AS Citadele banka

Risk management and capital adequacy report (pillar 3 disclosures)

For the six months ended
30 June 2024

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides an interim update on the qualitative and quantitative disclosures on the major risks of operations of AS Citadele banka and its risk management objectives, policies and information on capital adequacy as required by part eight of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 "On prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012" and other relevant regulations and laws.

This report should be read in conjunction with the latest annual report, the relevant quarterly financial statements, the report on remuneration policy and the statement on corporate governance as certain important information is disclosed in these reports and is not repeated in this report. These reports are available at www.cblgroup.com.

Refer to the separate report on remuneration policy for disclosures on remuneration prepared in accordance with the requirements of Articles 74(3) and 75(2) of Directive 2013/36/EU and Article 450 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, guidelines of European Banking Authority (including EBA/GL/2021/04), regulations issued by the supervisory authorities and other relevant rules.

AS Citadele banka has subsidiaries, which are financial institutions, thus it needs to comply with the capital adequacy, liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), Net stable funding ratio (NSFR), leverage ratio (LR) and other regulatory requirements both at the Bank's standalone level and at the Group's consolidated level. However, in line with the pillar 3 disclosure requirements information in the Risk report is disclosed only at the Group's consolidated level. For key information on the Bank standalone position refer to the latest annual report and the relevant quarterly financial statements.

All monetary figures in this report are presented in thousands of Euros (EUR 000's). If not specified otherwise, all figures represent amounts as of period end.

CONSOLIDATION GROUP

AS Citadele banka (thereon – the Bank), registration number 40103303559, is the parent company of the Group. In the consolidation group for regulatory purposes (thereon – the Group) companies are included as per requirements of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, while in the consolidation group for the accounting purposes companies are included in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union.

EU LI3 – Outline of the differences in the scopes of consolidation (entity by entity)

a	b	c-g	h
Name of the entity	**Method of accounting consolidation**	**Method of regulatory consolidation**	**Description of the entity**
AS Citadele banka	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Banking
SIA Citadele Leasing	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Leasing
Kaleido Privatbank AG (Discontinued operations held for sale)	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Banking
SIA Citadele Factoring	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Leasing and factoring
IPAS CBL Asset Management	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Investment management company
UAB Citadele Factoring	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Leasing and factoring
SIA Hortus Residential	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Support services
AS CBL Atklātais Pensiju Fonds	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Pension fund
OU Citadele Factoring	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Leasing and factoring
SIA Mobilly (Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method, held for sale)	Equity method	Equity method	Electronic money institution
SIA CL Insurance Broker	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Support services
AAS CBL Life	Full consolidation	Deducted	Life insurance

There are no immediate or foreseeable legal obstacles for capital element transferability or liability repayment between the Group's parent company and its subsidiaries.

In certain jurisdictions all profits may not be paid out in dividends. In other jurisdictions specific part from accumulated profits has to be set aside for reserves. These reserves are freely available to the respective company for unlimited and immediate use to cover risks or losses, when such are incurred. For certain Group's earnings tax on capital distribution applies. For more details refer to the latest annual report.

GOVERNANCE

In order to ensure that the Bank's Supervisory Board and Management Board members and key function holders are suitable for their position and represent diversity, the Bank has developed internal regulation "Policy on the Assessment of the Suitability of Members of the Supervisory Board, Management Board and Key Function Holders".

The policy has been developed in accordance with the Credit Institution Law of the Republic of Latvia and the recommendations of the supervisory authorities. The policy is reviewed and if necessary updated regularly.

The policy prescribes the procedure and the frequency of the assessment of the suitability of members of the Bank's Supervisory Board and Management Board and key function holders, as well as procedure for decision making on the suitability.

The initial suitability assessment is performed when a new member is nominated to the Bank's Supervisory Board or Management Board prior to his/her election or prior to the date of commencement of his/her duties, but not later than within 6 weeks after the election of the member of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board.

The reassessment of suitability is performed in the following cases:

- During the annual assessment of the suitability of a member of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board,
- If a member of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board is re-elected to his/her position,
- If changes are made to the responsibilities of a member of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board or in the competences required to carry out such responsibilities,
- If there is a doubt about the reliability, competence or reputation of a member of the Supervisory Board or the Management Board.

The suitability assessment is performed considering the overall composition of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, as well as the knowledge and competence collectively necessary for the Supervisory Board and the Management Board, awareness and personal qualities in order to properly carry out the duties assigned to the members of the Supervisory Board in relation to the supervision of the Management Board activities and to the Management Board in relation to the Group's operational management.

