customers (gross)	953,685	788,528
Cash and cash equivalents	304,177	249,458
Debt investments:		
- Debt investments in bonds (gross)	95,222	109,300
- Debt investments in securitisation portfolio (gross)	13,314	3,653
Other financial assets at amortised cost:		
- Receivables from sold portfolios (gross)	24,374	8,381
- Loans to related parties (gross)	11,870	11,699
- Receivables from banks	4,206	4,206
- Other receivables	12,008	3,062
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet instruments:		
Commitments	22,127	10,533
Total credit risk exposure	1,440,983	1,188,820

4.2.12 Credit risk concentration

A concentration of credit risk exists when a number of counterparties are located in a geographical region or are engaged in similar activities and have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. This risk is managed by actively measuring, reporting and monitoring on a regular and ongoing basis risk concentration levels against reasonable thresholds for counterparties, products, and territories.

Within the Consumer Banking portfolio, the highest individual exposure arises from Prime Loans, which are capped at EUR 15,000 per customer. In the SME Banking portfolio, the largest single-customer exposure relates to Secured Loans, capped at EUR 3.0 million per customer. Exposure levels are higher in Wholesale Banking, where corporate loans and debt investments, including committed but undrawn amounts, amounted to EUR 32.0 million per customer as at 31 December 2025.

Multitude does not have customers that individually generate more than 10% of total revenue for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. For Multitude Bank p.l.c., the concentration limit is defined in accordance with the requirements of Part Four – Large Exposures of the CRR. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, no loans to customers or other financial assets were considered to exceed the large exposure limits, prior to applying any eligible exemptions.

For the purposes of geographical concentration, the Group has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of the respective customers or counterparties. Following table shows credit risk concentration of the Group by geographic regions for financial assets at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans to customers	Debt investments	Other financial assets	Total financial assets	31 December 2025
Country of domicile - Switzerland*	-	10,036	-	-	10,036	0.78%
Northern Europe	45,513	462,847	36,443	16,520	561,323	43.38%
Eastern Europe	40,327	288,336	25,429	23,271	377,363	29.16%
Western Europe	216,462	69,742	45,196	9,977	341,377	26.38%
Other	1,875	1,083	-	935	3,893	0.30%
Total	304,177	832,044	107,068	50,703	1,293,992	100.00%

EUR '000	Cash and cash equivalents	Loans to customers	Debt investments	Other financial assets	Total financial assets	31 December 2024
Country of domicile - Switzerland*	-	-	-	21	21	-
Northern Europe	43,621	380,210	42,711	16,185	482,727	46.46%
Western Europe	146,684	53,787	32,502	2,449	235,422	22.66%
Eastern Europe	57,706	214,988	37,341	7,847	317,882	30.59%
Other	1,447	943	-	602	2,992	0.29%
Total	249,458	649,928	112,554	27,104	1,039,044	100.00%

*The country of domicile was changed from Finland to Malta since 1 July 2024. On 30 December 2024, it was changed to Switzerland.

4.3 Market risk

The Group's operations in different markets expose it to various market risks, including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

4.3.1 Foreign currency risk

4.3.1.1 Foreign currency transaction risk

The Group operates in different markets, mainly within of the European Union but can generate significant transactions and balances in various currencies other than Euro. Therefore, Multitude is

exposed to foreign currency transaction risk. Foreign currency transaction risk only relates to foreign currency items in currencies other than the respective Group company's functional currency. This includes transactions and loans between Group companies with different functional currencies.

Multitude manages foreign currency transaction risks in accordance with its treasury risk management policy that aims to hedge and mitigate the potential adverse impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the Euro and other foreign currencies that may impact the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

As part of this policy, Group companies enter into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge material balances (including intercompany) that are not denominated in Euros. In accordance with the policy, the aim is to hedge close to 100% of the net exposures. The Group treasury policy further requires all Group companies to apply rules of natural hedging and optimally counterbalance significant foreign currency denominated transactions and balances.

As of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group's primary foreign exchange transaction exposure arises from monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Danish Krone (DKK), Swedish Krona (SEK), Romanian Leu (RON), Polish Zloty (PLN), Norwegian Krone (NOK), Czech Koruna (CZK), and accordingly, the Group hedges the foreign currency exchange risks arising from the net assets denominated in these currencies.

The following tables include the estimated effect on the profit for the period owing to the weakening of the most significant foreign currencies against the Group company's functional currency. For other Group companies and currencies, the Leadership Team has assessed that the impact of foreign exchange transaction risk is not significant. The sensitivities have been calculated based on a 10% movement in the foreign exchange rates, which Multitude has assessed to be a reasonably possible change in the exchange rates. A corresponding strengthening of the exposure currency would have an approximately equal opposite impact. A negative (positive) amount in the table reflects a potential net loss (net gain) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The tables below show exposure to the majority of foreign currency denominated monetary items at consolidated level, the hedging coverage from foreign currency forward contracts and sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

31 December 2025, EUR '000	EUR	PLN	SEK	CZK	BGN	NOK	DKK	RON
Financial assets at amortised cost:								
Loans to customers	1,155	-	160,040	8,516	-	11,863	120,602	4,838
Cash and cash equivalents	6,580	5,856	38,756	2,047	-	2,101	12,849	4,667
Other financial assets - sold portfolios	418	22,148	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,153	28,004	198,796	10,563		13,964	133,451	9,505
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:								
Deposits from customers	-	-	264,779	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	264,779	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany loans	(5,000)	-	19,492	-	-	-	-	-
Notional of derivative financial instrument	-	26,550	(41,000)	9,900	-	13,800	-	5,370
Residual exposure	3,153	1,454	(5,491)	663	-	164	133,451	4,135
Currency up by 10%	315	145	(549)	66	-	16	13,345	414
Currency down by 10%	(315)	(145)	549	(66)	-	(16)	(13,345)	(414)

31 December 2024, EUR '000	EUR	PLN	SEK	CZK	BGN	NOK	DKK	RON
Financial assets at amortised cost:								
Loans to customers	368	-	145,480	9,072	7,830	10,117	98,734	5,070
Cash and cash equivalents	1,715	3,732	59,022	4,692	508	1,052	4,106	8,721
Other financial assets - sold portfolios	417	7,256	-	-	-	100	13	-
Total	2,500	10,988	204,502	13,764	8,338	11,269	102,853	13,791
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:								
Deposits from customers	-	-	189,270	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	189,270	-	-	-	-	-
Intercompany loans	232	-	17,259	-	2,185	-	-	-
Notional of derivative financial instrument	-	10,550	18,211	13,900	-	11,500	-	8,000
Residual exposure	2,732	438	14,280	(136)	10,523	(231)	102,853	5,791
Currency up by 10%	273	44	1,428	(14)	1,052	(23)	10,285	579
Currency down by 10%	(273)	(44)	(1,428)	14	(1,052)	23	(10,285)	(579)

The calculation includes currency hedges and assumes no changes in other underlying currencies. The currency effects are based on the statement of financial position exposure at reporting date, hedging levels at reporting date, and the assumption that the currency cash flow hedging levels and all other variables will remain constant during the next twelve months. Hedging instruments include foreign currency forward contracts and are disclosed in Notes 15 and 20.

4.3.1.2 Foreign currency translation risk

Translation risk arises from the retranslation of the financial position of the Group's foreign operations into the presentation currency. The resulting exchange differences affect other comprehensive income and are accumulated in the translation reserve within consolidated equity attributable to the owners of the parent company.

The statements of financial position of foreign operations are translated into Euro using the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date, while their statements of profit or loss are translated at the spot exchange rates applicable on the dates of the transactions (Note 2.4.2). The same translation treatment applies to intercompany monetary items whose settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur and that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation. These cumulative translation differences are recognised in profit or loss only upon the disposal, in whole or in part, of the related foreign operation. The main currencies giving rise to translation risk within the Group are presented in the table below:

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Swedish Krona (SEK)	(1,869)	(3,738)
Romanian Leu (RON)	(271)	(261)
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	51	102
Indian Rupee (INR)	(28)	35
Mexican Peso (MXN)	-	411
Other	(13)	61
Total translation reserve in equity	(2,130)	(3,390)

4.3.2 Interest rate risk

4.3.2.1 Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk, which may affect both net interest income and the fair value of its assets and liabilities. The primary sources of this exposure are loans to customers, debt investments, deposits from customers, and issued debt securities. The Group is currently exposed

to cash flow interest rate risk arising from floating-rate financial assets and liabilities, as well as pricing risk resulting from mismatches in the repricing periods of fixed-rate assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk is measured regularly, and the Group seeks to minimise exposure through natural hedging. To mitigate adverse impacts of interest rate fluctuations on the consolidated statement of profit or loss, cash flows, and financial position, the Group maintains a balanced mix of fixed- and floating-rate instruments. These interest rates are primarily based on Euribor, the benchmark commonly used for euro-denominated lending across the European Union. Multitude does not use Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) other than Euribor.

4.3.2.2 Interest rate risk measurement

Various scenarios are simulated, taking into account refinancing options, the renewal of existing positions, and alternative funding strategies. Based on these simulations, the Group calculates the impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift for the assets and liabilities to which it is exposed. The same interest rate shift is applied across all currencies, and the scenarios are run only for items linked to daily reference rates.

The Group regularly monitors the materiality of interest rate risk arising from items recognised in the statement of financial position and incorporates any significant changes in the business model into its assessment. The Group's floating- and fixed-rate interest positions at year-end are presented in the table below. Floating-rate instruments refer to items linked to Euribor with a maximum tenor of 12 months, while non-interest-bearing instruments refer to zero-coupon products.



EUR '000	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
31 December 2025				
Loans to customers	314,706	517,338	-	832,044
Cash and cash equivalents	144,762	22,598	136,817	304,177
Debt investments	107,068	-	-	107,068
Loans to related parties	7,809	3,870	-	11,679
Receivables from banks	-	4,206	-	4,206
Derivative financial assets	-	-	637	637
Receivables from sold portfolios	-	-	23,827	23,827
Contingent consideration	-	-	9,894	9,894
Other receivables	-	-	10,992	10,992
Total	574,345	548,012	182,167	1,304,524
Deposits from customers	(3,819)	(1,030,640)	-	(1,034,459)
Debt securities	(105,384)	(2,969)	-	(108,353)
Other financial liabilities	(5,952)	-	(15,867)	(21,819)
Lease liabilities	-	(4,102)	-	(4,102)
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	(470)	(470)
Total	(115,155)	(1,037,711)	(16,337)	(1,169,203)
Net exposure	459,190	(489,699)	165,830	135,321
31 December 2024				
Loans to customers	185,634	464,294	-	649,928
Cash and cash equivalents	59,287	13,305	176,866	249,458
Debt investments	112,554	-	-	112,554
Loans to related parties	7,941	3,700	-	11,641
Receivables from banks	-	4,206	-	4,206
Derivative financial assets	-	-	53	53
Receivables from sold portfolios	-	-	8,195	8,195
Other receivables	-	-	3,062	3,062
Total	365,416	485,505	188,176	1,039,097
Deposits from customers	(9,910)	(781,574)	(9,321)	(800,805)
Debt securities	(74,031)	(2,819)	-	(76,850)
Other financial liabilities	(4,839)	-	(9,329)	(14,168)
Lease liabilities	-	(5,138)	-	(5,138)
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	(735)	(735)
Total	(88,780)	(789,531)	(19,385)	(897,696)
Net exposure	276,636	(304,026)	168,791	141,401

4.3.2.3 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

Considering the nature of Multitude's financial assets and liabilities, and in accordance with IFRS 7, the Group performs a sensitivity analysis for interest rate changes on all net floating-rate instruments to which it is exposed. These instruments are the net resultant of floating rate assets, which mainly constitute the surplus liquidity placed with other banks, loans to customers, debt investments; and floating rate liabilities, consisting of funding through bonds and notes.

At the end of the reporting periods, if the interest rates on the floating rate instruments had increased / decreased by 100 basis points (assuming a parallel shift of 100 basis points in yields) with all other variables held constant, the pre-tax result for the year for Multitude would change by the following amounts determined by applying the shift to the net floating interest exposure at the end of the reporting periods:

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
(+) 100 basis points	4,203	2,619
(-) 100 basis points	(4,203)	(2,619)

The amounts above are not impacted by intercompany funding arrangements.

4.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not have sufficient liquid resources to meet its financial obligations as they fall due, due to mismatches in the timing of cash inflows and outflows under both normal and stressed conditions. Transactional liquidity risk refers to the risk of executing a financial transaction at a price below fair market value or being unable to execute it within the required timeframe.

The objective of liquidity risk management — including both funding and transactional liquidity risk — is to ensure that the Group maintains sufficient, high-quality liquid resources that are readily available when needed, enabling it to meet obligations, execute transactions without undue loss, and avoid financial distress under all conditions.

To mitigate liquidity risk, the Group has diversified its funding sources beyond its core deposit base and adopted an asset management policy that prioritises liquidity. Future cash flows are monitored at the market level for each operating entity, with Group Treasury providing central oversight. Group Treasury monitors rolling liquidity forecasts to maintain adequate cash reserves and a buffer for debt facilities and other non-current liabilities, thereby avoiding breaches of debt agreements. Forecasting incorporates debt financing plans, covenant compliance, internal balance sheet ratio targets, regulatory requirements, and applicable currency restrictions. Group Treasury works closely with the Treasury function of Multitude Bank p.l.c. to ensure a coordinated and effective liquidity management framework across the organisation.

Group Treasury works closely with the Treasury function of Multitude Bank p.l.c. to ensure a coordinated and effective liquidity management framework across the organisation.

At the level of Multitude Bank p.l.c., liquidity risk is managed by the Bank's Treasury function and ALCO through daily monitoring of deposit funding levels and weekly monitoring of liquidity ratios against regulatory and internal limits. The Bank uses the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities (MREL), and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to assess liquidity risk.

The tables below present an analysis of financial assets and financial liabilities based on expected recovery or settlement dates. For loans to customers, debt investments, and deposits from customers, the Group applies the same expected repayment behaviour used in estimating the effective interest rate (EIR). For financial assets without a fixed maturity, such as Credit Limits, expected repayments are estimated using historical customer behaviour and the average contractual duration of similar agreements.

Maturity analysis of undiscounted financial assets as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	On demand	Within three months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
31 December 2025								
Cash and cash equivalents	296,141	8,036	-	-	-	-	304,177	304,177
Derivative financial assets	-	637	-	-	-	-	637	637
Loans to customers:								
Principal	-	435,187	190,632	131,752	143,765	27,733	929,069	832,044
Interest	-	101,502	58,052	45,201	12,657	2,929	220,341	-
Debt investments:								
Principal	-	-	34,000	37,250	35,001	-	106,251	107,068
Interest	-	2,645	7,045	6,023	2,997	-	18,710	-
Other financial assets:								
Principal	-	42,524	13,644	844	4,135	-	61,146	60,598
Interest	-	231	422	-	825	-	1,478	-
Total	296,141	590,762	303,795	221,070	199,380	30,662	1,641,809	1,304,524
31 December 2024								
Cash and cash equivalents	242,478	6,980	-	-	-	-	249,458	249,458
Derivative financial assets	-	53	-	-	-	-	53	53
Loans to customers:								
Principal	-	320,328	227,820	140,218	55,190	6,065	749,621	649,928
Interest	-	53,606	37,476	22,802	6,572	674	121,130	-
Debt investments:								
Principal	-	-	10,800	48,500	51,884	-	111,184	112,554
Interest	-	3,077	9,567	9,259	5,375	-	27,278	-
Other financial assets:								
Principal	-	15,463	-	8,000	3,657	-	27,120	27,104
Interest	-	161	736	873	408	-	2,178	-
Total	242,478	399,668	286,399	229,652	123,086	6,739	1,288,022	1,039,097

Most of the Group's financial liabilities consist of customer deposits and issued bonds with defined contractual maturity. The overarching goal of liquidity risk management is to sustain an adequate level of liquid assets, considering anticipated cash outflows related to customer obligations and other liabilities.

Maturity analysis of undiscounted financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	On demand	Within three months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
31 December 2025								
Derivative financial liabilities	-	470	-	-	-	-	470	470
Deposits from customers:								
Principal	325,435	148,912	393,949	107,840	49,304	-	1,025,440	1,034,459
Interest	-	4,949	12,829	6,142	3,470	-	27,390	-
Debt securities:								
Principal	-	-	-	-	83,569	28,052	111,621	108,353
Interest	-	1,792	9,038	10,864	12,406	15,641	49,741	-
Lease liabilities	-	288	1,982	1,847	372	-	4,489	4,102
Commitments given	22,127	-	-	-	-	-	22,127	-
Total	347,562	156,411	417,798	126,693	149,121	43,693	1,241,278	1,147,384
31 December 2024								
Derivative financial liabilities	-	735	-	-	-	-	735	735
Deposits from customers:								
Principal	118,091	89,379	329,254	210,754	43,484	-	790,962	800,805
Interest	1,747	1,932	11,305	16,758	3,772	-	35,514	-
Debt securities:								
Principal	-	-	-	-	76,956	3,052	80,008	76,850
Interest	-	1,832	5,901	7,733	12,064	909	28,439	-
Lease liabilities	-	531	1,553	1,936	1,547	-	5,567	5,138
Commitments given	10,533	-	-	-	-	-	10,533	-
Total	130,371	94,409	348,013	237,181	137,823	3,961	951,758	883,528

4.5 Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management policy are to ensure that the Group complies with all regulatory capital requirements, and at the same time, to maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in light of the ambition to grow its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and adjusts it according to changes in economic conditions, and the risk characteristics of its activities, and growth ambitions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may issue financial instruments, adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, or return of capital to shareholders. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes in comparison to previous years. They are, however, under constant review by the Board of Multitude AG.

The Group's funding structure and cost of debt are primarily determined by deposits received from customers and issued financial instruments such as the Multitude Capital Oyj 2024 senior unsecured bonds (presented as debt securities in the consolidated statement of financial position) and Multitude Bank p.l.c. Tier 2 instruments qualified as regulatory capital (presented as debt securities in the consolidated statement of financial position).

To generate additional IFRS equity, the Group issued perpetual bonds, accounted for as a separate line item in equity part of the consolidated statement of financial position, with a nominal value of EUR 50.0 million on 5 July 2021. The outstanding amount of these perpetual instruments is EUR 45.0 million at the end of 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 45.0 million).

In accordance with the terms of senior debt instruments issued or guaranteed by Multitude AG, the Group is obliged to ensure that its consolidated equity is maintained at certain levels on each reporting date. These measurements include a Maintenance Covenant, which is to be calculated and tested by reference to the consolidated financial statements on each reference date with respect to the reference period ending on such reference date. Multitude AG shall ensure that the consolidated Net Equity Ratio as defined in the relevant bond term is at least 18.0%. At the end of December 2025, the consolidated Net Equity Ratio amounted to 21.8% and at the end of December 2024 it amounted to 23.2%.

Restricted Distributions, such as dividend payments, are limited to 50% of the Group's previous year's net profit. Distribution of more than 50% of net profit is permitted in case and to the extent a Distribution Test is met as defined in the relevant bond terms. For the purpose of this Distribution Test, the consolidated Net Equity Ratio needs to be at least 25%.

The carrying amounts of the Group's debt positions compared to its cash and cash equivalents ("net debt") for the periods ended at 31 December 2025 and at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	304,177	249,458
Gross debt, due within 1 year	(875,941)	(542,506)
Gross debt, due after 1 year	(266,871)	(335,149)
Perpetual bonds with no maturity date	(45,000)	(45,000)
Net debt	(883,635)	(673,197)
Cash and cash equivalents	304,177	249,458
Gross debt - fixed interest rates	(1,033,609)	(784,393)
Gross debt - floating interest rates	(154,203)	(128,941)
Gross debt - non-interest bearing	-	(9,321)
Net debt	(883,635)	(673,197)

EUR '000	Cash and cash equivalents	Gross debt, due within 1 year	Gross debt, due after 1 year	Perpetual bonds	Net debt
AT 1 JANUARY 2024	283,712	(484,523)	(295,632)	(45,000)	(541,443)
Net decrease / (increase) in deposits from customers	-	(58,065)	(10,390)	-	(68,455)
Net (increase) in debt securities	-	82	(29,127)	-	(29,045)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(34,171)	-	-	-	(34,171)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(83)	-	-	-	(83)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	249,458	(542,506)	(335,149)	(45,000)	(673,197)
AT 1 JANUARY 2025	249,458	(542,506)	(335,149)	(45,000)	(673,197)
Net decrease / (increase) in deposits from customers	-	(333,451)	99,797	-	(233,654)
Net (increase) in debt securities	-	16	(31,519)	-	(31,503)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	54,471	-	-	-	54,471
Foreign exchange adjustments	248	-	-	-	248
AT 31 DECEMBER 2025	304,177	(875,941)	(266,871)	(45,000)	(883,635)

In addition to managing capital at the Group level, Multitude AG's 100% subsidiary Multitude Bank p.l.c. monitors and manages its capital structure and composition so that it remains compliant with all applicable regulatory capital requirements at all times. Multitude Bank p.l.c. is required to maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ("Capital requirements ratio") as well as a CET 1 capital ratio above a minimum level as prescribed by banking regulations. The capital requirements ratio expresses own funds as a proportion of risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items in relation to credit risk together with notional risk-weighted assets in respect of operational risk.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored on an ongoing basis by the management of Multitude Bank p.l.c., employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee and the European Union Directives and regulations, as implemented by the MFSA for supervisory purposes. Multitude Bank p.l.c. has procedures in place to ensure that the external capital requirements are met. During the financial years ended on 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, Multitude Bank p.l.c. met all regulatory capital requirements. The Bank's total capital ratio and CET1 capital ratio as at 31 December 2025 were 21.97% and 16.53% respectively (31 December 2024: 17.83% and 15.26% respectively).

5. Group companies

5.1 Organisational structure of the Group

The Group's organisational structure with ownership interests in subsidiaries as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is shown in the table below:

Subsidiary	Country of Registration	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bhawana Capital Private Limited	India	99.68%	99.68%
CapitalBox AB	Sweden	100.00%	100.00%
fe Business Services OÜ	Estonia	-	100.00%
Ferratum (Malta) Holding Limited	Malta	100.00%	100.00%
Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	-	100.00%
Ferratum Capital Oy	Finland	100.00%	100.00%
Ferratum Latvia SIA	Latvia	-	100.00%
Ferratum Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	-	100.00%
Ferratum Portfolio S.à r.l.	Luxembourg	100.00%	100.00%
Ferratum Romania I.F.N.S.A.	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
Guarantee Services OÜ	Estonia	-	100.00%
Multitude Bank p.l.c.	Malta	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100.00%	-
Multitude Capital Oyj	Finland	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude Global Services Corp	Philippines	99.94%	99.94%
Multitude Services GmbH	Switzerland	-	100.00%
Multitude International Services Oy	Finland	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude IT Labs s.r.o.	Slovakia	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude Services Lithuania UAB	Lithuania	100.00%	100.00%
Multitude Services Sweden AB	Sweden	-	100.00%
Numeratum d.o.o.	Croatia	100.00%	100.00%
Pactum Collections GmbH	Germany	100.00%	100.00%
Saldodipje SL	Spain	-	100.00%
Suomen Joustava Oy	Finland	-	100.00%
Vector Procurement Solutions Inc.	Canada	100.00%	100.00%

Multitude Group does not have any joint ventures. Multitude has investments in associates not included in the table above and disclosed in Note 5.2.

Multitude Services GmbH (formerly Multitude GmbH), a wholly owned subsidiary of Multitude AG, was merged into its parent company. As part of this merger, all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of the subsidiary were transferred by operation of law to the parent company.

The Group is working to consolidate lending-related activities under Multitude Bank p.l.c. and streamline the subsidiary structure of Multitude AG by reducing the number of non-essential entities.

From an operational perspective, the Group aims to evolve into a leaner, more efficient operating model. The goal is to attain the Group's target structure by focusing on core businesses and reducing complexity.

These initiatives aim to support the Group's strategic ambition of strengthening recurring, fee-based revenue streams, while maintaining interest income as the core revenue stream. The Group continues to refine its portfolio composition and risk profile by focusing on lower-risk asset classes, and developing partnerships under which loan portfolios are originated by the Group but the associated credit risk is borne by partners. In line with the approach, the Group will gradually reduce exposure to higher-risk, short-term products, including micro-lending.

The following subsidiaries were disposed during the year:

- Suomen Joustava Oy and Ferratum Latvia SIA were disposed in January 2025.
- fe Business Services OÜ and Guarantee Services OÜ were disposed in April 2025. The transaction included a contingent cash consideration with a fair value on the date of disposal amounting to EUR 9.9 million, based on net profit generated over a period of three years from the date of disposal. This contingent cash consideration is accounted for as financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Ferratum Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V. was disposed in June 2025.
- Saldodipje SL was disposed in July 2025. The transaction included a contingent cash consideration with a fair value on the date of disposal amounting to EUR 1.7 million, based on net profit generated over a period of three years from the date of disposal. This contingent cash consideration is accounted for as financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD was sold in July as part of the plan to dispose non-essential business operations and Multitude Bulgaria EOOD was incorporated for the purpose of retaining required employees.
- Multitude Services Sweden AB was disposed in December 2025.

None of these disposals meet the criteria for classification as discontinued operations under IFRS 5. The aggregate financial information related to these transactions at the date of disposal is presented in the following table:

	EUR '000
Consideration received or receivable:	
Cash	5,191
Fair value of contingent consideration	11,587
Total disposal consideration	16,778
Carrying amount of net assets sold	(15,294)
Net gain on disposal before reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve	1,484
Reclassification of foreign currency translation reserve to profit or loss on disposal of subsidiaries	718
Net gain on disposal of subsidiaries	2,202

The aggregate carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of disposal were:

	EUR '000
ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,876
Loans to customers	14,683
Other financial assets	13,313
Current tax assets	180
Prepaid expenses and other assets	346
Right-of-use assets	25
Property and equipment	6
Deferred tax assets	33
Total assets	34,462
LIABILITIES:	
Current tax liabilities	265
Lease liabilities	26
Other financial liabilities	17,297
Other liabilities	383
Deferred tax liabilities	1,197
Total liabilities	19,168
Net assets	15,294

The details of the cash flows from the disposal of subsidiaries, presented under investing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows, are shown below:

	EUR '000
Disposal consideration collected as at reporting date	9,070
Cash and cash equivalents as at the date of disposal	(5,876)
Disposal of subsidiary, net of cash disposed of	3,194

5.2 Investments in associates

On 9 October 2024, Multitude acquired a 9.90% stake in Lea Bank AB, a digital niche bank offering consumer loans, for EUR 8.2 million. Such acquisition was not subject to regulatory approval. Multitude considers such acquisition to be a strategic investment in view of the complementary product offerings.

During the year, the Group obtained the regulatory approval to acquire further stakes and increased its ownership interest by 19.78%, bringing its total holding to 29.68% as at the reporting date. Moreover, Multitude received SEK 43.0 million of dividends from Lea Bank AB, equivalent to EUR 4.0 million (31 December 2024: nil).

The fair value of the publicly quoted investee is calculated using observable inputs and is regarded as level 1 under the fair value hierarchy.

Details of the Group's material associate as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Name of entity	Place of business	Country of registration	% of ownership	Quoted fair value	Carrying amount
				EUR '000	EUR '000
Lea Bank AB	Norway, Sweden, Finland, Spain, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands and France	Sweden	29.68%	41,596	28,103

Details of the Group's material associate as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Name of entity	Place of business	Country of registration	% of ownership	Quoted fair value	Carrying amount
				EUR '000	EUR '000
Lea Bank AB	Norway, Sweden, Finland, Spain, Germany, Austria and France	Sweden	9.90%	8,338	8,432

This investment is accounted for using the equity method as set out in the Group's accounting policies in Note 2.4.1.

Summarised financial information:

The tables below provide summarised financial information for the Group's material associate. This information reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of Lea Bank AB and not the Group's share of those amounts.

Summarised statement of financial position EUR '000	Lea Bank AB	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Total assets including:	946,221	799,818
Loans to customers	786,502	598,635
Total liabilities including:	(816,836)	(673,533)
Deposits from customers	(793,343)	(635,673)
Net assets	129,385	126,285

Summarised statement of comprehensive income EUR '000	Lea Bank AB	
	2025	2024
Total income including:	60,515	54,095
Interest income	76,833	69,936
Interest expense	(21,678)	(22,913)
Provision for loan losses	(27,620)	(26,746)
Profit from continuing operations	10,404	7,893
Profit for the period	10,404	7,893
Total comprehensive income	10,404	7,893

Reconciliation to carrying amount EUR '000	Lea Bank AB	
	2025	2024
Opening net assets 1 January	23,707	123,463
Merger-related changes*	107,533	-
Profit for the period	10,639	7,782
Changes from Tier 1 Capital	3,030	(550)
Share-based compensation	364	-
Options	-	(112)
Share issuance	-	141
Dividends paid	(15,888)	(4,439)
Closing net assets 31 December	129,385	126,285
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in %	29.68	9.90
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest in EUR '000	38,401	12,502
Goodwill**	2,940	1,913
Fair value and other adjustments	(13,238)	(5,983)
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in associate	28,103	8,432

*The Group initially acquired equity interests in Lea Bank ASA. Effective 2 January 2025, Lea Bank ASA merged with its wholly owned Swedish subsidiary, Lea Bank AB. As a result of the merger, Lea Bank AB assumed all assets, rights, and obligations of Lea Bank ASA, and Lea Bank ASA was subsequently dissolved.

**This is the difference between the cost of the investment (including capitalised directly attributable costs) and the Group's share of the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities at the acquisition dates.

The Group has interest in individually immaterial associate, that is accounted for using the equity method.

EUR '000	2025	2024
Carrying amount of investment in associates	1,095	777
Group's share of:		
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations	319	(246)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	319	(246)

Apart from equity investment, Multitude has given a corporate loan of EUR 8.0 million to fund the operational activities of an immaterial associate. The corporate loan is classified as part of loans to related parties (Note 27).

5.3 Business combination

CapitalBox AB acquired the business of Copenhagen-based Omniveta Finans on 1 March 2024. The transaction has been classified as a business combination because it involved the transfer of customer lists, software, processes, and systems necessary to run the aggregate as a business. Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired, and goodwill are as follows.

Purchase consideration at the acquisition date:

	EUR '000
Purchase consideration	
Cash paid at the acquisition date	425
Contingent consideration at fair value	370
Total purchase consideration	795

If certain predetermined KPIs had been achieved, a consideration of EUR 0.4 million would have been paid out (contingent consideration). The fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated based on the expected future cash outflows. At the acquisition date, the Group recognised the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the business combination:

	EUR '000
Software	513
Customer list	321
Other assets	24
Employee related liabilities	(83)
Total	775

A goodwill of EUR 20 thousand was recognised as a result of the business combination.

The goodwill is attributable to the synergies expected by combining the business of the acquiree with the existing CapitalBox AB's product portfolio. The goodwill will not be deductible for tax purposes.

Purchase consideration - cash outflow:

	EUR '000
Cash outflow to acquire the business:	
Cash paid at the acquisition date	425
Contingent consideration paid	102
Cash outflow - investing activities	527

The difference between the fair value of the contingent consideration and the amount finally paid after foreign currency retranslation (EUR 0.3 million) has been recognised as a gain and presented

in other income line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Acquisition-related costs of EUR 0.1 million are included in the general and administrative expense line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Other costs of EUR 0.1 million have been included in the personnel expense line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. These costs are related to services provided by Omniveta Finans employees in February 2024 before the business combination and, therefore, have not been included in the calculation of the consideration transferred.

There were no business combinations in 2025.

6. Segment information

Multitude has three business units, Consumer Banking (under the Ferratum brand), SME Banking (under the CapitalBox brand) and Wholesale Banking (under the Multitude Bank brand), which are considered operating and reportable segments within the definition described in IFRS 8. Multitude Bank p.l.c. is the regulatory service provider for each business unit within the Group. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is defined as the Group CEO supported by business unit CEOs. The measurement principles and allocation between business units follow the information provided to the CODM as required by IFRS 8.

The CODM monitors the operating results of the business units separately to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The performance of the business units is evaluated using various key indicators and is consistently reconciled with the profit before income taxes stated in the consolidated financial statements. Profit before income taxes serves as the primary measure of the profitability of these business units.

Consumer Banking

Consumer Banking offers digital loans for individuals' daily needs, such as unplanned, short-term financing needs resulting from unexpected life events. By the end of December 2025, it offered three product categories: Instalment Loans (including Plus Loan and Prime Loan), Credit Limit, and Credit Card. The business unit's operations spanned across 13 markets: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden.

SME Banking

SME Banking provides financing solutions to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). By the end of December 2025, it had established five distinct products: Instalment Loan, Invoice Purchasing, Credit Line, Secured Loan, and Purchase Finance (BNPL). It operates in five markets: Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Lithuania, and the Netherlands.

Wholesale Banking

Wholesale Banking is a highly adaptable business unit operating within Multitude Bank p.l.c.'s own infrastructure. It focuses on delivering customer value through two core offerings: Secured Debt and Payment Solutions. Wholesale Banking addresses more complex financing needs where agility and bespoke structuring set it apart. Within Wholesale Banking, the core focus lies in the origination and structuring of Secured Debt facilities from EUR 5.0 million and upward. Payment Solutions offer institutional clients a seamless and secure infrastructure for transaction processing and financial operations.

The results of operations from the Group's operating and reportable segments for the current period 2025 and comparable period 2024 are shown in the tables below:

Operating and reportable segments for 2025:

EUR '000	Consumer Banking	SME Banking	Wholesale Banking	Total
Interest income	187,535	34,581	19,818	241,934
Interest expense	(26,477)	(7,730)	(10,239)	(44,446)
Net interest income	161,058	26,851	9,579	197,488
Fee and commission income	12,049	-	2,911	14,960
Fee and commission expense	(1,727)	-	-	(1,727)
Net fee and commission income	10,322	-	2,911	13,233
Fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)	(1,219)	(1,084)	-	(2,303)
Other income	3,125	131	92	3,348
Share of results of associates	2,707	16	284	3,007
Net operating income	175,993	25,914	12,866	214,773
Operating expenses:				
Impairment loss on loans to customers	(67,013)	(11,829)	(2,729)	(81,571)
Personnel expense	(27,510)	(7,766)	(3,510)	(38,786)
General and administrative expense	(28,500)	(5,766)	(3,060)	(37,326)
Depreciation and amortisation	(11,621)	(1,338)	(534)	(13,493)
Selling and marketing expense	(8,497)	(3,825)	(186)	(12,508)
Other expense	(263)	(12)	(26)	(301)
Profit / (loss) before income taxes	32,589	(4,622)	2,821	30,788
Loans to customers, 31 December 2025	529,760	165,402	136,882	832,044
Debt investments, 31 December 2025	-	-	107,068	107,068

Operating and reportable segments for 2024

EUR '000	Consumer Banking	SME Banking	Wholesale Banking	Total
Interest income	214,385	33,625	13,090	261,100
Interest expense	(26,824)	(8,143)	(5,890)	(40,857)
Net interest income	187,561	25,482	7,200	220,243
Fee and commission income	2,145	-	467	2,612
Fee and commission expense	(526)	-	-	(526)
Net fee and commission income	1,619	-	467	2,086
Fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)	(2,746)	(783)	-	(3,529)
Other income	4	259	(1)	262
Share of results of associates	153	-	(246)	(93)
Net operating income	186,591	24,958	7,420	218,969
Operating expenses:				
Impairment loss on loans to customers	(81,783)	(13,889)	(718)	(96,390)
Personnel expense	(25,916)	(9,205)	(2,488)	(37,609)
General and administrative expense	(26,372)	(6,669)	(2,600)	(35,641)
Depreciation and amortisation	(10,627)	(1,428)	(420)	(12,475)
Selling and marketing expense	(9,026)	(4,451)	(114)	(13,591)
Other expense	(19)	-	-	(19)
Profit / (loss) before income taxes	32,848	(10,684)	1,080	23,244
Loans to customers, 31 December 2024	488,928	140,768	20,232	649,928
Debt investments, 31 December 2024	-	-	112,554	112,554

7. Interest income and expense

Interest income

Interest income is the primary income from the Group's operations, and hence it is disaggregated into categories for analysis purposes based on the asset types.

EUR '000	2025	2024
Interest income on loans to customers	225,228	244,116*
Interest income on debt investments	12,990	11,917
Interest income on bank deposits	2,768	4,285
Interest income on other financial assets	948	782*
Total interest income	241,934	261,100

*Reclassifications have been made to conform to the current year's presentation without changes on the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group analyses interest income by type and geographic market, representing how economic factors impact the nature, amount, timing, uncertainty, and cash flows of the above income streams. Interest income is displayed by geographic region for the current and comparative periods, as follows:

EUR '000	2025	2024
Country of domicile - Switzerland*	394	-
Northern Europe	117,947	114,352
Eastern Europe	88,752	92,247
Western Europe	33,854	53,574
Other	987	927
Total interest income	241,934	261,100

* The country of domicile was changed from Finland to Malta since 1 July 2024. On 30 December 2024, it was changed to Switzerland.

Interest expense

A breakdown of interest expense by type for the current reporting period and comparative period is presented in the table below:

EUR '000	2025	2024
Interest expense on deposits from customers	(32,439)	(29,674)
Interest expense on debt securities	(11,013)	(10,599)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(408)	(364)
Interest expense on other financial liabilities*	(586)	(220)
Total interest expense	(44,446)	(40,857)

* Interest expense on other financial liabilities arises from funds received as deposit collateral.

8. Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income

EUR '000	2025	2024
Brokerage fee	8,062	2,574
Loan servicing fee	3,931	-
Other fee and commission income	2,967	38
Total fee and commission income	14,960	2,612

There are no contract assets and liabilities relating to fee and commission income as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. There are no significant payment terms concerning fee and commission income and no discounting to present value is applied. Following the disposal of certain Group companies, Multitude began providing loan servicing to third party owner and generating fee income from non-lending activities.