The suitability assessment of the members of the Supervisory Board and the Management Board is performed by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Supervisory Board approves the composition and also regulations of this committee. The suitability assessment of key function holders is performed by a special committee. The Management Board approves the composition and also regulations of this committee.

Each member of the Management Board is responsible for a specific scope of the Group operations. The suitability assessment process ensures that members of the Management Board have adequate level of necessary knowledge and competence in relation to specific scope of operations of the Group under responsibility of each member of the Management Board, as well adequate necessary collective knowledge and competence.

For full list of directorships held by the members of Supervisory Board and Management Board please refer to the "Committees" subsection of the "Governance" section of www.cblgroup.com.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group considers risk management to be an essential component of its management process. The Group pursues prudent risk management that is aligned with its business ambitions and aims to achieve effective risk mitigation. To assess and monitor complex risk exposures, the Group applies a wide range of risk management tools in conjunction with risk committees. Members of the risk committees represent various operations of the Group to balance business and risk within the respective risk committees. Annually Group defines its Risk Appetite Framework which sets acceptable risk-taking limits across all relevant risk types, considering business goals, macroeconomic environment and regulatory setting. Risk appetite limits are cascaded to all risk management strategies and implemented operationally through detailed internal regulations.

The Group's risk management principles are set out in its Risk Management Policy. The Group adheres to the following key risk management principles:

- The Group aims to ensure that it maintains low overall risk exposure, diversified asset portfolio, limited risks in financial markets and low levels of operational risk;
- The Group aims to ensure an acceptable risk level in all operations. Risks are always assessed in relation to their expected return. Risk exposures that are not acceptable are avoided, limited or hedged;
- The Group does not assume high or uncontrollable risks irrespective of the return they provide and assumes risks only in economic fields and geographical regions in relation to which it believes it has sufficient knowledge and expertise;
- Risk management is based on each Group's employee's responsibility for the transactions carried out by him/her and awareness of the related risks;
- Risk limit system and strict controls are essential risk management elements. Control over risk levels and compliance with the imposed limits is achieved by the existence of structured risk limit systems for all material risks.

The aim of the risk management in the Group is to facilitate the achievement of the Group's goals, sustainable growth, long-term financial stability and to protect the Group from unidentified risks. The Bank has appointed a Risk Director (CRO) who is a member of the Bank's Management Board and whose responsibilities do not include the duties related to the activities under control. The CRO has a direct access to the Bank's Supervisory Board. The Risk Committee, which is subordinated to the Bank's Supervisory Board, has been established in the Bank. The main task of the Risk Committee is to provide support to the Bank's Supervisory Board in relation to the monitoring of the Group's risk management system. The Risk Committee established by the Bank's Supervisory Board provides recommendations to the Bank's Management Board regarding improvements of the risk management system. Risk management function within the Group is controlled by an independent unit – the Risk Division.

The main risks to which the Group is exposed are: credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, operational risk and environmental and climate-related risk. For each of these risks the Group has approved risk management policies and other internal regulations defining key risk management principles and processes, functions and responsibilities of units, risk concentration limits, as well as control and reporting system. The Bank's Supervisory Board approves risk management policies and ensures the control of efficiency of the risk management system. The Bank's Management Board and CRO ensure implementation of the risk management policies and development of internal regulations for the management of each material risk within the Group. In order to assess and monitor material and complex risk exposures, the Bank's Management Board establishes risk committees. Members of risk committees represent various units of the Group to ensure the balance between the units responsible for risk monitoring and control and the units with business orientation.

The Group continuously assesses and controls risks – both on an individual basis by type of risk and by performing a comprehensive assessment within the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). Each member of the Group is responsible for risk control and management. Each employee of the Group is responsible for the compliance with the principles set out in the Group's internal regulations.

Risk management process includes the following elements: risk identification, risk assessment and decision making, risk management and control, risk oversight and reporting. The Group regularly, at least once a year, identifies and describes the types of material risks inherent in its operations by assessing what types of risks may have a negative impact on achieving its performance targets and projected financial results. To identify the types of material risks, quantitative and qualitative criteria are used and the results of the process are documented. For all types of identified material risks the aims of risk management are defined and risk appetite is determined. In addition, the development of internal regulations in relation to risk management of those risks is ensured, including risk identification and assessment methods, adequate risk restriction and control procedures, such as quantitative restrictions and limits, or control measures that reduce unquantifiable risks, risk appetite, procedures for reporting the information on risks, risk levels assumed and trends thereof to the Group's management bodies, as well as other information necessary for decision making, risk management policy and control procedures, including procedures for control of compliance with the restrictions and limits set, segregation of duties, approval rights and responsibilities. A robust risk management system has a profound impact on entire operations, empowering the Group to make informed decisions regarding risk, return, and market conditions.