The Group analyses fee income by type and geographic market, representing how economic factors impact the nature, amount, timing, uncertainty, and cash flows of the above income streams. Fee income is displayed by geographic region for the current and comparative periods, as follows:

EUR '000	2025	2024
Country of domicile - Switzerland*	-	-
Eastern Europe	10,051	2,576
Western Europe	4,722	-
Northern Europe	187	36
Total fee and commission income	14,960	2,612

* The country of domicile was changed from Finland to Malta since 1 July 2024. On 30 December 2024, it was changed to Switzerland.

Fee and commission expense

EUR '000	2025	2024
Brokerage fee expense	(1,727)	(526)
Total fee and commission expense	(1,727)	(526)

Brokerage fee expense represents incremental direct cost of services provided in determination of net fee and commission income.

9. Fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)

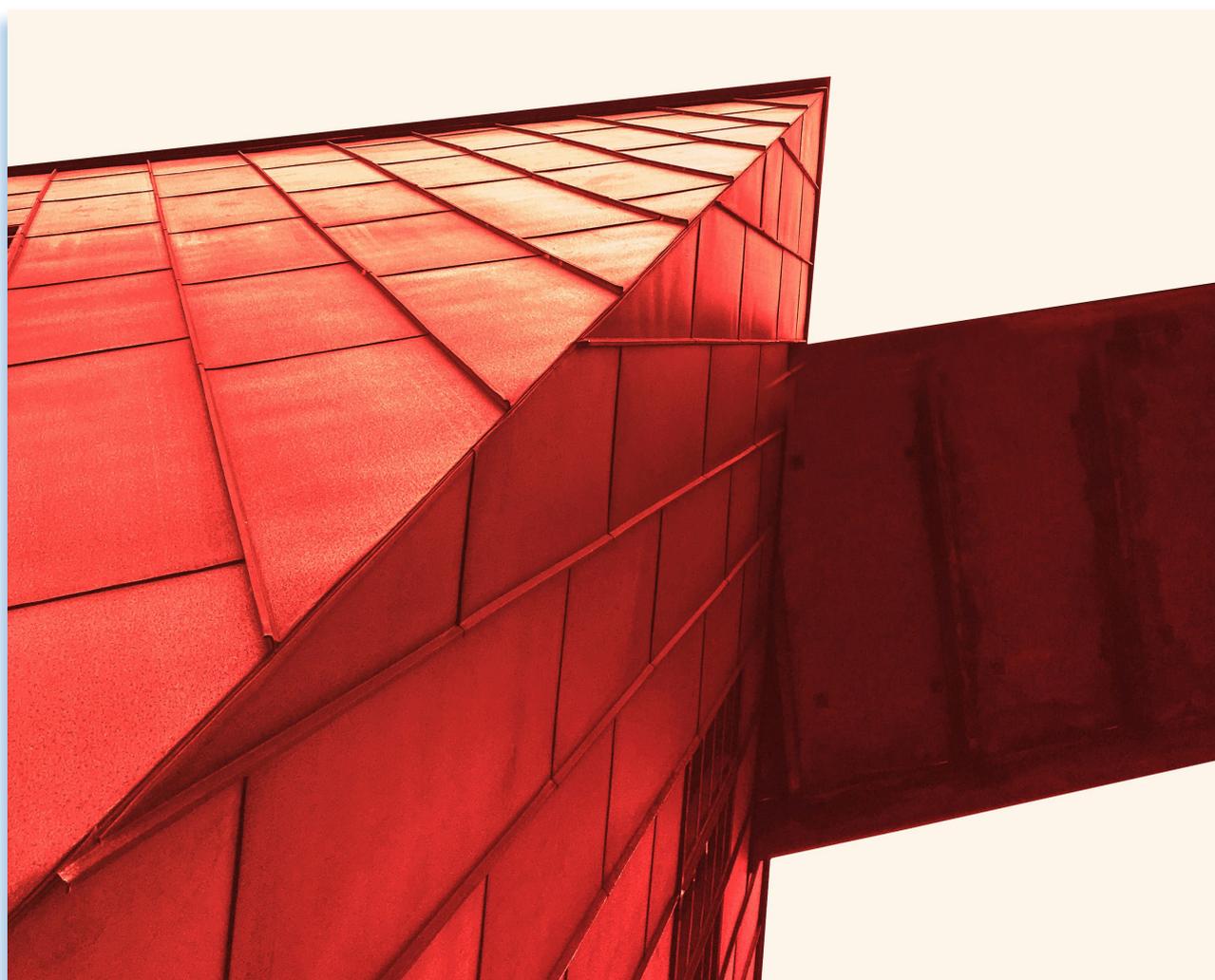
EUR '000	2025	2024
Realised (loss) on derivative financial assets and liabilities	(2,409)	(2,687)
Unrealised foreign exchange (loss)	(850)	(1,873)
Realised foreign exchange (loss) / gain	(862)	202
Unrealised (loss) / gain on derivative financial assets and liabilities	(368)	829
Gain on revaluation of contingent consideration	2,186	-
Total fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net)	(2,303)	(3,529)

Most of the foreign exchange impact on the consolidated statement of profit and loss is generated by Swedish Krona monetary items on the statement of financial position of Group companies. The impact is mitigated by the utilisation of foreign exchange forward contracts accounted as derivative financial instruments.

As at year end, the fair value of the contingent consideration related to the disposal of subsidiaries was remeasured to EUR 9.9 million, resulting in a gain on revaluation (see Note 15).

10. Other income and expense

EUR '000	2025	2024
OTHER INCOME:		
Gain from disposal of subsidiaries	2,408	-
Gain from cancellation of lease	56	3
Gain from disposal of property and equipment	10	-
Other income	874	259
Total other income	3,348	262
OTHER EXPENSE:		
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	(206)	-
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(57)	-
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	(11)
Other expense	(38)	(8)
Total other expense	(301)	(19)



11. Operating expenses

The Group presents an analysis of the operating expenses by their nature for the current period and the comparative period in the table below:

EUR '000	Notes	2025	2024
Impairment loss on loans to customers*		(81,571)	(96,390)
Personnel expense:			
Wages and salaries		(31,511)	(30,770)
Social security costs		(3,421)	(3,190)
Post-employment benefit expense		(1,753)	(1,721)
Share-based payment expense		(934)	(821)
Other personnel expense		(1,167)	(1,107)
Total personnel expense		(38,786)	(37,609)
General and administrative expense:			
Professional fees		(12,123)	(14,670)
Direct costs**		(10,589)	(8,166)
Repairs and maintenance costs		(3,821)	(3,784)
IT expenses		(3,379)	(2,612)
Administrative expense		(1,544)	(1,648)
Membership and subscription fees		(739)	(643)
Interbank transaction fee expense		(715)	(735)
Other operating expense		(4,416)	(3,383)
Total General and administrative expense		(37,326)	(35,641)
Depreciation and amortisation:			
Amortisation expense	17	(10,799)	(9,903)
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	18	(2,106)	(2,085)
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	19	(588)	(487)
Total depreciation and amortisation		(13,493)	(12,475)
Selling and marketing expense:			
Performance marketing		(9,065)	(9,141)
Creative, agency and production		(1,524)	(1,691)
Brand, PR and sponsorship		(1,155)	(1,689)
Partnership commissions		(570)	(636)
Owned and organic media		(82)	(161)
Marketing software, tools and licenses		(112)	(273)
Total selling and marketing expense		(12,508)	(13,591)
Total operating expenses		(183,684)	(195,706)

* Includes EUR 4.7 million of invoicing and collection costs in 2025 (2024: EUR 4.6 million).

**Includes depositor compensation scheme contributions for the total amount of EUR 2.7 million in 2025 (2024: EUR 1.0 million).

During 2025, with no change to the total amount of 2024 selling and marketing as well as general and administrative expenses, Multitude revised the presentation of these expenses to better reflect the nature of each cost category.

Audit and non-audit fees from audit companies

The following table shows the breakdown of audit fees included in professional fees category of general and administrative expense in 2025 and 2024:

EUR '000	2025	2024
PWC:		
Audit fees	(1,029)	(1,703)
Non-audit fees:		
Audit-related services	(127)	(294)
Tax advice	(12)	(79)
Other non-audit services	(483)	(500)
OTHER AUDIT COMPANIES:		
Audit fees	(29)	(71)
Total audit fees	(1,058)	(1,774)
Total non-audit fees	(622)	(873)
Total fees from audit companies	(1,680)	(2,647)

12. Income tax expense

EUR '000	2025	2024
CURRENT TAX:		
Current tax on profits for the period	(2,619)	(2,384)
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	(36)
Other direct taxes	-	(15)
Total current tax expense	(2,619)	(2,435)
DEFERRED TAX:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,521)	(575)
Total deferred tax expense	(1,521)	(575)
Total income tax expense	(4,140)	(3,010)

Multitude has recognised deferred tax assets arising from the loss incurred by its subsidiaries which are operating in tax jurisdictions wherein loss carryforwards are allowed. Utilisation of these loss carryforwards is dependent on future taxable profits of these subsidiaries.

The tax on the Group's profit before taxes differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits of the consolidated entities as follows:

EUR '000	2025	2024
Profit before taxes	30,788	23,244
Tax calculated at Finnish tax rate of 20%	(6,158)	(4,649)
Tax effects of:		
Difference between Finnish tax rate and rates in other countries	4,805	2,425
Income not subject to tax	3	21
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(873)	(348)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	29
Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	(1,185)	(943)
Write down of previously recognised tax losses	(732)	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	(36)
Tax assets recognised from previously unrecognised tax losses	-	491
Total income tax expense	(4,140)	(3,010)

The ultimate parent company is a tax resident of Finland due to the location of its business operations. The effective income tax rate for 2025 is 13.4% (2024: 13.0%).

The details of the loss carryforward are presented in the tables below:

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loss carryforwards for which deferred tax assets have been recognised	20,159	26,031
of which		
Expires within one year	348	-
Expires in 2 years' time	-	717
Expires between 5 and 10 years	16,406	20,838
Expires after 10 years*	3,405	4,476

*Includes EUR 0.5 million (2024: EUR 1.0 million) of losses in Germany without expiration date in 2025.

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loss carryforwards for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised	18,644	9,196
of which		
Finland	9,221	4,891
Sweden	9,423	4,305

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in and balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended and as at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	As at 1 January 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Disposal of subsidiaries	Translation differences	As at 31 December 2025
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:					
Tax loss carryforwards	5,978	(1,521)	-	(13)	4,444
Lease liabilities	690	(140)	-	-	550
Netting of lease liabilities	(664)	139	-	-	(526)
Total deferred tax assets	6,004	(1,521)	-	(13)	4,468
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:					
Right-of-use assets	665	(139)	-	-	526
Netting of right-of-use assets	(665)	139	-	-	(526)
Tax on dividends from Group companies	1,197	-	(1,197)	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,197	-	(1,197)	-	-
Total movement in period	-	(1,521)	(1,197)	(13)	-

EUR '000	As at 1 January 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Translation differences	As at 31 December 2024
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:				
Tax loss carryforwards	6,472	(528)	34	5,978
Lease liabilities	667	23	-	690
Netting of lease liabilities	(647)	(17)	-	(664)
Total deferred tax assets	6,492	(522)	34	6,004
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:				
Right-of-use assets	648	17	-	665
Netting of right-of-use assets	(648)	(17)	-	(665)
Tax on dividends from Group companies	1,151	53	(7)	1,197
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,151	53	(7)	1,197
Total movement in period	-	(575)	41	-

13. Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per share attributable to the owners of the parent company includes an adjustment for interest paid on perpetual bonds, less the tax benefit on the interest expense, arising from the classification of perpetual bonds as a liability under Finnish tax regulations.

The calculation of basic earnings per share is shown in the table below:

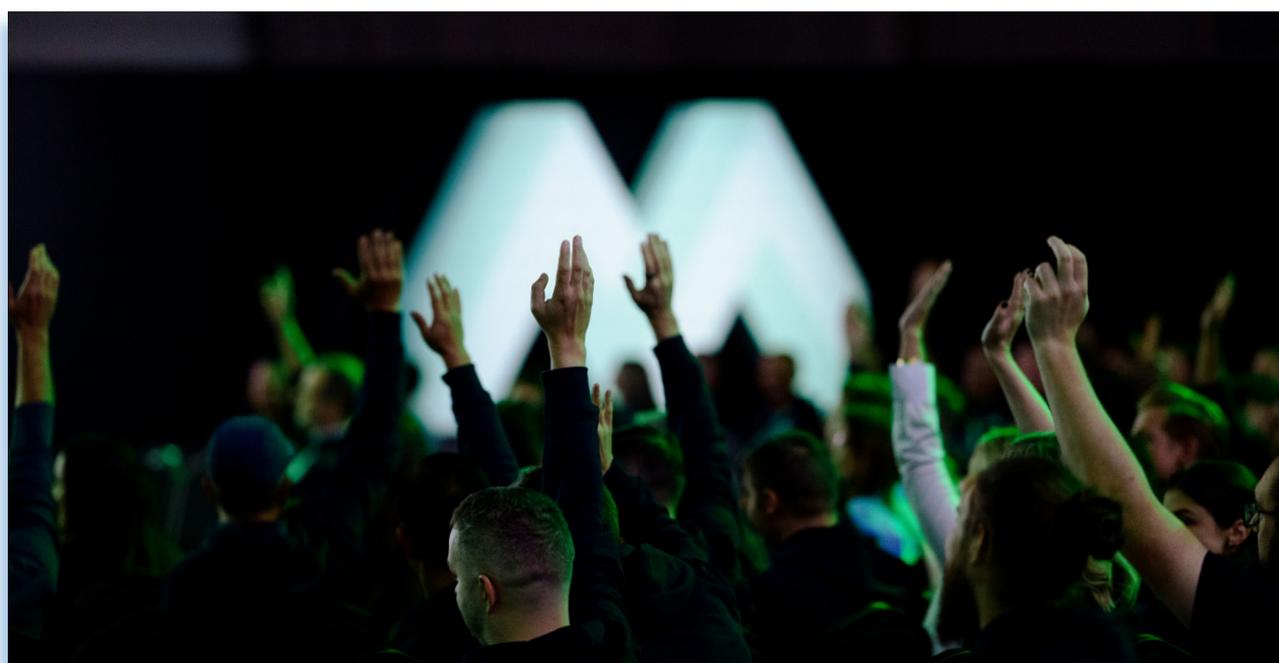
	2025	2024
Profit for the period (EUR '000)	26,648	20,234
Perpetual bonds interests recognised directly in retained earnings, net of tax (EUR '000)	(3,385)	(5,968)
Profit for the period, after perpetual bonds interests (EUR '000)	23,263	14,266
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (N '000)	21,431	21,616
Basic earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders, EUR	1.09	0.66

The calculation of diluted earnings per share is shown in the table below:

	2025	2024
Profit for the period (EUR '000)	26,648	20,234
Perpetual bonds interests recognised directly in retained earnings, net of tax (EUR '000)	(3,385)	(5,968)
Profit for the period, after perpetual bonds interests (EUR '000)	23,263	14,266
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (N '000)	22,448	22,059
Basic earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders, EUR	1.04	0.65

The calculation of the weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the determination of earnings per share is shown in the table below:

	2025	2024
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	21,431	21,616
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
- Matching share plans	1,017	443
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	22,448	22,059



14. Current and non-current assets and liabilities

The tables below show an analysis of assets and liabilities presented according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

EUR '000	Within one year	After one year	Total as at 31 December 2025
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	304,177	-	304,177
Derivative financial assets	637	-	637
Loans to customers	473,080	358,964	832,044
Debt investments	36,332	70,736	107,068
Other financial assets	55,882	4,716	60,598
Current tax assets	772	-	772
Prepaid expenses and other assets	4,697	-	4,697
Intangible assets	-	35,256	35,256
Right-of-use assets	-	3,923	3,923
Property and equipment	-	2,748	2,748
Investments in associates	-	29,198	29,198
Deferred tax assets	-	4,468	4,468
Total	875,577	510,009	1,385,586
LIABILITIES:			
Derivative financial liabilities	470	-	470
Deposits from customers	875,746	158,713	1,034,459
Current tax liabilities	2,443	-	2,443
Debt securities	195	108,158	108,353
Lease liabilities	1,994	2,108	4,102
Other financial liabilities	15,867	5,952	21,819
Other liabilities	5,972	-	5,972
Total	902,687	274,931	1,177,618

EUR '000	Within one year	After one year	Total as at 31 December 2024
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	249,458	-	249,458
Derivative financial assets	53	-	53
Loans to customers	457,548	192,380	649,928
Debt investments	1,754	110,800	112,554
Other financial assets	15,506	11,598	27,104
Current tax assets	1,437	-	1,437
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,514	-	2,514
Intangible assets	-	32,916	32,916
Right-of-use assets	-	4,948	4,948
Property and equipment	-	2,606	2,606
Investments in associates	-	9,209	9,209
Deferred tax assets	-	6,004	6,004
Total	728,270	370,461	1,098,731
LIABILITIES:			
Derivative financial liabilities	735	-	735
Deposits from customers	542,295	258,510	800,805
Current tax liabilities	1,125	-	1,125
Debt securities	211	76,639	76,850
Lease liabilities	1,825	3,313	5,138
Other financial liabilities	9,468	4,700	14,168
Other liabilities	4,955	5	4,960
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,197	1,197
Total	560,614	344,364	904,978

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets and investments in associates are analysed by geographical region as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

31 December 2025, EUR '000	Intangible assets	Right-of-use assets	Property and equipment	Total	%
Country of domicile - Switzerland	-	218	104	322	0.77%
Eastern Europe	31,540	1,703	305	33,548	80.02%
Northern Europe	2,448	441	2,019	4,908	11.71%
Western Europe	1,268	1,509	291	3,068	7.32%
Other	-	52	29	81	0.18%
Total	35,256	3,923	2,748	41,927	100.00%

31 December 2024, EUR '000	Intangible assets	Right-of-use assets	Property and equipment	Total	%
Country of domicile - Switzerland	-	325	-	325	0.80%
Eastern Europe	28,286	1,958	317	30,561	75.52%
Northern Europe	2,774	518	1,895	5,187	12.82%
Western Europe	1,818	2,105	327	4,250	10.50%
Other	38	42	67	147	0.36%
Total	32,916	4,948	2,606	40,470	100.00%

15. Financial assets

The table below summarises the Group's financial assets presented based on their classification, subsequent measurement (at amortised cost or FVPL) and fair value measurement hierarchy (level 1, 2 or 3) as at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	Fair value measurement	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVPL					
Other financial assets:					
- Contingent consideration	Level 3	9,894	9,894	-	-
Derivative financial assets	Level 2	637	637	53	53
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST					
Loans to customers	Level 3	832,044	832,044	649,928	649,928
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	304,177	304,177	249,458	249,458
Debt investments:					
- Debt investments in bonds	Level 3	94,082	94,414	108,904	108,444
- Debt investments in securitisation portfolio	Level 3	12,986	15,626	3,650	4,576
Other financial assets:					
- Receivables from sold portfolios	Level 3	23,827	23,827	8,195	8,195
- Loans to related parties	Level 3	11,679	11,679	11,641	11,641
- Receivables from banks	Level 3	4,206	4,206	4,206	4,206
- Other receivables	Level 3	10,992	10,992	3,062	3,062
Total		1,304,524	1,307,496	1,039,097	1,039,563

As part of the consideration for the disposal of several subsidiaries, the Group is entitled to contingent consideration linked to the future profitability of the sold entities. The fair value of this contingent consideration is measured using the level 3 fair value hierarchy, applying a discounted cash flow model at each reporting date based on expected cash flows and the risk-adjusted discount rates. This value is remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in assumptions and market conditions. Payments will be received over time as the buyer reports the former subsidiaries' profitability, and changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. As at year end, the fair value of the contingent consideration related to the disposal of subsidiaries was remeasured, resulting in a gain which is presented as part of the financial statement line-item fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net) of the consolidated statement of profit or loss (Note 9).

The following table summarises the quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements and how a reasonable change in the input would affect the fair value of the contingent consideration:

	Unobservable inputs	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Discount rate, %	13.0%	nil
Expected cash inflows (in EUR '000)	10,548	nil

Change in discount rate	31 December 2025 EUR'000	31 December 2024 EUR'000
(+) 100 basis points	(42)	nil
(-) 100 basis points	42	nil

Change in expected cash flows	31 December 2025 EUR'000	31 December 2024 EUR'000
(+) 10 %	993	nil
(-) 10 %	(993)	nil

At the time of the sale, the fair value of the consideration was determined to be EUR 11.6 million. It has been recognised as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. At year end, after taking into account the payments received from the buyer since the disposal date, the asset's fair value was reassessed at EUR 9.9 million. The resulting gain of EUR 2.2 million is presented as part of the financial statement line-item fair value and foreign exchange gains and losses (net) of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The fair value of derivative financial assets is determined using level 2 fair value hierarchy. The derivative assets include foreign currency forward contracts where the Group agrees to sell a predetermined amount of its foreign currency at a predetermined price.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is classified as level 1 fair value hierarchy because it has a fixed nominal value and is measured using quoted prices in active markets without adjustments, including observable spot exchange rates for foreign currency holdings.

Debt investments include debt investments in bonds and debt investments in securitisation portfolio. The debt investments in securitisation portfolio are made up of notes issued by unconsolidated securitisation vehicles. In respect of such investments, the Group is the holder of Class A notes, which are senior notes that have a higher credit quality, and rank first in the priority of payment amongst the other creditors. Other debt investments in bonds include investments in secured bonds issued by corporate entities. The fair values of debt investments were by discounting expected cash flows using current lending rates. These are classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

Other financial assets classified as financial assets at amortised cost mainly include loans to related parties, receivables from banks and receivables from sold portfolios. Receivables from banks include mandatory deposits held with other banks as collateral for hedging. Receivables from sold portfolios include financial instruments that were originated and immediately sold, as well as delinquent loans sold via the debt sale agreements. Loans to related parties comprise a corporate loan issued by Multitude Bank p.l.c. to an immaterial associate and loans to members of the Leadership Team (See Note 27).

The fair values of the remaining financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, due to the use of significantly unobservable inputs. The Group estimates that the carrying amounts of these financial assets reasonably approximate their fair values as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

16. Prepaid expenses and other assets

Disclosure of prepaid expenses and other assets for the current and comparative periods is presented in the table below:

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Prepaid expenses	4,159	2,426
VAT receivables	538	88
Total	4,697	2,514



17. Intangible assets

EUR '000	Internally generated software	Computer Software	Other intangible assets	Total
ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COST				
As at 1 January 2025	76,047	25,904	3,281	105,232
For the period ended 31 December 2025:				
Additions	12,993	219	-	13,212
Disposals	-	(77)	-	(77)
As at 31 December 2025	89,040	26,046	3,281	118,367
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION				
As at 1 January 2025	(49,610)	(19,952)	(2,754)	(72,316)
For the period ended 31 December 2025:				
Amortisation (Note 11)	(7,956)	(2,741)	(102)	(10,799)
Cumulative amortisation on disposals	-	4	-	4
As at 31 December 2025	(57,566)	(22,689)	(2,856)	(83,111)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT				
As at 1 January 2025	26,437	5,952	527	32,916
As at 31 December 2025	31,474	3,357	425	35,256
ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COST				
As at 1 January 2024	64,411	24,481	2,963	91,855
For the period ended 31 December 2024:				
Assets acquired in business combination	-	513	341	854
Additions	11,636	597	-	12,233
Disposals (Note 10)	-	(11)	-	(11)
Reclassifications*	-	324	-	324
Translation differences	-	-	(23)	(23)
As at 31 December 2024	76,047	25,904	3,281	105,232
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION				
As at 1 January 2024	(42,369)	(17,304)	(2,714)	(62,387)
For the period ended 31 December 2024:				
Amortisation (Note 11)	(7,241)	(2,622)	(40)	(9,903)
Cumulative amortisation on reclassifications*	-	(26)	-	(26)
As at 31 December 2024	(49,610)	(19,952)	(2,754)	(72,316)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT				
As at 1 January 2024	22,042	7,177	249	29,468
As at 31 December 2024	26,437	5,952	527	32,916

* The Group conducted a review of the assets by category and reallocated the cost and its related accumulated amortisation / depreciation between property and equipment and intangible assets, resulting in no net impact on the consolidated statement of financial position.

There are no contractual commitments to acquire intangible assets. There are no intangible assets pledged as securities for liabilities. Amortisation expenses are included in the depreciation and amortisation financial statement line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

18. Leases

The Group leases various office buildings and office equipment. This Note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee. There are no leases where any Group company is a lessor.

EUR '000	Office buildings	Office equipment	Total
NET CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2025	3,510	1,438	4,948
For the period ended 31 December 2025:			
Depreciation (Note 11)	(1,617)	(489)	(2,106)
Additions	1,516	-	1,516
Cancellation of lease	(394)	(41)	(435)
As at 31 December 2025	3,015	908	3,923
As at 1 January 2024	2,878	1,941	4,819
For the period ended 31 December 2024:			
Depreciation (Note 11)	(1,582)	(503)	(2,085)
Additions	2,258	-	2,258
Cancellation of lease	(44)	-	(44)
As at 31 December 2024	3,510	1,438	4,948

There are no material translation differences recognised on right-of-use assets. During the reporting periods 2025 and 2024, the Group wrote off fully depreciated old lease agreements. This write-off had no financial impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Cancellation of leases in 2025 led to gain of EUR 0.1 million included in other income (Note 10).

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	2025	2024
Expenses relating to short-term leases	(16)	(4)
Expenses relating to low value leases	(1)	-

Rent expenses related to short-term and low-value leases and depreciation of right-of-use assets are presented under general and administrative expense and depreciation and amortisation, respectively, in operating expenses (Note 11). Interest expense on lease liabilities is presented under interest expense (Note 7). There is no expense in relation to variable lease payments.

Payments associated with short-term leases, and all leases of low-value assets, are generally recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases have a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option. Low-value assets comprise of IT equipment and small items of office furniture. Rental contracts are typically for fixed periods of more than one year to five years. Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases across the Group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

The amounts below include both the principal and interest portions, which are presented as repayments of lease liabilities within financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

EUR '000	2025	2024
Total cash outflow for leases	(2,469)	(2,398)

19. Property and equipment

EUR '000	Office building and office renovations	Furniture, fittings, and equipment	Total
ACQUISITION COST			
As at 1 January 2025	2,725	3,960	6,685
For the period ended 31 December 2025:			
Additions	8	845	853
Disposals	-	(313)	(313)
As at 31 December 2025	2,733	4,492	7,225
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
As at 1 January 2025	(1,083)	(2,996)	(4,079)
For the period ended 31 December 2025:			
Depreciation (Note 11)	(189)	(399)	(588)
Cumulative depreciation on disposals	-	190	190
As at 31 December 2025	(1,272)	(3,205)	(4,477)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2025	1,642	964	2,606
As at 31 December 2025	1,461	1,287	2,748
ACQUISITION COST			
As at 1 January 2024	2,725	3,790	6,515
For the period ended 31 December 2024:			
Additions	-	494	494
Reclassifications*	-	(324)	(324)
As at 31 December 2024	2,725	3,960	6,685
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
As at 1 January 2024	(921)	(2,697)	(3,618)
For the period ended 31 December 2024:			
Depreciation (Note 11)	(162)	(325)	(487)
Cumulative depreciation on reclassifications*	-	26	26
As at 31 December 2024	(1,083)	(2,996)	(4,079)
NET CARRYING AMOUNT			
As at 1 January 2024	1,804	1,092	2,896
As at 31 December 2024	1,642	964	2,606

* The Group conducted a review of the assets by category and reallocated the cost and its related accumulated amortisation / depreciation between property and equipment and intangible assets, resulting in no net impact on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Depreciation expenses are included in the depreciation and amortisation financial statement line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. There are no contractual commitments to acquire property and equipment. No property and equipment are pledged as securities for liabilities. There are no material translation differences recognised on property and equipment.

20. Financial liabilities

The table below summarises the Group's financial liabilities presented based on their classification, based on their subsequent measurement (at amortised cost or FVPL) and fair value measurement hierarchy (level 1, 2 or 3) as at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024:

EUR '000	Fair value hierarchy	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FVPL					
Derivative financial liabilities	Level 2	470	470	735	735
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST					
Deposits from customers	Level 3	1,034,459	1,034,459	800,805	800,805
Debt securities	Level 1	108,353	110,278	76,850	79,816
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	21,819	21,819	14,168	14,168
Lease liabilities		4,102	-	5,138	-
Total		1,169,203	1,167,026	897,696	895,524

The fair value of derivative financial liabilities is determined using level 2 fair value hierarchy. Derivative financial liabilities include foreign currency forward contracts where the Group agrees to sell a predetermined amount of its foreign currency at a predetermined price.

The fair value of debt securities, comprising only listed bonds, is determined based on published quotations from the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Open Market and the Malta Stock Exchange. These fair values are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the remaining financial liabilities measured at amortised cost is determined using level 3 fair value hierarchy due to the use of significantly unobservable inputs. The Group estimates that the carrying amounts of these financial liabilities reasonably approximate their fair values as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

2022 Multitude Bank p.l.c. tranche bonds

The Multitude Bank p.l.c. tranche bonds (ISIN: MT0000911215) were issued on 27 April 2022 with a coupon rate of 6% maturing in April 2032. Of the EUR 5.1 million in bonds outstanding as at the reporting date, EUR 2.0 million were held by Multitude AG and were eliminated at the group level as part of the consolidation process. As at 31 December 2025, the tranche bonds are presented as debt securities in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position and have outstanding nominal and carrying amounts of EUR 3.1 million (31 December 2024: EUR 3.1 million) and EUR 3.0 million (31 December 2024: EUR 2.9 million), respectively.

Redemption of the 2022 Multitude AG senior unsecured bonds

Multitude AG senior unsecured bonds (ISIN: NO0012702549) were issued on 7 December 2022 with a coupon rate of 3-month Euribor plus 7.5%, maturing in December 2025.

On 13 June 2024, Multitude AG announced the exercise of its option to redeem all outstanding senior unsecured floating rate bonds maturing in December 2025, under Clause 9.3 (Voluntary Total Redemption (call option)) of the bond terms. The final redemption was executed on 8 July 2024, with each bond redeemed at a call option price of 103.75% of the nominal value, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The redemption amount was paid to the bondholders on record as of 1 July 2024. Following the redemption, these bonds were delisted from the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Open Market (Freiverkehr) and Nasdaq Stockholm.

As a result of this early redemption, an expense of EUR 3.0 million was recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for financial year 2024 under interest expense, covering the amortisation of previously capitalised issuance costs and the call premium. The call premium for the amount of EUR 1.8 million was included in the repayment of debt securities line item in the consolidated statement of cash flows. There are no transactions or outstanding balances related to this instrument in 2025.

2024 Multitude Capital Oyj senior unsecured bonds

The Multitude Capital Oyj senior unsecured bonds (ISIN: NO0013259747) were issued in June 2024 with a coupon rate of 3-month Euribor plus 6.75%, maturing in June 2028. On 17 December 2024, Multitude Capital Oyj issued an additional EUR 20.0 million of bonds which were fully subscribed by the issuer and not recognised on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024. As at 31 December 2025, the senior unsecured bonds are presented as debt securities in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, have outstanding nominal and carrying amounts of EUR 83.6 million (31 December 2024: EUR 77.0 million) and EUR 81.3 million (31 December 2024: EUR 73.9 million), respectively.

2025 Multitude Bank p.l.c. floating rate callable Tier 2 Notes

On 10 March 2025, Multitude Bank p.l.c. issued EUR 25.0 million aggregate principal amount of Floating Rate Callable Tier 2 Notes due 2035 (ISIN: DE000A4D58U2) with a coupon rate of 3-month Euribor plus 11.00%, maturing in March 2035. The discount and issue costs, totalling EUR 0.9 million, are included in the proceeds from debt securities line item of the consolidated statement of cash flows. As at 31 December 2025, these outstanding notes are recognised as debt securities in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, have a nominal amount of EUR 25.0 million (31 December 2024: nil), and a carrying amount of EUR 24.1 million (31 December 2024: nil).

Other financial liabilities

As at December 2025, other financial liabilities amounting to EUR 21.8 million (31 December 2024: EUR 14.2 million) include accrued expenses, trade payables and funds received as collateral under loan agreement and related accrued interest expense.

Deposits from customers by contractual terms

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Term deposits	709,905	682,044
Call accounts	324,554	118,761
Total	1,034,459	800,805

21. Other liabilities

Disclosure of other liabilities for the current and comparative periods is presented in the table below:

EUR '000	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Accrued personnel expenses	4,655	4,395
Provisions*	1,317	565
Total	5,972	4,960

* The provisions include loss allowance related to issued financial guarantee contracts amounting to EUR 0.4 million in 2025 (2024: nil).

22. Issued capital and reserves

Share capital

The table below shows the composition of the authorised share capital of Multitude AG:

	2025, N '000	2024, N '000	2025, EUR '000	2024, EUR '000
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL				
At 1 January	21,724	21,724	40,189	40,134
Increase in share capital	-	-	-	56
As at the end of reporting period	21,724	21,724	40,189	40,189

On 21 March 2024, the Extraordinary General Meeting resolved to increase the parent company's share capital by EUR 55,766 from EUR 40,133,560 to EUR 40,189,326 and to indicate the nominal value of one share of EUR 1.85. The increase is shown as other changes in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The table below shows the movement of issued capital of Multitude AG:

	2025, N '000	2024, N '000
ORDINARY SHARES ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING		
As at 1 January	21,543	21,618
Issue of treasury shares under share-based payment plans	-	88
Purchases during the period	(131)	(163)
As at the end of reporting period	21,412	21,543

The table below shows the movement of treasury shares of Multitude AG:

	2025, N '000	2024, N '000	2025, EUR '000	2024, EUR '000
TREASURY SHARES				
At 1 January	181	106	946	103
Issuances under share-based payment plan	-	(88)	-	(85)
Purchases during the period	131	163	657	928
As at the end of reporting period	312	181	1,603	946

The movement in the number of treasury shares is due to both the reissuance of treasury shares under the Matching Share Plan, All-Employee Shareholder Programme and purchases made as part of the share buyback programmes. In connection with the employee share plans, the Group reissued 88,146 shares in 2024.

2021 Multitude AG perpetual bonds

Multitude AG issued a EUR 50.0 million worth of subordinated perpetual floating rate callable capital notes ("perpetual bonds") on 5 July 2021, at 99.50% of the nominal amount. The perpetual bonds (ISIN: NOO011037327) were drawn against the total authorised framework of EUR 100.0 million with a floating coupon rate of 8.90% plus 3-month Euribor. The Group has a right to postpone the interest payment indefinitely due on the perpetual bonds, provided it has informed the bondholders of the postponement within the timeframe specified in the terms and conditions. Any discretionary dividend distribution by Multitude triggers an interest payment obligation on the perpetual bonds. As at 31 December 2025, the Group cumulatively redeemed a portion of the bonds with a par value of EUR 5.0 million (31 December 2024: EUR 5.0 million).

Unrestricted equity reserve

The unrestricted equity reserve includes the amount paid for shares in a share issue exceeding their par value.

Other reserves

Other reserves of Multitude Group include compulsory regulatory reserves.

23. Dividends

For the financial year 2025, the Board of Multitude AG proposed a gross dividend of EUR 0.55 per share in the total amount of EUR 11.8 million. The Board previously proposed a dividend of EUR 0.44 per share for 2024, comprising EUR 0.24 per share in line with the target payout ratio and an additional extraordinary dividend of EUR 0.20 per share. The total distribution of EUR 9.4 million, relating to the financial year ended 31 December 2024, was paid in May 2025.

The proposed dividend results in a dividend / net profit of 44.2% (31 December 2024: 46.8%). The last trading day entitling shareholders to receive the dividend is 26 April 2026. As of 27 April 2026, the shares will trade ex-dividend and the record day will be 28 April 2026. The payment, after deduction of applicable withholding tax, will be made on 4 May 2026. The appropriation of retained earnings and the dividend distribution are based on the profit appropriation proposal by the Board of Directors, as contained in this report. In accordance with Art. 698 para. 2 no. 4 of the Swiss Code of Obligations, the AGM is responsible for approving the appropriation of retained earnings and the dividend distribution.

24. Share-based payments

Performance share plan

During 2021, the Group introduced an equity-settled Performance Share Plan (PSP) wherein key personnel are awarded several Multitude AG shares subject to defined vesting conditions at the end of the performance period. The shares will be awarded net of payroll taxes.

The PSP issued on 1 June 2021 had a maximum reward shares of 1,159,175, of which 10% to 100% would be awarded to eligible participants if Multitude AG's market share price reaches EUR 12 to EUR 30, respectively, and provided that participants will have uninterrupted employment in Multitude at the end of the performance period, 31 December 2023. In 2022, the PSP was modified with a new target share price between EUR 6 to EUR 25 and extended the performance period to 31 December 2024. The plan expired without reaching the minimum target share price. Multitude applies the Monte Carlo simulation model to the valuation of PSP at the grant date. The Group determines the total fair value of outstanding PSP reward shares by reference to their fair value at the grant date, calculated by determining the present value of average payoffs at the end of the performance period based on a range of potential outcomes regarding Multitude AG's market share price.

The table below summarises the outstanding PSP reward shares and related expenses as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024:

Performance period	Grant date					2024				
	Reward shares	Dividend adj. share price	Realised volatility	Risk-free volatility	Total FV in EUR	Outstanding at the beginning of period	Forfeited during the period	Expired during the period	Outstanding total FV in EUR	Expense in EUR
1 Jun 21 - 31 Dec 24	1,159,175	4.11	62.1%	(0.4%)	743,285	1,092,778	72,080	1,020,698	-	195,127

*The fair value includes the incremental fair value arising from the modification of the plan in 2022.

The difference between the number of reward shares outstanding at the grant date and the reporting date other than those expired reward shares pertains to reward shares attributable to participants who have ceased employment at Multitude and are no longer eligible to receive reward shares.

Matching share plan

In 2021, the Group introduced an equity-settled Matching Share Plan (MSP), allowing all employees to invest up to 10% of their annual gross salary in Multitude AG shares. Investment shares will vest after two years, provided the participants have held the shares and have uninterrupted employment during the holding period. The Group will then provide free matching shares with a 1:1 ratio for all vested investment shares. The shares will be awarded net of payroll taxes.