Risk assessment and decision making include selection, approval and documentation of risk assessment methodology, regular risk assessment, establishment of the risk restriction and controlling system and setting the acceptable level of risks within this system, decision making on assuming the risks. Risk assessment includes the determination of qualitative and quantitative impact of the source of each identified risk using generally accepted methodology, which is adequately documented. The Group makes a decision in relation to each identified and assessed risk on whether the Group accepts such risk or takes the necessary measures for its mitigation, or ceases activities related to this risk. The Group does not assume risks with the impact exceeding the risk appetite determined for each respective type of risk regardless of the economic benefits that might result from assuming such risk.

Risk management and control include the compliance with the level of risk acceptable for the Group including the compliance with the limits restricting the amount of risk. Monitoring and reporting include regular assessment of the existing level of risk against the desirable level of risk, trend analysis, regular reporting to the relevant unit heads, the Bank's Management Board and the Supervisory Board. The integral part of the risk management is risk stress testing. Stress testing process ensures regular identification and assessment of risks inherent to the Group's current and future operations, as well as assessment of the impact of different extraordinary and adverse events on the Group's operations, in order to provide support to responsible employees of the Group in management decision-making process at different levels of management (e.g., strategic planning, determination and correction of the risk appetite, capital planning, liquidity management).

The Group's Internal Audit Division regularly monitors the implementation of risk management policies and other internal regulations, as well as provides recommendations regarding improvements of the risk management system.

MAIN REGULATORY RATIOS WITH INCLUSION OF THE INTERIM PROFITS

Throughout this report as of 30 June 2024, net profit of the regulatory Group for the six months period ended 30 June 2024 in the amount of EUR 46.3 million is not included in the regulatory capital.

Per regulations, Bank may include interim or year-end profits in capital before taking a formal decision confirming the final audited profit for the year only with a prior permission of the competent authority. Any foreseeable charges or dividends must be deducted from those profits. Submission of documents for permission takes time and such permission is requested only after the publishing of the financial report for the respective period and completion of the audit verification. Such permission of the competent authority for inclusion of the 2024 interim profits, which have been decreased by foreseeable charges and dividends, has not been received for six months period end 30 June 2024. 2024 audited annual profits will become eligible for inclusion in the regulatory capital after the institution will take a formal decision confirming the final profit or loss for the year.

The consolidated Group for regulatory purposes is different from the consolidated Group for accounting purposes. As per regulatory requirements AAS CBL Life, a licensed insurer, is not included in the consolidated Group for capital adequacy purposes. Thus, net profit for the regulatory Group excludes net result of AAS CBL Life versus net result for the accounting Group. Consequently, net result of AAS CBL Life is excluded from own funds calculation and individual assets of AAS CBL Life are not included as risk exposures in the Group's capital adequacy calculation. Instead, the carrying value of the Group's investment in AAS CBL Life constitutes a risk exposure in the Group's capital adequacy ratio calculation.

Key regulatory ratios scenario, if 50% of the net result for the period is included (i.e. net result for the period decreased by the expected dividends)

	EUR thousands	
	30/06/2024 Group	**31/12/2023 Group**
Common equity Tier 1 capital	479,010	452,724
Total own funds	552,613	508,321
Total risk exposure amount	2,435,842	2,313,612
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	**19.7%**	**19.6%**
Total capital adequacy ratio	**22.7%**	**22.0%**
Leverage Ratio – fully phased-in definition of Tier 1 capital	**10.1%**	**9.2%**
Total available stable funding	3,653,832	3,687,365
Total required stable funding	2,615,344	2,507,341
Net stable funding ratio	**140%**	**147%**

CAPITAL ADEQUACY CALCULATION

Capital adequacy is calculated in accordance with the current global standards of the bank capital adequacy as implemented by the European Union via a regulation (EU) 575/2013 and a directive 2013/36/EU, rules and recommendations issued by supervisory authorities and other relevant regulations.

Capital adequacy is a measure of sufficiency of the Group's eligible capital resources to cover credit risks, market risks, operational risk and other specific risks arising predominantly from asset and off-balance sheet exposures of the Group. The regulations require credit institutions to maintain a Total Capital adequacy ratio of 8.0% of the total risk weighted exposure amounts. The rules also require 4.5% minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio and 6.0% minimum Tier 1 capital ratio.