The Group determines the total fair value of outstanding MSP investment shares by reference to Multitude AG's share price at the grant date, the assessed number of forfeited shares, and the applicable social security costs. The table below summarises the outstanding MSP investment shares and related expenses as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025:

Holding period	Investment shares	Share price in EUR	Outstanding at the beginning of period	Granted shares	Forfeited shares	Vested shares	Outstanding at the end of the period	Total FV in EUR	Expense in EUR
6 Apr 23 - 13 Apr 25	35,951	3.69	31,643	-	773	30,870	-	129,373	19,305
28 Sep 23 - 31 Oct 25	49,723	3.10	47,071	-	883	46,188	-	191,656	93,389
5 Apr 24 - 15 Apr 26	21,208	4.61	18,646	-	137	-	18,509	97,781	52,289
3 Oct 24 - 3 Oct 26	30,925	3.56	29,567	-	938	-	28,629	119,896	61,961
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 2028	349,265	2.63	349,265	-	-	-	349,265	1,211,967	270,973
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 2028	349,265	0.58	349,265	-	-	-	349,265	495,974	128,166
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 2028	40,000	3.37	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	158,943	39,714
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 2028	40,000	0.18	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	31,343	7,858
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 2028	360,000	0.18	360,000	-	-	-	360,000	266,936	69,139
15 Apr 2025 - 15 Apr 2027	25,406	4.35	-	25,406	1,638	-	23,768	109,839	39,271
15 Apr 2025 - 15 Apr 2027	21,676	5.67	-	21,676	-	-	21,676	122,617	14,613
Total	1,323,419		1,265,457	47,082	4,369	77,058	1,231,112	2,936,325	796,678

The table below summarises the outstanding MSP investment shares and related expenses as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024:

Holding period	Investment shares	Share price in EUR	Outstanding at the beginning of period	Forfeited shares	Vested shares	Outstanding at the end of the period	Total FV in EUR	Expense in EUR
16 Mar 22 - 13 Apr 24	31,602	3.50	29,781	41	29,740	-	117,276	20,607
19 Sep 22 - 18 Oct 24	58,598	2.70	56,257	4,306	51,951	-	172,399	71,565
6 Apr 23 - 13 Apr 25	35,951	3.69	35,488	3,845	-	31,643	127,008	61,699
28 Sep 23 - 31 Oct 25	49,723	3.10	49,723	2,652	-	47,071	163,042	79,203
5 Apr 24 - 15 Apr 26	21,208	4.61	-	2,562	-	18,646	88,910	32,560
3 Oct 24 - 3 Oct 26	30,925	3.56	-	1,358	-	29,567	108,586	13,189
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 28	349,265	2.63	-	-	-	349,265	1,214,688	245,593
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 28	349,265	0.58	-	-	-	349,265	498,695	100,829
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 28	40,000	3.37	-	-	-	40,000	134,800	184
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 28	40,000	0.18	-	-	-	40,000	7,200	10
31 Dec 2024 - 31 Dec 28	360,000	0.18	-	-	-	360,000	380,580	521
Total	1,366,537		171,249	14,764	81,691	1,265,457	3,013,184	625,960

The new MSP issued on 28 December 2023 and vesting on 31 December 2028 allows participants to subscribe to Multitude AG's shares during the Investment Period (1 January 2024 - 31 December

2024) and earn additional shares after a four-year Holding Period. Participants who hold their Investment Shares and remain employed will earn Free Shares at a 1:1 ratio relative to their investment. They can also earn Free Unicorn Shares at a 1:1 ratio if the company's market value exceeds one billion euros for at least three months during the Holding Period with market value determined by the share price. The requirement to invest in company's shares is a non-vesting condition, affecting the fair value of the instruments. All earned shares will be delivered within six months after the Holding Period with fair values adjusted for the expected dividend yield.

Differences between the number of investment shares outstanding at the grant date and reporting date, before the end of the holding period, relate to forfeited shares. Forfeited shares include the number of shares removed from the share plan (either shares withdrawn from the plan or shares attributable to participants who have ceased employment with Multitude) during the reporting period compared to the previous reporting date or grant date (if the reporting period includes the grant date).

Vested shares include the number of shares vested during the reporting period compared either to previous reporting date or grant date (if the reporting period includes the grant date).

All-Employee Shareholder Programme

In 2024, Multitude launched the All-Employee Shareholder Programme, further strengthening the alignment between employees and shareholders while providing an additional reward and the opportunity to benefit from share value appreciation. As part of this initiative, all active employees as of 1 January 2024 received 50 free net Multitude shares, subject to a one-year holding period from January 2024 to January 2025. The Company distributed 25,050 shares to 501 participants, reinforcing Multitude's commitment to fostering employee participation in the Company's long-term success. In 2025, Multitude had its second All-Employees Shareholder Programme, following the success of the first in 2024, where all eligible employees are entitled to receive 50 free Multitude shares this year. A total of 491 participants took the opportunity to join the programme, and the Company distributed 24,550 shares.

25. Details to cash flow statement

Other adjustments in operating activities

EUR '000	2025	2024
Share of results of associates	(3,007)	93
Gain from disposal of subsidiaries	(2,408)	-
Share-based payment expense	934	821
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	206	-
Loss from disposal of property and equipment	57	-
Gain from disposal of property and equipment	(10)	-
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	-	11
Gain from cancellation of lease	(56)	(3)
Other income	(836)	(251)
Total	(5,120)	671

Non-cash investing activities

Non-cash investing activity pertains to the recognition of right-of-use assets, as detailed in Note 18.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details the changes in the Group's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

EUR '000	Lease liabilities	Debt securities	Total
NET DEBT			
As at 1 January 2025	5,138	76,850	81,988
For the period ended 31 December 2025:			
Non-cash movements:			
New leases (Note 18)	1,516	-	1,516
Cancellation of lease	(491)	-	(491)
Interest expense	408	11,013	11,421
Cash movements:			
Payments of lease liabilities (principal)	(2,061)	-	(2,061)
Issuance of debt securities	-	31,613	31,613
Premium on issuance of debt securities	-	66	66
Discount and directly attributable transaction costs on issue of debt securities (Note 20)	-	(976)	(976)
Interest paid	(408)	(10,213)	(10,621)
As at 31 December 2025	4,102	108,353	112,455
As at 1 January 2024			
	4,963	47,805	52,768
For the period ended 31 December 2024:			
Non-cash movements:			
New leases (Note 18)	2,258	-	2,258
Cancellation of lease	(49)	-	(49)
Interest expense	364	10,599	10,963
Cash movements:			
Payments of lease liabilities (principal)	(2,034)	-	(2,034)
Issuance of debt securities	-	76,956	76,956
Discount and directly attributable transaction costs on issue of debt securities (Note 20)	-	(3,446)	(3,446)
Repayment of debt securities	-	(46,000)	(46,000)
Premium on redemption of debt securities (Note 20)	-	(1,825)	(1,825)
Interest paid	(364)	(7,239)	(7,603)
As at 31 December 2024	5,138	76,850	81,988

The repayment of lease liabilities presented as part of the financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flow includes the principal and interest portions.

26. Commitments given

Commitments due to undrawn customer balances

In terms of credit risk associated with commitments to extend credit, the Group faces potential exposure to losses equivalent to the total unused commitments should those amounts be utilised. It is essential to note, however, that commitments to extend credit are contingent on customers adhering to specific credit standards outlined in the terms of product in all circumstances.

With respect to debt investments and loans of the Wholesale Banking business unit, the Group has outstanding commitments as at 31 December 2025 to provide additional investments and loans for amount of EUR 18.4 million (31 December 2024: EUR 10.5 million). There is no separate ECL provision created for these commitments due its conditional character and the low-risk profile of already drawn debt facilities.

Commitment to acquire additional equity stake in Lea Bank AB

During 2024, the Group entered into an agreement to acquire an additional 8.70% stake in Lea Bank AB, pending regulatory approval and the fulfilment of certain contractual conditions. Upon completion, the Group's total ownership interest in Lea Bank would increase from 9.90% to 18.60%. This additional acquisition reflects the Group's strategic intent to deepen its involvement in Lea Bank's operations and strategic direction. This agreement does not impact the Group's consolidated statement of financial position at the end of the reporting period, as the conditions precedent to completion have not yet been met. However, the Group considers this agreement as a significant off-balance-sheet commitment. The key terms of the commitment are as follows:

- Agreed purchase price: EUR 7.0 million;
- Conditions precedent: The acquisition is subject to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's approvals and compliance with the Swedish Banking and Financing Business Act.

The acquisition was finalised on 4 February 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group's ownership interest is 29.68% (31 December 2024: 9.90%). Furthermore, no commitments of this nature remain outstanding as of the reporting date. Refer to Note 5.2 for the details on investments in associates.

Financial guarantee contracts issued

In 2025, the Group began issuing financial guarantees to the customers of third party lenders which carry the same credit risk as loans. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is the full amount that the Group would have to pay if the guarantees are called upon. As at 31 December 2025, the financial guarantee contracts have a nominal value of EUR 3.7 million (31 December 2024: nil). There is a loss allowance of EUR 0.4 million at the end of 2025 in respect of these exposures.

27. Related party transactions

The Group is controlled by Jorma Jokela, who ultimately owns 55.40% of issued shares and 56.21% of outstanding shares as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 55.34% and 55.81%), who is also a Member of Multitude AG's Board and was part of the Leadership Team as Group CEO until the end of 2024 (Note 1.1). The Group's related parties include associates, Members of the Board of Directors and the Leadership Team members. This includes their close family members, the companies in which the Member of the Board or Leadership Team member and their close family members have control or joint control.

As a main principle, all transactions with related parties are conducted at arm's length and are part of the ordinary course of business. Cash transactions with related parties for services rendered and received for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

EUR '000	2025	2024
Associates:		
Lead sales fees received	30	24
Broker fees paid for introducing customers	(128)	(49)
Other related parties*:		
Professional fees paid for key management personnel services	(734)	(978)
Payments for office lease and maintenance	(163)	(174)
Total	(995)	(1,177)

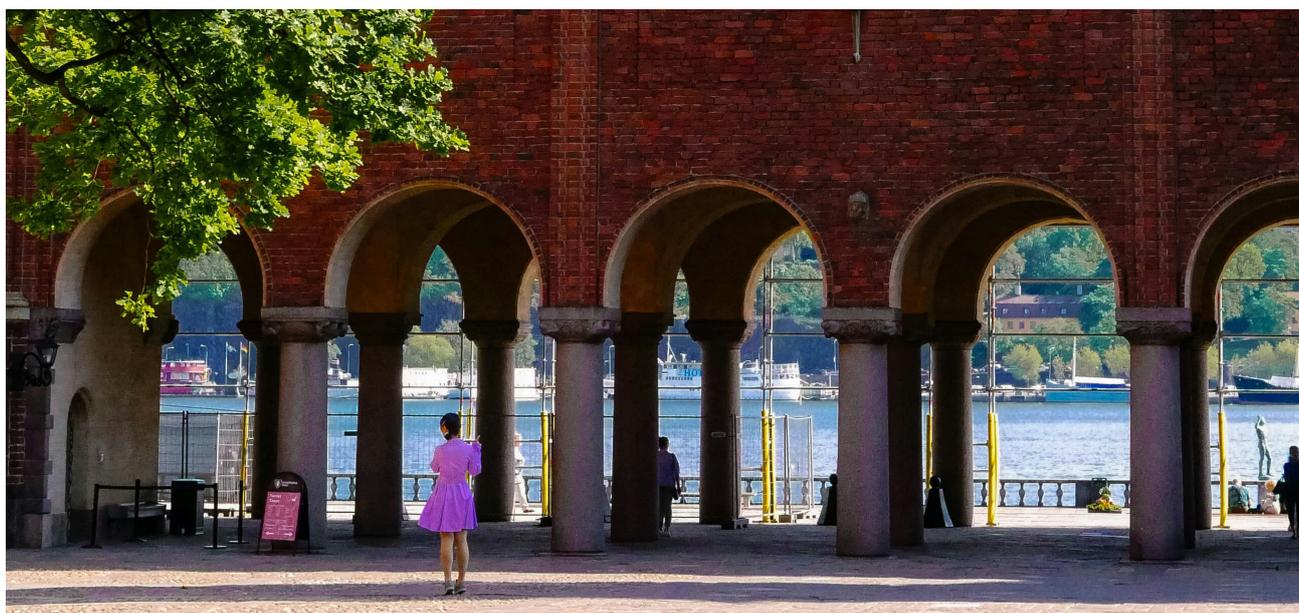
*Other related parties include the companies related to Leadership Team members and Members of Multitude AG's Board.

Transactions and outstanding balances for loans to related parties for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

EUR '000	2025	2024
Sortter Oy:		
Beginning of the year	7,941	8,148
Interest charged	619	739
Interest received	(619)	(936)
Increase in loss allowance	(131)	(10)
End of year	7,810	7,941
Leadership Team members:		
Beginning of the year	3,700	1,900
Loans advanced	-	1,988
Loan repayments received	-	(231)
Interest charged	204	43
Interest received	(35)	-
End of year	3,869	3,700
Total	11,679	11,641

In 2024, the Board of Directors resolved to grant additional loans to members of the Leadership Team for the purpose of purchasing Multitude AG's shares, increasing the total amount to EUR 3.7 million from EUR 1.9 million issued in 2023. No ECL provision was recognised for these loans as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The loans accrue a fixed interest of 5.5% per annum which is to be paid annually. The principal on the loans shall be repaid on 31 December 2028.

The Group issued a EUR 8.0 million loan to an immaterial associate in December 2022 to finance the development of the business. The associate pays an interest at the rate of the 3-month Euribor plus a margin of 5.5% per annum. Should the 3-month Euribor be less than zero, it shall be deemed to be zero. The associate shall repay the loan principal in one instalment on 11 December 2026. The Group has recognised an ECL provision for this loan amounting to EUR 0.2 million as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 0.1 million) and the amount of impairment loss recognised was EUR 0.1 million for 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 10 thousand) presented as part of the line-item impairment loss on loans to customers of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.



Key management compensation

The table below outlines the related party transactions involving Members of Multitude AG's Board and Leadership Team, encompassing gross salary and short-term benefits, share-based payments (expense recognised during the period), employer contributions to defined contribution post-employment plans, and dividend payments:

EUR '000	2025	2024
COMPENSATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND CEO:		
Jorma Jokela, Member*		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	448	252
Share-based payments	22	41
Dividend payments	5,292	2,283
Antti Kumpulainen, CEO**		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	398	-
Share-based payments	73	-
Dividend payments	52	-
Ari Tiukkanen, Chairman		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	96	96
Dividend payments	9	4
Marion Khüny, Member		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	48	32
Mika Ståhlberg, Member		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	31	-
Kristiina Leppänen, Ex Member		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	17	48
Goutam Challagalla, Ex Member		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	4	48
Michael Cusumano, Ex Member		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	-	16
Lea Liigus, Member***		
No separate compensation		
Total	6,490	2,820
COMPENSATION OF LEADERSHIP TEAM MEMBERS AND CEO:		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	2,290	2,648
Share-based payments	553	576
Post-employment benefits	345	167
Dividend payments	433	2,377
Total	3,621	5,768

*Jorma Jokela stepped down from position of Group CEO on 1 January 2025 and was succeeded by Antti Kumpulainen. There is no separate remuneration for Board membership and amounts included there include compensations received as employee of the Group.

**The retirement age of Group CEO is 65 years, and he has no defined benefit pension plan.

***Lea Liigus is part of Leadership Team and her remuneration as Board Member is included in compensation of leadership team section.

28. Events after the reporting period

Fitch affirmed ratings and upgraded SCP

In January 2026, Fitch Ratings affirmed Multitude AG's Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'B+' with a Stable Outlook and upgraded the Group's Standalone Credit Profile (SCP) to 'bb-' from 'b+'. Fitch also upgraded Multitude Bank p.l.c., a subsidiary of Multitude AG, to 'BB-' from 'B+'.

Multitude AG's senior unsecured notes were affirmed at 'B+' with a Recovery Rating of 'RR4', while its subordinated hybrid perpetual capital notes were affirmed at 'B-' with a Recovery Rating of 'RR6'.

Multitude Capital Oyj placed EUR 70.0 million Perpetual Capital Notes

On 10 March 2026, Multitude AG (the “Issuer”), through its wholly owned subsidiary Multitude Capital Oyj, initiated a transaction to issue subordinated perpetual floating rate callable capital notes (the “New Capital Notes”) with a framework amount of up to EUR 120.0 million.

The New Capital Notes were issued at 96.00% of their nominal amount and bear interest at a floating rate of 3-month Euribor plus 8.90%. Settlement took place on 23 March 2026. The notes are expected to be listed on a regulated market within four months of issuance and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Open Market within 60 days.

In connection with this issuance, holders of existing notes (ISIN: NO0011037327) were offered to exchange their holdings for the New Capital Notes or to participate in a tender offer at a price of 102.00%. By the end of the tender period on 18 March 2026, valid tenders amounted to EUR 3.3 million. Settlement of the tender offer is expected on or about 26 March 2026. Following completion of the exchange and tender offers, the Group will hold existing notes with an aggregate nominal amount of EUR 27.7 million.

The net proceeds from the New Capital Notes issuance are intended to be used primarily for the refinancing of the 2021 Multitude AG perpetual bonds and for general corporate purposes.

Multitude AG Separate Financial Statements 2025

Separate statement of financial position

	Notes	As at			
		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
		EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		4,266	3,973	149	140
Trade accounts receivable	4	4,073	3,794	2,438	2,295
Other short-term receivables	5	15,813	14,728	29,417	27,687
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	6	381	355	954	898
Short-term financial assets	7	-	-	18,000	16,942
Total current assets		24,533	22,850	50,958	47,962
Non-current assets					
Financial assets	7	32,276	30,062	27,157	25,560
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	8	232,807	216,836	235,179	221,350
Tangible assets	9	1,348	1,256	1,438	1,353
Intangible assets	10	7	7	115	108
Total non-current assets		266,438	248,161	263,889	248,371
Total assets		290,971	271,011	314,847	296,333
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Short-term liabilities					
Trade accounts payable	11	753	701	1,164	1,096
Other short-term payables	12	1,752	1,632	2,361	2,221
Accrued expenses and deferred income	13	3,622	3,374	4,372	4,115
Provisions		596	555	76	72
Total short-term liabilities		6,723	6,262	7,973	7,504
Long-term liabilities					
Long-term interest-bearing liabilities	14	157,390	146,594	170,609	160,577
Total long-term liabilities		157,390	146,594	170,609	160,577
Total liabilities		164,113	152,856	178,582	168,081
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital	15	40,189	37,432	40,189	37,826
Statutory capital reserves	16	14,653	13,648	14,653	13,791
Statutory retained earnings		2,330	2,170	-	-
Treasury shares	17	(1,603)	(1,493)	(946)	(890)
Profit carried forward	18	70,618	65,774	35,767	33,664
Net result for the period		671	624	46,602	43,861
Total shareholders' equity		126,858	118,155	136,265	128,252
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		290,971	271,011	314,847	296,333

Separate statement of profit or loss

	Notes	For the period ended on 31 December			
		2025		2024	
		EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Revenue from services	19	4,519	4,209	13,503	12,709
Other income		8	7	86	81
Net Revenue		4,527	4,216	13,589	12,790
Personnel expenses	20	(892)	(831)	(3,324)	(3,129)
Professional services expenses	21	(3,103)	(2,890)	(5,611)	(5,281)
Other operating expenses	22	(1,468)	(1,367)	(6,566)	(6,180)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and non-operating items		(936)	(872)	(1,912)	(1,800)
Depreciation & valuation adjustments to tangible assets		(154)	(143)	(178)	(168)
Amortisation & valuation adjustments to intangible assets		(57)	(53)	(305)	(287)
Impairment losses/ reversals of impairment of investments in subsidiaries	8	(3,444)	(3,208)	(2)	(2)
Earnings before interest, tax and non-operating income		(4,591)	(4,276)	(2,397)	(2,257)
Financial income	23	18,173	16,926	61,888	58,249
Financial expenses	24	(17,667)	(16,455)	(19,279)	(18,145)
Non-operating income	25	6,268	5,838	6,405	6,028
Non-operating expenses	26	(1,494)	(1,392)	(13)	(12)
Net operating result		689	641	46,604	43,863
Direct taxes		(18)	(17)	(2)	(2)
Net result for the Period		671	624	46,602	43,861

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

General information

Multitude AG (the “Company”), identified with business identity code CHE-445.352.012, is the ultimate parent company of the Multitude Group. The Company was established in 2005 in Helsinki and is currently registered at Grafenauweg 8, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.

Until 30 June 2024, the Company was registered at Ratamestarinkatu 11 A, FI-00520 Helsinki. From 30 June to 30 December 2024, it was located at ST Business Centre 120, The Strand, Gzira, GZR 1027, Malta, before relocating to the canton of Zug, Switzerland, on 30 December 2024.

On 30 June 2024, following the relocation of the registered seat to Malta, a Finnish branch has been established. The financial statements of the Branch are included in these financial statements. The Company has no other branches.

Multitude AG is listed on the Prime Standard of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. Until 30 June 2024 it was traded under the ticker symbol “FRU”. Between 30 June 2024 and 30 December 2024, the ticker symbol was “E4I”. Since 30 December 2024, the ticker symbol has been “MULT”.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared according to the provisions of the Swiss Code of Obligations (SCO) on Accounting and Financial Reporting.

In accordance with Art. 961d CO, as Multitude AG prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with a recognised financial reporting standard, it is exempt from disclosing additional information in the notes to the financial statements, as well as preparing the cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the European Union. In both 2024 and 2025, the IFRS standards as adopted in the European Union, which were applicable to the preparation of financial statements for Multitude AG, were consistent with IFRS issued by the IASB; accordingly, the exemption applies.

In accordance with § 315 (5) in conjunction with § 298 (2) of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and pursuant to Articles 961c of the Swiss Code of Obligations (SCO), a combined management report has been prepared for the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements of Multitude AG.

This combined management report fulfils the Company’s continuing legal obligations under Section 114 of the German Securities Trading Act (WpHG).



2. Significant changes in the reporting period

Changes in the Group structure

The following subsidiaries have been disposed of during the period: Suomen Joustava Oy, Guarantee Services OÜ, fe Business Services OÜ, Ferratum Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V., Ferratum Latvia SIA, Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD, Saldodipje SL (entity owned indirectly) and Multitude Services Sweden.

During the year, Multitude Bulgaria EOOD was incorporated as a subsidiary of Multitude International Services Oy.

Multitude Services GmbH was merged with the Company. As part of this merger, all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of the subsidiary were transferred by operation of law to Multitude AG.

First time adoption of Swiss Code of Obligation

Prior to its relocation of registered seat to Switzerland, the Company applied Finnish Accounting Standards (in Finland) and International Financial Reporting Standards (in Malta). Considering that the Company has never dissolved or ceased to exist during the relocation, the Management decided in 2024 to voluntarily apply the accounting principles of the Swiss Code of Obligation from the beginning of the financial period and restate comparatives as if the Company has always applied these accounting standards.

The adoption of the Swiss Code of Obligation in 2024 has resulted in the following changes in accounting policies:

- **Provision for Matching Share Plan**

Under Finnish Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (Finnish GAAP), expenses related to the Matching Share Plan have been recognised when the shares were distributed to employees. This approach results in the recognition of expenses at the point of share transfer, without an accrual over the vesting period.

In contrast, under Swiss Code of Obligations, expenses related to the matching share plan are accrued over the vesting period. A corresponding provision is recognised progressively as employees earn the right to receive the shares. This method aligns the recognition of expenses with the period in which employees provide services, ensuring that costs are systematically allocated over the relevant performance period.

- **Rate adjustment long term assets in terms of the imparity principle**

The imparity principle in the Swiss Code of Obligations (Art. 960a CO) requires companies to recognise all foreseeable risks and losses up to the balance sheet date. Profits, on the other hand, are only recognised if they have been realised by the balance sheet date. This principle promotes a prudent assessment of the financial position and protects creditors from an overly positive presentation of the company's finances.

This requirement is in contrast with the requirements under Finnish GAAP, where both losses and profits are recognised at the balance sheet date.

- **Depreciation of Real estate stocks and shares**

Under Finnish GAAP, the shares in real estate were classified as tangible assets, but no depreciation was recognised, as the market value was considered to exceed the acquisition cost.

The investment is now treated as property, and systematic depreciation is recognised over a 50-year useful life. As a result, depreciation expense has been recorded, leading to a reduction in asset value and an increase in depreciation expenses in the financial statements.

Sale of business to Multitude International Services Oy

Prior to its relocation of registered seat to Malta and subsequently to Switzerland, Multitude AG provided management and other support services to certain Group entities. As part of the strategic reorganization and in alignment with the target operating model, the Company resolved to transfer this business to Multitude International Services Oy, a wholly owned Finland based subsidiary of the Company. The transaction was completed in June 2024 and resulted in a material reduction in the Company's operating activities, which is reflected in its income statement.

3. Summary of accounting policies

3.1 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Euro, the currency in which the Company also keeps its accounting records.

In compliance with legal requirements, these financial statements are presented in EUR and disclosed in CHF. The translation from EUR to CHF was performed by using the ECB rates applicable at the balance sheet date:

		As at 31 December 2025	As at 31 December 2024
Exchange rate	EUR/CHF	0.9314	0.9412

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks and on hand, short-term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with maturities of three months or less, and bank deposits with maturities or contractual call periods of three months or less.

3.3 Trade accounts receivable and other short-term receivables

Trade accounts receivables are recognized at nominal value, less any necessary value adjustment. They are measured at no more than their recoverable value. Impairment loss on the outstanding amounts is calculated on an individual basis.

Receivables denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Resulting exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

3.4 Trade payables and other short-term payables

Liabilities are recognised at nominal value.

Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Resulting exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

3.5 Financial assets

Financial assets comprise investments in debt instruments (bonds), loans to Group companies, loans to external parties and loans to related parties.

Financial assets are carried at cost or, if lower, at their recoverable value at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets include investments in debt instruments (bonds) that are quoted on active markets. Despite the availability of observable market prices, these assets are measured at amortized cost, in accordance with the Company's business model and its intent to hold them until maturity. The fair value of these quoted instruments is disclosed in the notes.

3.6 Financial liabilities

Liabilities are stated at nominal value.

Premiums, discounts and transaction costs (including fees) directly attributable to the issuance of financial liabilities are deferred and amortised over the term of the respective instrument. The amortisation is recognised in profit or loss.

Accrued interest is presented under accrued expenses.

3.7 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Equity securities in a company which are owned by the Company qualify as an investment in subsidiary if the Company controls the entity whether due to owning the majority voting rights or through contractual agreements.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence but no control.

Investments are initially recognized at acquisition cost, including any directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, investments are measured at cost, adjusted for impairment losses where necessary. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairments are reversed if justified by a change in circumstances.

Additions to investments (e.g., capital increases or share purchases) are recognized at cost. Dividends received from subsidiaries are generally recognized as financial income. However, if the dividend represents a return of capital (e.g., repayment of paid-in capital or distribution not based on sustainable profits), it is accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

Investments are derecognized at the date in which rights and obligations are transferred to a third party, with any resulting gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

3.8 Tangible assets

The Company owns shares in Kiinteistö Oy Ratamestarinkatu 11, a Finnish entity that holds leasehold rights to land and owns the office building constructed on it. The Finnish Branch of Multitude AG and other subsidiaries have their headquarters in the mentioned office building. Although the investment is formally structured through corporate shares, the legal and economic substance of the arrangement resembles co-ownership of immovable property.

In line with the principle of substance over form, and in accordance with the definitions under Article 655 of the Swiss Civil Code, we consider that the investment meets the characteristics of category 4: co-ownership shares in immovable property. As such, the shares are accounted for as property rather than as a financial investment.

Tangible assets are valued at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. They are depreciated using the straight-line method over the useful life. On an annual basis or when there are indicators that book values may be overstated, they are reviewed and, if necessary, an impairment is considered.

Category	Useful life (in years)
Property - Real estate shares	50
Office improvements	10
Vehicles	4
Equipment	4

3.9 Intangible assets

Internally generated intangible assets are capitalised if they meet the following three conditions cumulatively at the date of recognition: the intangible assets generated internally will generate a measurable benefit for the entity for more than one year, the expenses incurred in the creation of the intangible assets generated internally can be separately identified and measured and it is likely that the resources required to complete and market or use the intangible assets for the entity's own purpose are available or will be made available.

Intangible assets are valued at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the useful life. The amortization begins when the assets is available for use. On an annual basis or when there are indicators that book values may be overstated, they are reviewed and, if necessary, an impairment is considered.

Amortisation is calculated on the basis of the following useful life as shown below:

Category	Useful life (in years)
Internally developed intangible assets	2 - 5

3.10 Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognised at acquisition cost and deducted from shareholder equity at the time of acquisition. In case of a resale or reissue, the gain or loss is recognized directly within profit carried forward.

Treasury shares hold no dividend rights and voting rights are suspended while held.

3.11 Share-based payments

Share-based payments programmes are normally recognised as a personnel expense over the vesting period.

Share-based payments are recognized at grant date fair value. If treasury shares are delivered to employees, the difference between the grant date fair value and the cost of the treasury shares is recognized as an adjustment in equity.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of shares expected to vest based on the vesting and service conditions. Any change in the estimate is recognised in profit and loss.

3.12 Leases

Leasing and rental contracts are recognised based on legal ownership. Leasing or rental expenses are recognised as expenses in the period they are incurred. The leased or rented assets themselves are not recognised in the balance sheet.

3.13 Revenue

Revenue is recorded when the services have been delivered or performed, and the significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, adjusted for any trade discounts, rebates, or allowances, ensuring that the amount is both reliably measurable and reflective of the underlying economic transaction.

3.14 Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established. This typically occurs when the dividend has been formally declared by the distributing entity's competent body.

3.15 Interest Income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. This method allocates interest income over the relevant period and reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the carrying amount of the financial asset.

The accrual of interest income is discontinued when the recoverability of the related financial asset is doubtful. In such cases, interest income is recognised only when received. Accrual resumes once the asset is again considered recoverable.

3.16 Group contributions

Group contributions are financial transfers made between entities under common control, typically for tax optimization or capital allocation purposes. Group contributions received are recognized in profit or loss as financial income when the Company has an established right to receive the amount, and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company.

3.17 Gain on sale – earn-out

The Company is entitled to receive earn-out payments in connection with the sale of certain subsidiaries, specifically Guarantee Services OÜ, Fe Business Services OÜ and Ferratum Latvia SIA. Under the terms of the sale agreements, the Company receives a percentage of the future results of these entities (for a defined period of time)

In accordance with the prudential principle of the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Company recognises income from these earn-out arrangements only when the related cash flows are received or sufficiently certain. As a result, no asset is recorded for potential future earn-out payments, and gains are recognised strictly on a cash-received basis.

3.18 Gain and losses on disposal of investments

During the reporting period, the Company recognised gains and losses arising from the disposal of several investments, as detailed in Note 2. The disposed subsidiaries include Suomen Joustava Oy, Guarantee Services OÜ, Fe Business Services OÜ, Ferratum Mexico S. de R.L. de C.V., Ferratum Latvia SIA, and Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD. All shares of these companies were sold and there are no remaining shares held by Multitude AG.

The gains and losses represent the difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount of the respective investments at the date of disposal. These gains and losses were recognised in profit or loss upon completion of each transaction. The transaction was considered completed upon the closing of the sale and the transfer of risks and returns.

3.19 Events after the reporting period

The Company monitors events or transactions occurring after the end of the reporting period and before the separate financial statements are authorised for issue. For each event, the Company assesses:

- Whether it provides evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting event);
- Whether it indicates conditions that arose after the reporting period (non-adjusting event).

Based on this assessment, the Company either adjusts the financial statements for significant adjusting events or provides appropriate disclosure for significant non-adjusting events.

Any significant subsequent events occurring after 31 December 2025 and before 25 March 2026, when the Company's Board of Directors authorises the financial statements, are reported in the Combined Management Report for Multitude Group (Note 28).

4. Trade accounts receivable

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Due from third parties	11	10	163	153
Receivables	11	10	163	153
Due from subsidiaries	4,062	3,784	2,275	2,142
Receivables	4,062	3,784	2,275	2,142
Total	4,073	3,794	2,438	2,295

5. Other short-term receivables

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Due from third parties	409	381	-	-
Interest on loans	4,137	3,853	4,137	3,894
Valuation adjustments	(4,137)	(3,853)	(4,137)	(3,894)
Other receivables from third parties	409	381	-	-
Due from subsidiaries	15,191	14,149	29,374	27,647
Interest on loans	857	798	1,058	996
Other receivables from subsidiaries	14,334	13,351	28,316	26,651
Due from related parties	213	198	43	40
Interest on loans	213	198	43	40
Total	15,813	14,728	29,417	27,687

6. Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Due from third parties	381	355	596	561
Other prepayments	381	355	596	561
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	358	337
Other prepayments	-	-	358	337
Total	381	355	954	898

7. Financial assets

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Due from subsidiaries	-	-	18,000	16,942
Capital loan from subsidiaries	-	-	18,000	16,942
Total short-term financial assets	-	-	18,000	16,942
LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Due from third parties	119	111	-	-
Loans	976	909	857	807
Valuation adjustments	(857)	(789)	(857)	(807)
Due from related parties	3,657	3,406	3,657	3,443
Loans	3,657	3,406	3,657	3,443
Due from subsidiaries	28,500	26,545	23,500	22,117
Debt securities	2,000	1,863	2,000	1,882
Capital loan	26,500	24,682	21,500	20,235
Total long-term financial assets	32,276	30,062	27,157	25,560
Total	32,276	30,062	45,157	42,502

During 2023 and 2024, the Company has issued loans in the total amount of EUR 3,9 million (CHF 3.7) to the members of the Leadership Team with the purpose of purchasing Multitude's shares.

All shares purchased with these loans are pledged to the Company and used as collateral. There is no expected credit loss provision created for these loans as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. The loan accrues a fixed interest of 5.5% per annum and is paid annually. The principal on the loan shall be repaid on 31 December 2028.

The financial assets include a subordinated bond (ISIN MT0000911215) issued by Multitude Bank plc, which is listed on the Malta Stock Exchange. Although the bond is listed, it is not actively traded, and observable market prices are limited. In line with the Company's accounting policy, the bond is therefore measured at amortised cost. The estimated fair value is disclosed below for transparency and is based on the information published by the Malta Stock Exchange. A difference between the carrying amount and fair value would not be recognized in the financial statements.

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Carrying amount	2,000	1,863	2,000	1,882
Fair value	2,000	1,863	2,000	1,882
Unrealized reserve/loss	-	-	-	-

8. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments as at 31 December 2025

Company	Domicile	Currency	Share capital '000	Participation %	Gross book value EUR '000	Impairment EUR '000	Net book value EUR '000	Net book value CHF '000
CapitalBox AB	Sweden	SEK	70,100	100%	13,723	(5,100)	8,623	8.031
Ferratum (Malta) Holding Limited	Malta	EUR	130,175	100%	130,500	-	130,500	121,548
Ferratum Capital Oy	Finland	EUR	35,003	100%	35,003	-	35,001	32,602
Ferratum Portfolio S.à r.l.	Luxemburg	EUR	12	100%	12	-	12	11
Ferratum Romania I.F.N. S.A.	Romania	RON	1,000	99,1%	477	-	477	444
Multitude Bank plc	Malta	EUR	130,500	0,00001%*	-	-	-	0
Multitude Capital Oyj	Finland	EUR	80	100%	80	-	80	75
Multitude International Services Oy	Finland	EUR	8,551	100%	8,551	-	8,551	7,964
Multitude IT Labs s.r.o.	Slovakia	EUR	31,453	100%	40,034	-	40,034	37,288
Multitude Services Lithuania UAB	Lithuania	EUR	3	100%	3	-	3	3
Numeratum d.o.o.	Croatia	EUR	3	100%	3	-	3	3
Pactum Collections GmbH	Germany	EUR	5,175	100%	5,451	0	5,451	5,077
Vector Procurement Solutions Inc.	Canada	EUR	3,127	100%	3,054	-	3,054	2,844
Sortter Oy	Finland	EUR	2,500	19,9%	1,016	-	1,016	945
Total					237,907	(5,100)	232,807	216,836

*Refer to table below "Indirect investments as at 31 December 2025"

During the year, the Company recognised an impairment of EUR 5.1 million on its investment in CapitalBox AB. The impairment was recognized in accordance with the principle of prudence of the Swiss Code of Obligations and by applying a conservative valuation of the investment. During the same period, an impairment reversal of EUR 1.7 million was recognized in respect of the investment in Pactum Collections, based on the improved business outlook of the entity.

The net impairment loss of EUR 3.4 million is presented in the income statement under "Impairment losses / reversals of impairment of investments in subsidiaries".