Total SREP capital requirement (TSCR) requires capital to cover risks in addition to these covered by the regulation (EU) 575/2013. TSCR is established in a supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP) carried out by the supervisory authority. The supervisory authority determines TSCR on a risk-by-risk basis, using supervisory judgement, the outcome of supervisory benchmarking, ICAAP calculations and other relevant inputs. The additional pillar 2 capital requirement is re-assessed annually by the supervisory authority. As of the period end based on the assessment of the supervisory authority an additional 2.50% own funds requirement is determined to cover Pillar 2 risks. Thus, as of the period end Citadele shall at all times meet, on a consolidated basis, a total SREP capital requirement (TSCR) of 10.5% (which includes a Pillar 2 additional own funds requirement of 2.5% to be held in the form of 56.25% of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and 75% of Tier 1 capital, as a minimum).

On top of the minimum capital adequacy ratios and the Pillar 2 additional capital requirements (TSCR), the Group and the Bank must comply with the capital buffer requirements. The buffer requirements must be reached by Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The capital conservation buffer both for the Group and the Bank is set at 2.50%, limiting dividend pay-out and certain other Tier 1 equity instrument repurchase, if the buffer threshold is not exceeded.

Citadele, being identified as “other systemically important institution” (O-SII), as of period end must also comply with the O-SII capital buffer requirement set by the supervisory authority at 1.75%.

Countercyclical capital buffer norms at each balance sheet date are calculated based on the actual risk exposure geographical distribution and the countercyclical buffer rates applicable for each geographical location. Increases in countercyclical capital buffer norms, when announced by the respective country, become effective after prespecified delay. Decreases take effect immediately.

The Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G) is a bank-specific recommendation that indicates the level of capital that the supervisory authority expects banks to maintain in addition to their binding capital requirements. It serves as a buffer for banks to withstand stress. The Pillar 2 Guidance is determined as part of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) and for Citadele as of period end is set at 1.5%. Unlike the Pillar 2 Requirement, the Pillar 2 Guidance is not legally binding.

The Bank has to comply with the regulatory requirements both at the Bank’s standalone level and at the Group’s consolidated level. As of the period end both the Bank and the Group have sufficient capital to comply with the capital adequacy requirements. The long-term regulatory capital position of the Group and the Bank is planned and managed in line with these and other expected upcoming regulatory requirements.

Regulatory capital requirements of the Group on 30 June 2024

	Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Total capital adequacy ratio
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Additional Tier 1 ratio	-	1.50%	1.50%
Additional total capital ratio	-	-	2.00%
Pillar 2 additional own funds requirement (individually determined by the supervisory authority in the SREP, P2R)	1.41%	1.88%	2.50%
Capital buffer requirements:			
Capital conservation buffer	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
O-SII capital buffer	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Systemic risk buffer	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Countercyclical capital buffer	0.62%	0.62%	0.62%
Capital requirement	**10.85%**	**12.82%**	**15.44%**
Pillar 2 Guidance (P2G)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Non-legally binding capital requirement with Pillar 2 Guidance	**12.35%**	**14.32%**	**16.94%**

Transitional adjustments applied

As of 30 June 2024, no transitional provisions were applied in capital adequacy calculation. Fully loaded capital adequacy ratio equals transitional capital adequacy ratio as of the period end.

OWN FUNDS

The capital of AS Citadele banka consists of two types of instruments – ordinary shares and subordinated debt securities issued. For more information on the bondholders and shareholders of the Bank refer to the latest annual report.

EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

		(a) Amounts	(b) Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	159,536	Line E01 in template EU CC2
	of which: Instrument type 1	159,536	Line E01 in template EU CC2
2	Retained earnings	305,175	Part of line E03 in template EU CC2
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	3,033	Part of line E02 in template EU CC2
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	-	

4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-	
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	-	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**467,744**	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(237)	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(2,474)	Part of line A10 in template EU CC2
9	Empty set in the EU		
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	Line A12 in template EU CC2
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	(62)	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
20	Empty set in the EU		
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	(8,610)	
EU-20b	of which: qualifying holdings outside the financial sector (negative amount)	-	
EU-20c	of which: securitisation positions (negative amount)	(8,610)	
EU-20d	of which: free deliveries (negative amount)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	-	
23	of which: direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities	-	
24	Empty set in the EU		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-	
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	-	
26	Empty set in the EU		
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
27a	Other regulatory adjustments *(including IFRS 9 transitional adjustments when relevant)*	(485)	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	**(3,258)**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	**455,876**	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1 as described in Article 486(3) of CRR	-	
EU-33a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-	
EU-33b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b(1) subject to phase out from AT1	-	
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interests not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**-**	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own AT1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
38	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	