Investments as at 31 December 2024

Company	Domicile	Currency	Share capital '000	Participation %	Gross book value EUR '000	Impairment EUR '000	Net book value EUR '000	Net book value CHF '000
CapitalBox AB	Sweden	SEK	70,100	100%	9,684	-	9,684	9,115
Fe Business Services OÜ	Estonia	EUR	3	100%	1	-	1	1
Ferratum (Malta) Holding Limited	Malta	EUR	130,175	100%	130,500	-	130,500	122,827
Ferratum Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	BGN	1,500	100%	772	-	772	727
Ferratum Capital Oy	Finland	EUR	35,003	100%	35,001	-	35,001	32,942
Ferratum Latvia SIA	Latvia	EUR	427	100%	423	-	423	398
Ferratum México S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico	MXN	45,505	99,99%	2,134	(2,134)	-	-
Ferratum Portfolio S.à r.l.	Luxemburg	EUR	12	100%	12	-	12	11
Ferratum Romania I.F.N. S.A.	Romania	RON	1,000	99,1%	477	-	477	449
Guarantee Services OÜ	Estonia	EUR	3	100%	1	-	1	1
Multitude Bank plc	Malta	EUR	130,500	0,00001%*	-	-	-	-
Multitude Capital Oyj	Finland	EUR	80	100%	80	-	80	75
Multitude International Services Oy	Finland	EUR	8,551	100%	8,551	-	8,551	8,048
Multitude IT Labs s.r.o.	Slovakia	EUR	31,453	100%	40,034	-	40,034	37,680
Multitude Services Lithuania UAB	Lithuania	EUR	3	100%	3	-	3	3
Multitude Services Sweden AB	Sweden	SEK	15,000	100%	1,668	-	1,668	1,570
Numeratum d.o.o.	Croatia	EUR	3	100%	3	-	3	3
Pactum Collections GmbH	Germany	EUR	5,175	100%	5,451	(1,656)	3,795	3,572
Suomen Joustava Oy	Finland	EUR	10	100%	104	-	104	98
Vector Procurement Solutions Inc.	Canada	EUR	3,127	100%	3,054	-	3,054	2,874
Sortter Oy	Finland	EUR	2,500	19,9%	1,016	-	1,016	956
Total					238,969	(3,790)	235,179	221,350

*Refer to table below "Indirect investments as at 31 December 2024"

Indirect investments as at 31 December 2025

Company	Domicile	Currency	Share capital '000	Participation %
Bhawana Capital Private Ltd	India	INR	89,606	99.68%
Multitude Global Services Co.	Philippines	PHP	5	99.94%
Multitude Bank plc	Malta	EUR	130,500	100%

Indirect investments as at 31 December 2024

Company	Domicile	Currency	Share capital '000	Participation %
Bhawana Capital Private Ltd	India	INR	89,606	99.68%
Multitude Global Services Co.	Philippines	PHP	5	99.94%
Multitude Services GmbH	Switzerland	CHF	22	100%
Multitude Bank plc	Malta	EUR	130,500	100%
Saldodipje S.L.U.	Spain	EUR	3	100%

9. Tangible assets

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Property – Real estate shares				
Cost	1,308	1,218	1,308	1,231
Accumulated depreciation	(242)	(225)	(235)	(221)
Property – Real estate shares, net	1,066	993	1,073	1,010
Vehicles and equipment				
Cost	282	263	640	602
Accumulated depreciation	(123)	(114)	(553)	(520)
Vehicles and equipment, net	159	149	87	82
Office improvements				
Cost	1,199	1,116	1,248	1,174
Accumulated depreciation	(1,076)	(1,002)	(970)	(913)
Office improvements, net	123	114	278	261
Tangible assets, net	1,348	1,256	1,438	1,353

10. Intangible assets

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Internally developed intangible assets, cost	14,616	13,613	13,660	12,857
Accumulated amortisation	(14,609)	(13,606)	(13,545)	(12,749)
Intangible assets, net	7	7	115	108

The decrease in intangible assets during the period is primarily attributable to the decision to discontinue the implementation of Business Central software. This resulted to an impairment charge of EUR 51 thousands against previously capitalised implementation costs.

11. Trade accounts payable

	As at 31 December			
	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Due to third parties	225	210	303	285
Payables	225	210	303	285
Due to subsidiaries	528	491	861	811
Payables	528	491	861	811
Total	753	701	1,164	1,096

12. Other short-term liabilities

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Due to third parties	787	732	1,162	1,093
Interest	588	548	635	597
VAT payables	145	135	401	376
Withholding tax	23	20	57	54
Social insurance	21	20	7	7
Other payables	10	9	4	4
Salaries	-	-	58	55
Due to subsidiaries	965	900	1,199	1,128
Interest on loans received	616	574	788	741
Other payables	349	326	411	387
Total	1,752	1,632	2,361	2,221

13. Accrued expenses and deferred income

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Due to third parties	1,749	1,629	4,108	3,876
Accruals for services received	542	505	2,473	2,328
Audit fees	896	835	1,178	1,109
Staff bonus	177	165	360	339
Holiday allowances	144	134	97	91
Due to subsidiaries	1,863	1,737	264	248
Accruals for services received	1,863	1,737	264	248
Total	3,622	3,374	4,372	4,115

14. Interest-bearing liabilities

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
LONG-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Due to third parties	45,000	41,913	49,700	46,778
Issued bonds	45,000	41,913	45,000	42,354
Long-term loans	4,700	4,378	4,700	4,424
Due to subsidiaries	107,690	100,302	120,909	113,799
Long-term loans	107,690	100,302	120,909	113,799
Total long- term liabilities	157,390	146,594	170,609	160,577

Long-term liabilities include unsecured and subordinated perpetual capital notes amounting to EUR 50 million ((CHF 46.6 million, 31 December 2024: EUR 50 million (CHF 47 million)), issued on 5 July 2021 at 99.50% of the nominal amount. These capital notes, identified by ISIN NO0011037327, carry a floating coupon rate of 8.90% plus 3-month Euribor. As at the reporting date, the Company has repurchased and holds capital notes with a nominal amount of EUR 5 million, which are presented as a deduction from the outstanding balance.

Long-term loans include EUR 4.7 million loan provided by a third party to Multitude AG for general corporate purposes. The loan was drawn in July 2024 and is due for full repayment in August 2027. It accrues interest at EURIBOR (with a minimum floor of 2%) plus a 6.5% margin, with quarterly interest payments.

Long-term loans to subsidiaries are due within 5 years.

15. Share capital

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Opening balance as at 1 January	40,189	37,432	40,134	37,774
Reclassification from other capital reserves to share capital	-	-	55	52
Closing balance as at 31 December	40,189	37,432	40,189	37,826

The share capital is composed of 21,723,960 registered shares with a par value of EUR 1.85 each. The capital is fully paid in.

As part of the relocation to Switzerland, on 21 March 2024, the shareholders approved the temporary relocation of the Company's registered office to Malta and authorised a capital increase of EUR 55,000 (CHF 52,000). This increase was achieved by converting the other capital reserves into share capital.

16. Other capital reserves

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Opening balance as at 1 January	14,653	13,648	14,708	13,843
Reclassification to share capital	-	-	(55)	(52)
Closing balance as at 31 December	14,653	13,648	14,653	13,791

17. Treasury shares

	No. of shares	2025		No. of shares	2024	
		EUR '000	CHF '000		EUR '000	CHF '000
Opening balance as at 1 January	180,557	946	881	105,836	103	97
Acquisitions	131,263	657	613	162,867	927	875
Allocation to board members & employees	-	-	-	(88,146)	(84)	(80)
Closing balance as at 31 December	311,820	1,603	1,493	180,557	946	890

In 2025, 131,263 shares were purchased at an average price of EUR 5.09 (CHF 4.74).

In 2024, 162,867 shares were purchased at an average price of EUR 5.13 (CHF 4.828) and 88,146 shares were granted to employees as part of the matching share plan. The average purchase price of the shares granted to employees EUR 0.97 (CHF 0.913).

18. Profits carried forward

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Opening balance as at 1 January	35,767	33,313	33,299	31,341
Result for the previous period	44,272	43,405	6,227	5,861
Dividends paid	(9,421)	(8,774)	(4,116)	(3,874)
Share based payments	-	-	357	336
Closing balance as at 31 December	70,618	65,774	35,767	33,664

19. Revenue from services

Revenue from services consists of intra-group service income such as advisory risk management, marketing operations and other mobile banking services.

In 2025 and 2024, the revenue was primarily driven by advisory services provided to Group companies in amount of EUR 3.7 million (CHF 3.4 million in 2025) and EUR 13.1 million (CHF 12.3 million) in 2024. The decrease in revenue from services comes mainly from the decrease in intra-group advisory services due to key management personnel being transferred to another subsidiary of the Group in 2024 (Multitude International Services Oyj).

20. Personnel expenses

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Salaries and wages	674	628	2,202	2,074
Social costs	150	140	332	312
Other staff costs	-	-	116	109
Travel costs employees	68	63	93	88
Bonuses	-	-	399	375
Recruiting, training and education	-	-	182	171
Total	892	831	3,324	3,129

All personnel are employed in Finland through the Company's Finnish Branch.

21. Professional services expenses

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Other professional services fees	1,445	1,346	2,027	1,908
Legal and Tax services	944	879	1,440	1,355
Audit fees	706	658	1,372	1,291
Intercompany professional services fees	8	7	772	727
Total	3,103	2,890	5,611	5,281

22. Other operating expenses

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Intercompany services received	1,077	1,003	4,166	3,921
Rent expenses	144	135	137	129
Insurance	99	92	102	96
Equipment lease	80	75	44	41
Marketing and promotional expenses	47	44	217	204
Expensed IT equipment	12	11	10	9
Other operating and administrative expenses	9	7	1,110	1,045
Software licenses	-	-	513	483
Credit loss	-	-	224	211
Repairs and maintenance vehicle & building	-	-	43	41
Total	1,468	1,367	6,566	6,180

23. Financial income

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Group contributions	14,260	13,282	21,414	20,155
Interest income - loans from group companies	3,430	3,195	2,900	2,729
Interest income	271	252	-	-
Investment income	212	197	37,530	35,324
Interest related parties	-	-	44	41
Total	18,173	16,926	61,888	58,249

24. Financial expenses

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Interest expense - loans from group companies	11,809	10,998	6,689	6,296
Interest expenses - loan from third parties	5,763	5,368	12,127	11,414
Loss on foreign exchange	51	48	119	112
Bank charges	44	41	34	32
Other financial expenses	-	-	310	292
Total	17,667	16,455	19,279	18,145

25. Non-operating income

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Gain from sale of business - earnout	3,577	3,332	-	-
Gain from disposal of investments	2,683	2,499	-	-
Gain from disposal of fixed asset	8	7	-	-
Intercompany gain from sale of business	-	-	6,405	6,028
Total	6,268	5,838	6,405	6,028

26. Non-operating expenses

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries	1,438	1,340	-	-
Loss on disposal of fixed asset	56	52	13	12
Total	1,494	1,392	13	12

27. Other information

Full-time equivalents

The full-time equivalent employees for the reporting year 2025 was 5 (2024: 12).

Leasing obligations - Outstanding

The Company has entered into lease commitments for building rental and vehicle and the value of these lease commitments is as follows for the reporting year is as follows:

2025	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Less than 1 year	177	165	43	40
1 - 5 years	215	200	60	56
More than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	392	365	103	96

Shares held by management members of the board and employees

	No. of shares	2025		No. of shares	2024	
		EUR '000	CHF '000		EUR '000	CHF '000
Shares held by Members of the Board	12,311,320	72,144	67,195	12,298,698	58,419	54,984
Shares held by Leadership team*	741,356	4,344	4,046	884,299	4,200	3,953
Total	13,052,676	76,488	71,241	13,182,997	62,619	58,937

*excludes Lea Liigus, Chief Legal and Compliance Officer, who is also a member of the Board of Directors.

28. Commitments and guarantees

Guarantee provided to Multitude Capital

During 2024, Multitude AG has entered into a Guarantee and Adherence Agreement with Multitude Capital Oyj, its wholly owned subsidiary, in connection with the issuance of senior guaranteed unsecured callable floating rate bonds amounting to EUR 150 million with ISIN: NO0013259747.

Under this agreement, the Company has provided an irrevocable and unconditional guarantee for the due and punctual payment of all present and future obligations of the Multitude Capital Oyj under the

terms and conditions of the bond, including the payment of principal and interest on the bonds. The guarantee is provided on a joint and several basis, whereby the Company acts as a principal obligor.

The Company's obligations under the guarantee remain in effect until all amounts due under the terms and conditions of the bonds have been fully and irrevocably settled. The guarantee also extends to potential amendments, extensions, or refinancing of the obligations without requiring further consent from the Company.

The guarantee does not result in the recognition of a liability in the Company's financial statements.

Guarantee provided to Ferratum Capital Oy

The Company has also provided a guarantee of EUR 650,000 towards a third party with which Ferratum Capital Oy, its wholly owned subsidiary, has entered into agreements to purchase derivative financial instruments used to cover currency exposure. This guarantee serves as security for Ferratum Capital Oy's obligations under derivative contracts and is intended to facilitate risk management activities related to financial instruments. The EUR 650,000 represents the maximum exposure under the guarantee agreement.

The guarantee does not result in the recognition of a liability in the Company's financial statements.

Comfort letter to CapitalBox AB

On 22 October 2024, the Company issued a comfort letter confirming its commitment to provide financial support to CapitalBox AB, its fully owned subsidiary in the event of financial difficulties. The commitment included executing such support by the end of January 2025, should it become necessary, and to provide immediate financial assistance upon submission of a reasoned request by the Management Board of CapitalBox AB. The letter also stated that Multitude AG was willing to invest additional funds required to ensure that CapitalBox AB continues as a going concern.

In line with this commitment, the Company made an equity investment of EUR 6 million into CapitalBox AB by the end of 2024.

29. Events after the reporting period

On 11 March 2026 Multitude AG announced that its wholly owned subsidiary, Multitude Capital Oy, placed EUR 70 million in subordinated perpetual capital notes, under a framework of EUR 120 million (ISIN NO0013726893). The notes carry a floating rate coupon of 3-month EURIBOR plus 8.90% and were priced at 96.00% of the nominal amount. The issuance is guaranteed by Multitude AG.

The settlement took place on 23 March 2026. The notes are intended to be listed on a regulated market within four months, and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange Open Market. The net proceeds were used to finance Multitude AG's outstanding EUR 45 million perpetual capital notes with ISIN NO0011037327, as well as for general corporate purposes. In addition, holders of existing perpetual bonds with an aggregate nominal amount of approximately EUR 19.2 million participated in an exchange, swapping their existing bonds for the newly issued capital notes.

In connection with this issuance, holders of existing notes (ISIN NO0011037327) were offered to exchange their holdings for the new capital notes or to participate in a tender offer at a price of 102.00%. By the end of the tender period on 18 March 2026, valid tenders amounted to EUR 3.3 million. Settlement of the tender offer is expected on or about 26 March 2026. Following completion of the exchange and tender offers, the Group will hold existing notes with an aggregate nominal amount of EUR 27.7 million.

Appropriation of available earnings

The Board of Directors proposed the following appropriation of available earnings:

	2025		2024	
	EUR '000	CHF '000	EUR '000	CHF '000
Profit carried forward	70,618	65,773	35,410	33,328
Share-based payments	-	-	357	336
Net result for the period	671	625	46,602	43,861
Retained earnings available to the Annual General Meeting	71,289	66,398	82,369	77,525
Proposed appropriation of available earnings				
Allocation to statutory retained earnings	-	-	(2,330)	(2,193)
Distribution as dividend	(11,777)	(10,969)	(9,421)	(8,867)
Retained earnings to be carried forward	59,512	55,429	70,618	66,465

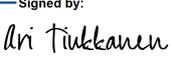
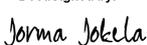
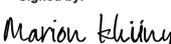
Note: The appropriation of the retained earnings and the distribution of the dividend are based on the profit appropriation proposal by the Board of Directors, as included above. According to Art. 698 para. 2 item 4 of the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Annual General Meeting is responsible for approving the appropriation of retained earnings and the distribution of the dividend.

Approval of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

We hereby approve the annual financial statements of Multitude AG and Multitude Group for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting principles, the consolidated and separate financial statements give a true and fair representation of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of Multitude AG.

Zug, 25 March 2026

Ari Tiukkanen	 <small>Signed by: 096ECD87AF9B4E5... DocuSigned by:</small>	Chairman of the Board
Jorma Jokela	 <small>D0F919545E60493... Signed by:</small>	Member of the Board
Lea Liigus	 <small>148BF671E0C6403... Signed by:</small>	Member of the Board
Mika Ståhlberg	 <small>A74D1310D33C408... Signed by:</small>	Member of the Board
Marion Khüny	 <small>3219F9365D89462...</small>	Member of the Board



Report of the statutory auditor to the General Meeting of Multitude AG, Zug, Switzerland

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report

Opinions

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Multitude AG (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information. In addition, we have audited the group management report of Multitude AG, which is combined with the Company's management report, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025. In accordance with the German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those parts of the group management report listed in the "Other Information" section of our auditor's report.

In our opinion

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements (pages 92 to 197) give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by European Union (EU-IFRS) and comply with Swiss law, and
- the accompanying group management report (pages 46 to 90) as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position. In all material respects, the group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our opinion on the group management report does not cover the content of those parts of the group management report listed in the "Other information" section of our auditor's report.

Pursuant to § [Article] 322 Abs. [paragraph] 3 Satz [sentence] 1 HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code], we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report.

Basis for opinions

We conducted our audit of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Swiss law, International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH) as well as the audit of the group management report in accordance with German IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance on the management report as part of the audit of the financial statements (IDW AuS 350 revised) promulgated by the Institut der

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Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, as well as the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report.

Our audit approach



Overview

Overall group materiality: EUR 2,080,000

We audited the parent company, and we performed audit procedures related to six significant subsidiaries. This resulted in a full scope audit of entities contributing 93% to total Group's assets and audit of financial statement line items (FSLI) of entities contributing 4% to total Group's assets. Furthermore, we performed audit procedures centrally on certain FSLI for other entities due to risk or size. Where the risk is concentrated to a limited number of assertions, we have instructed component auditors to report on a specified procedure basis.

As key audit matters the following areas of focus have been identified: Adequacy of expected credit loss allowance on loans to customers and Sale of subsidiaries – control assessment and fair value of contingent consideration.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	EUR 2,080,000
Benchmark applied	Net assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose net assets as a benchmark because, in our view, they are a key indicator used when assessing drivers of the business and determinants of the Group's profit potential as well as its solvency and stability. Net assets also reflect the Group's ability to meet its debt covenants and is of major relevance for economic decisions made by the Board of Directors, management and investors.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements above EUR 104,000 identified during our audit as well as any misstatements below that amount which, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit scope

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where subjective judgements were made; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, complexity and risks of individual subsidiaries, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Key audit matters

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

Adequacy of expected credit loss allowance on loans to customers and debt investments

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>As of 31 December 2025, the Group's net loans to customers amounted to EUR 832 million and debt investments, including investment in securitisation portfolios, EUR 107 million, representing 68% of total assets. Further, as described in Note 4, the Group's allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on loans to customers was EUR 122 million and on debt investments EUR 1.5 million as of 31 December 2025.</p> <p>In general, the Group calculates ECL for loans to customers and debt investments by using the following key inputs: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). The maximum period considered when measuring ECL is the maximum period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk. Although the instruments differ in structure, the underlying credit-risk drivers and modelling principles are closely aligned.</p> <p>Loans to customers are comprised of consumer lending and corporate lending portfolios. The ECL for consumer lending is calculated on a collective basis using an ECL model that relies on PD at a country/product level, adjusted for macroeconomic conditions, and LGD based on historical recovery rates and assumptions about recoveries and discounting. The ECL for corporate lending non-defaulted (Stages 1 and 2) exposures, is assessed individually, using internal models and external credit ratings for estimating PDs. LGDs for secured loans consider loan-to-value ratios, collateral, market assumptions, and discounting factors. For defaulted exposures (Stage 3), discounted cash flow models estimate future cash flows, collateral values, and scenario probabilities, requiring significant judgment. When applicable, the Group also applies overlays based on expert judgement where management's view is that the calculated ECLs based on these key inputs do not fully capture the risks within the Group's loan portfolios. Default determination relies on internal credit risk practices, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors. For both consumer and corporate loans to customers, the Group's management makes significant assumptions about customer payment behaviour, whether it gives rise to significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") or unlikeliness to pay ("UTP") and future conditions.</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing this key audit matter included the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding and testing the design and effectiveness of key management controls over ECL inputs and assumptions applied in the ECL model, • Evaluating the appropriateness of the model methodologies used to determine the expected credit loss allowance, by involving IFRS 9 and modelling experts, • Testing the completeness and accuracy of data used in the estimate and mathematical accuracy of the model, • Testing the reasonableness and accuracy of historical PDs and forward-looking macro-economic adjustments for different credit products by involving IFRS 9 and credit risk modelling experts, • Risk-based testing of models including independent re-build of certain assumptions, such as, the estimation of PDs for each sub-portfolio (at a country and product level) and the re-estimation of ageing buckets on the basis of borrower days past due information at the reporting date. • Testing and challenging the determination of the definition of default, SICR and UTP on the basis of credit history of the particular countries and products, • Challenging the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the determination of the LGD, particularly loan sales price assumptions and the estimated time to recovery, • On a sample basis, testing the multiple macroeconomic scenarios and variables using our experts to assess their reasonableness. We assessed the base case and alternative economic scenarios, including challenging probability weights. We challenged the correlation and impact of the macroeconomic factors on the ECL.

Under IFRS 9, the Group is required to formulate and incorporate multiple forward looking economic conditions, reflecting management's view of potential future economic developments, into the ECL estimates. A number of macro-economic scenarios based on the selected macroeconomic variables are considered to capture non-linearity across the Group's consumer-lending portfolios. The complexity attributable to this factor requires management to develop multiple macroeconomic scenarios involving the use of significant judgements.

The same measurement concepts apply to debt investments and securitisation portfolios, which are both secured by underlying financial assets such as loan portfolios or receivable pools. The Group assesses credit risk by applying PD, LGD, and EAD methodologies consistent with those used for the consumer-lending portfolios.

For debt investments, the ECL assessment reflects counterparty credit risk and the valuation of pledged financial collateral. PDs are estimated based on borrower characteristics, external rating benchmarks, and macroeconomic adjustments, while LGD depends on the recoverability of collateral and compliance with investment covenants. Staging considers arrears and covenant breaches. For securitisation portfolios in particular, the Group evaluates the recoverability of underlying receivables on a collective basis and determines whether net assets after prior-ranking creditors cover the value of the Group's Class A notes. Staging, SICR and UTP assessments are similarly aligned to consumer-lending practices, reflecting both pool performance and covenant adherence. The Group considers the staging of the exposures (i.e. whether the investment should be classified in the performing (stage 1), underperforming (stage 2) or nonperforming category (stage 3) by reference to the underlying financial condition and performance and with reference to the adherence to investment covenants which might indicate the existence of any events indicative of SICR and/or conditions which exhibit UTP criteria.

The calculation of expected credit loss is a complex area and requires management to make significant assumptions on customer payment behaviour and other relevant risk characteristics when assessing the group's statistics of historical information and estimating the level

- For a sample of products and territories, performing a full recalculation of the ECL for the purpose of determining the accuracy of the overall ECL result.
- With respect to corporate lending portfolios, testing a sample of loans to independently review the borrower's financial performance and ability to meet loan repayments and assess the appropriateness of the credit rating assigned by management.
- Testing on a sample basis the existence and valuation of the pledged collateral. In the instances where the pledged assets (or in the case of the investment in securitisation portfolios, the underlying assets) consist of a portfolio of loans and advances to customers, the assessment included specific procedures applied to the EAD, PD and LGD, in line with the principles adopted for the testing of expected credit losses of the consumer lending portfolios of the Group, as described.
- Performed procedures to ascertain the reasonableness of the staging of the debt investments as determined by the Group. The tests included the consideration of whether interest and/or capital repayments, as applicable, were in arrears and whether all investment covenants are being met.
- Performed procedures to assess, on the basis of the information available, the financial condition of the counterparties and the implications this could have on the credit risk of the investment.
- In the case of the investment in securitisation portfolios, we performed sensitivity tests to determine the level of expected credit losses accounted by the Group is reasonable.

The procedures included the use of our experts with specialized skills and knowledge to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of model methodologies and to assist in evaluating the audit evidence.

Finally, we assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the consolidated financial

and timing of expected future cash flows across number of different products and territories. Addressing this area demanded a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort to perform the necessary audit procedures and evaluate the evidence obtained. Additionally, the audit required the involvement of professionals with specialized skills and expertise to assess the appropriateness of the ECL model, and the assumptions applied by management.

Due to the inherent complexity, significant management judgment, and the extensive audit effort required, we determined that the adequacy of the expected credit loss allowance is a key audit matter.

statements in relation to ECL and the inherent judgements involved.

Sale of subsidiaries – control assessment and fair value of contingent consideration

Key audit matter

During 2025, the Group disposed of eight subsidiaries for total consideration of EUR 16.8 million, including two sales agreements with earn-out clauses. Management concluded that control over these subsidiaries was lost at the respective dates of sale, resulting in their deconsolidation and recognition of a gain on disposal of EUR 2.2 million during period ended 31 December 2025 as described in Notes 5.1 and 10.

Following the disposal, the Group entered into a service agreement with the new owner, among other contractual arrangements from before. The determination of loss of control involved significant judgment, particularly in assessing whether the Group retained power and ability to use power to affect returns through contractual arrangements that could provide it with control.

Furthermore, the Group is entitled to contingent consideration related to disposals completed in 2025. The contingent consideration is based on a percentage of the future profitability of the disposed businesses over earn-out periods ending in 2028. This consideration of EUR 9.9 million is recognised as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss and is classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as disclosed in Notes 9 and 15.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following:

Control assessment

- Inspecting the sale agreements to understand the terms and conditions, including any continuing rights, obligations, or arrangements that could affect the assessment of control.
- Assessing management’s analysis of control under IFRS 10, including evaluating whether the Group retained power over the relevant activities or exposure to variable returns.
- Assessing whether the substance of the transaction aligns with its legal form, ensuring that the accounting treatment reflects the economic reality of the sale.
- Testing the calculation of the gain/loss on disposal, including agreement of consideration received to supporting evidence.
- Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Management's valuation of the contingent consideration involves significant judgment and estimation, including:

- forecasting the future profitability of the disposed businesses,
- determining key assumptions, including discount rates, revenue growth, and profit margins,
- selecting appropriate valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow models,
- assessing the probability of achieving performance targets,
- estimating the timing of cash flows, and
- selecting appropriate risk-adjusted cashflows.

These assumptions are inherently uncertain and sensitive to changes in business performance and market conditions. Any changes in these assumptions could result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of the financial asset and the related gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. Given the complexity, subjectivity, and material impact of these transactions on the consolidated financial statements, we identified the accounting for the disposal of subsidiaries and the valuation of contingent consideration as a key audit matter.

Fair value of contingent consideration

- Inspecting the contractual terms of the sale agreements to understand the basis for any contingent consideration.
- Understanding and evaluating management's process for estimating the fair value of the contingent consideration, including the governance and controls in place over the valuation process.
- Assessing key assumptions used by management in the valuation model, including future profitability forecasts, the probability of achieving performance targets, and the timing of cash flows. This included comparing management's forecasts to historical performance.
- Involving valuation specialists to:
 - assess the technical correctness of management's calculation,
 - assess the appropriateness of the discount rate applied by management and peer group considering market data and the specific risks associated with the disposed businesses,
 - perform sensitivity analysis to evaluate the impact of changes in key assumptions on the valuation of the contingent consideration.
- Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the following non-audited parts of the group management report:

- the statement on corporate governance pursuant to § [Article] 289f HGB and § 315d HGB included in section "9 Consolidated corporate governance statement" of the group management report
- the non-financial statement to comply with §§ 315b to 315c HGB included in section "10 Non-financial statement" of the group management report.

The other information comprises further the information included in all remaining parts of the annual report, but does not include the separate financial statements, the consolidated financial statements, the group management report, the remuneration report and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and the group management report do not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements with the group management report disclosures audited in terms of content or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements and the group management report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by EU and the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the group management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the consolidated financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the Board of Directors is responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as it has considered necessary to enable the preparation of a group management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the group management report.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the group management report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the group management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Group's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions on the consolidated financial statements and on the group management report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit of consolidated statements conducted in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH and an audit of the group management report conducted in accordance with IDW AuS 350 revised will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and this group management report.

As part of an audit of consolidated statements in accordance with Swiss law, ISA and SA-CH and an audit of the group management report conducted in accordance with IDW AuS 350 revised, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and of the group management report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the group management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control and these arrangements and measures (systems), respectively.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and in the group management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming opinions on the

consolidated financial statements and on the group management report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinions.

- Evaluate the consistency of the group management report with the consolidated financial statements, its conformity with German law, and the view of the Group's position it provides.
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the Board of Directors in the group management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the Board of Directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them regarding all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm the existence of an internal control system that has been designed, pursuant to the instructions of the Board of Directors, for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG



Philippe Bingert
Licensed audit expert
Auditor in charge



Daniela Bencic

Zürich, 26 March 2026



Report of the statutory auditor to the General Meeting of Multitude AG, Zug, Switzerland

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements and of the management report

Opinions

We have audited the separate financial statements of Multitude AG (the Company), which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the separate statement of profit or loss for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In addition, we have audited the management report of Multitude AG, which is combined with the group's management report, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2025. In accordance with the German legal requirements, we have not audited the content of those parts of the management report listed in the "Other Information" section of our auditor's report.

In our opinion,

- the accompanying separate financial statements (pages 198 to 216) comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.
- the accompanying management report (pages 46 to 90) as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position. In all material respects, this management report is consistent with the separate financial statements, complies with German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. Our opinion on the management report does not cover the content of those parts of the management report listed in the "Other information" section of our auditor's report.

Pursuant to § [Article] 322 Abs. [paragraph] 3 Satz [sentence] 1 HGB [Handelsgesetzbuch: German Commercial Code], we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the separate financial statements and of the management report.

Basis for opinions

We conducted our audit of separate financial statements in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH) as well as the audit of the management report in accordance with German IDW Assurance Standard: Assurance on the management report as part of the audit of the financial statements (IDW AuS 350 revised) promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements and of the management report' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, as well as the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)

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issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions on the separate financial statements and on the management report.

Our audit approach



Overview

Overall materiality: EUR 1,452,000

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the separate financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

As key audit matter the following area of focus has been identified:

Recoverability of the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance that the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the separate financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the separate financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the separate financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	EUR 1,452,000
Benchmark applied	Total assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose total assets as a benchmark because, in our view, they are a key driver of the business of a holding entity and determinants of the its performance.



We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements above EUR 72,600 identified during our audit as well as any misstatements below that amount which, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit scope

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where subjective judgements were made; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matters

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

Recoverability of the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>As set out in the balance sheet line item “Investments in subsidiaries and associates” and as described in Note 3.7 and Note 8 to the separate financial statements, Multitude AG held investments in subsidiaries with a carrying value of EUR 232 million as of 31 December 2025. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at acquisition cost adjusted for impairment where necessary. If indications of impairment exist, the carrying amount is assessed and reduced to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined using the Discounted Cash Flow Method (“DCF”).</p> <p>As part of the DCF, Multitude AG is basing itself on business plans of its subsidiaries.</p> <p>The value of the investments in subsidiaries depends to a large extent on the achievement of the objectives in the business plan for subsidiaries approved by the Board of Directors. When preparing these business plans, those responsible have considerable discretion, especially with regard to estimating future results and cash flows as well as the cost of equity used.</p>	<p>In executing our audit approach, we performed the following, amongst other procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessed Multitude AG’s accounting policy for investments in subsidiaries and its application to the preparation of the separate financial statements. <p>Further, for a sample of investments, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reviewed management’s business plans approved by the Board of Directors, which were the basis for the calculation. We relied, among other things, on independent data and information regarding growth assumptions, market environment, and industry trends. We compared the equity cost rate used with our own assumptions, external sources, and peer groups.Performed sensitivity analysis concerning the growth rates and equity cost rate.Compared the investment carrying value and the net asset value of the subsidiaries.Engaged our valuation experts to:

If actual future results and cash flows are lower than the forecast, there is a risk that the value of the investments will be impaired.

Due to the high level of sensitivity of the fair value to the assumptions used in the impairment assessment and the significance of the investments in subsidiaries to the separate financial statements of Multitude AG, we identified the impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries as a key audit matter.

- assess the technical correctness of the valuation model and the consistency of the principles applied for the sampled investment, including the technical assumptions such as discount rate and multiples contained therein and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations.
 - determine a fair value on the basis of the discounted cashflow (“DCF”);
 - determine a fair value on the basis of the dividend discount model (“DDM”) utilizing our own assumptions as an alternative income approach; and
 - conduct a sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of changes in main valuation assumptions on the enterprise and equity values derived by us based on the DCF and DDM method.
- Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in the separate financial statements.

Sale of subsidiaries – control assessment

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>During 2025, the Company disposed of eight subsidiaries for cash consideration of EUR 5.2 million, including two sales agreements with earn-out clauses. Management concluded that control over these subsidiaries was lost at the respective dates of sale, resulting in recognition of a net gain on disposal of EUR 1.2 million during period ended 31 December 2025.</p> <p>Following the disposal, the Company entered into a service agreement with new owner, among other contractual arrangements from before. The determination of loss of control involved significant judgment, particularly in assessing whether the Company retained powers and ability to use power to affect returns through contractual arrangements that could provide it with control.</p> <p>Furthermore, Company is entitled to contingent consideration related to disposals completed in 2025. The contingent consideration is based on a percentage of the future profitability of the disposed businesses over earn-out periods ending in 2028. In</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspecting the sale agreements to understand the terms and conditions, including any continuing rights, obligations, or arrangements that could affect the assessment of control. • Assessing management’s analysis of control under Swiss Code of Obligation, including evaluating whether the Group retained power over the relevant activities or exposure to variable returns. • Assessing whether the substance of the transaction aligns with its legal form, ensuring that the accounting treatment reflects the economic reality of the sale. • Testing the calculation of the gain/loss on disposal, including agreement of consideration received to supporting evidence.

accordance with the prudence principle of the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Company recognises income from these earn-out arrangements only when the related cash flows are received or sufficiently certain. As a result, no asset is recorded for potential future earn-out payments.

The determination of whether control has been lost requires significant judgment, particularly in assessing whether the Company retains rights or powers that provide it with control (e.g., through contractual arrangements, governance rights, or continuing involvement).

Given the significance of the transaction to the financial statements and the high level of judgment involved, we considered this matter to be a key audit matter.

- Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in the separate financial statements.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the following non-audited parts of the management report:

- the statement on corporate governance pursuant to § [Article] 289f HGB and § 315d HGB included in section "9 Consolidated corporate governance statement" of the management report
- the non-financial statement to comply with §§ 315b to 315c HGB included in section "10 Non-financial statement" of the management report.

The other information comprises further the information included in all remaining parts of the annual report, but does not include the separate financial statements, the consolidated financial statements, management report, the remuneration report and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinions on the separate financial statements and management report do not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements and management report our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements, with the management report disclosures audited in terms of content or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the separate financial statements and the management report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of separate financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the management report that, as a whole, provides an appropriate view of the Company's position and is, in all material respects, consistent with the separate financial statements, complies with German legal requirements, and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development. In addition, the Board of Directors is responsible for such arrangements and measures (systems) as it has considered necessary to enable the preparation of a management report that is in accordance with the applicable German legal requirements, and to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the assertions in the management report.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements and of the management report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and whether the management report as a whole provides an appropriate view of the Company's position and, in all material respects, is consistent with the separate financial statements and the knowledge obtained in the audit, complies with the German legal requirements and appropriately presents the opportunities and risks of future development, as well as to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions on the separate financial statements and on the management report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit of separate financial statements conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH and an audit of the management report conducted in accordance with IDW AuS 350 revised will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate financial statements and this management report.

As part of an audit of separate financial statements in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH and an audit of the management report conducted in accordance with IDW AuS 350 revised, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements and of the management report conducted in accordance with IDW AuS 350 revised, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the separate financial statements and of arrangements and measures (systems) relevant to the audit of the management report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control and these arrangements and measures (systems), respectively.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the separate financial statements and in the management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinions. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the consistency of the management report with the separate financial statements, its conformity with German law, and the view of the Company's position it provides,
- Perform audit procedures on the prospective information presented by the Board of Directors in the management report. On the basis of sufficient appropriate audit evidence we evaluate, in particular, the significant assumptions used by the Board of Directors as a basis for the prospective information, and evaluate the proper derivation of the prospective information from these assumptions. We do not express a separate opinion on the prospective information and on the assumptions used as a basis. There is a substantial unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the prospective information.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them regarding all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm the existence of an internal control system that has been designed, pursuant to the instructions of the Board of Directors, for the preparation of the separate financial statements.



Based on our audit according to article 728a para. 1 item 2 CO, we confirm that the Board of Directors' proposal complies with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the separate financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Philippe Bingert'.

Philippe Bingert
Licensed audit expert
Auditor in charge

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bencic Daniela'.

Daniela Bencic

Zürich, 26 March 2026

BESTÄTIGUNG

über die Befreiung von der Eintragungspflicht als Drittstaatsprüfungsgesellschaft
nach § 134 Abs. 4 Satz 8 WPO

für die

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Birchstr. 160, CH-8050 Zürich

Nach der Entscheidung der EU-Kommission 2011/30/EU vom 19. Januar 2011 verfügt die Schweiz über öffentliche Aufsichts-, Qualitätssicherungs-, Untersuchungs- und Sanktionssysteme für Abschlussprüfer und Abschlussprüfungsgesellschaften, deren Regeln mit denen der Artikel 29, 30 und 32 der Richtlinie 2006/43/EG vergleichbar sind. Es ist daher angemessen, die öffentlichen Aufsichts-, Qualitätssicherungs-, Untersuchungs- und Sanktionssysteme für Abschlussprüfer und Abschlussprüfungsgesellschaften der Schweiz als gleichwertig mit den entsprechenden öffentlichen Systemen der Mitgliedstaaten anzusehen. Auf der Grundlage der Gegenseitigkeit ist daher von der Eintragung und deren Folgen nach § 134 Abs. 1, 3 WPO abzusehen.

Diese Bestätigung ersetzt eine Bescheinigung über die Eintragung nach § 134 Abs. 1 WPO bis zur Aufhebung der Entscheidung der EU-Kommission 2011/30/EU vom 19. Januar 2011 oder dem Entfallen der Gegenseitigkeit. Sie erfüllt in entsprechender Anwendung den Nachweis der Anforderungen des § 292 Abs. 3 Satz 4 HGB.

Die Befreiung trifft keine Aussage zur Qualifikation der Gesellschaft als Abschlussprüfer in ihrem Heimatland.

Berlin, 6. Mai 2025



Dr. Peter Uhlmann
Head of Division Member Affairs



Ass. jur. Vanessa Pippert
Member Affairs Officer

For further information on the Multitude share and all publications, please visit

www.multitude.com

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