39	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
40	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the AT1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
41	Empty set in the EU		
42	Qualifying T2 deductions that exceed the T2 items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
42a	Other regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	**-**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**455,876**	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	73,603	Part of line L03 in template EU CC2
47	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (5) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from T2 as described in Article 486 (4) CRR	-	
EU-47a	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494a (2) subject to phase out from T2	-	
EU-47b	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 494b (2) subject to phase out from T2	-	
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interests and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Credit risk adjustments	-	
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	**73,603**	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own T2 instruments and subordinated loans (negative amount)	-	
53	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
54	Direct and indirect holdings of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
54a	Empty set in the EU		
55	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the T2 instruments and subordinated loans of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
56	Empty set in the EU		
EU-56a	Qualifying eligible liabilities deductions that exceed the eligible liabilities items of the institution (negative amount)	-	
56b	Other regulatory adjustments to T2 capital		
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**-**	
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	**73,603**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**529,479**	
60	**Total risk exposure amount**	**2,435,842**	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)**	**18.7%**	
62	**Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)**	**18.7%**	
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)**	**21.7%**	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	10.9%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.6%	
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement	0.1%	
EU-67a	of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer	1.8%	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffer (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	**10.8%**	
69	[non relevant in EU regulation]	-	
70	[non relevant in EU regulation]	-	
71	[non relevant in EU regulation]	-	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	382	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	4,269	
74	Empty set in the EU	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17.65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	-	

Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	328
78	Credit risk adjustments included in T2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to the application of the cap)	-
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2014 and 1 Jan 2022)		
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-

* The national supervisory authority determines TSCR on a risk-by-risk basis, using supervisory judgement, the outcome of supervisory benchmarking, ICAAP calculations and other relevant inputs. The additional pillar 2 capital requirement is re-assessed annually by the FCMC. The Group is required to cover 56% of the TSCR with Common Equity Tier 1 capital, 75% with Tier 1 capital and 100% with Total Capital.

EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

		a **Balance sheet as in published financial statements 30/06/2024**	B **Under regulatory scope of consolidation 30/06/2024**	c **Reference**
	Assets			
A01	Cash and cash balances at central banks	157,349	157,349	
A02	Loans to credit institutions	31,028	30,347	
A03	Debt securities	1,234,624	1,195,163	
A04	Loans to public	3,048,684	3,048,684	
A05	Equity instruments	1,309	1,309	
A06	Other financial instruments	25,921	1,291	
A07	Derivatives	1,873	1,873	
A08	Investments in subsidiaries	-	4269	
A09	Tangible assets	10,649	10,649	
A10	Intangible assets	8,024	7,950	Partially line 8 in template EU CC1
A11	Current income tax assets	29	29	
A12	Deferred income tax assets	450	450	Line 10 in template EU CC1
A13	Bank tax assets	985	985	
A14	Non-current assets held for sale	113,123	113,123	
A15	Other assets	50,237	50,009	
AA	**Total assets**	**4,684,285**	**4,623,480**	
	Liabilities			
L01	Deposits from credit institutions and central banks	7,942	7,942	
L02	Deposits and borrowings from customers	3,693,732	3,650,295	
L03	Debt securities issued	281,488	281,488	Partially line 46 in template EU CC1
L04	Derivatives	1,066	1,066	
L05	Provisions	3,137	3,137	
L06	Current income tax liabilities	9,516	9,516	
L07	Deferred income tax liabilities	375	375	
L08	Discontinued operations	105,881	105,881	
L09	Other liabilities	66,315	49,832	
LL	**Total liabilities**	**4,169,452**	**4,109,532**	
	Shareholders' Equity			
E01	Share capital	158,178	158,178	Line 1 in template EU CC1
E02	Reserves and other capital components	3,061	4,328	Partially line 3 in template EU CC1
E03	Retained earnings	353,594	351,442	Partially line 2 in template EU CC1
EE	**Total equity**	**514,833**	**513,948**	

EU KM1 - Key metrics template (excluding 6m2024 profits)

		a **30/06/2024**	b **31/03/2024**	c **31/12/2023**	d **30/09/2023**	e **30/06/2023**
	Available own funds (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	455,876	452,934	452,724	394,579	391,134
2	Tier 1 capital	455,876	452,934	452,724	394,579	391,134
3	Total capital	529,479	507,534	508,321	451,184	448,747
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	2,435,842	2,348,256	2,313,612	2,196,779	2,261,242

	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.7%	19.3%	19.6%	18.0%	17.3%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.7%	19.3%	19.6%	18.0%	17.3%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	21.7%	21.6%	22.0%	20.5%	19.8%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%
	Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	15.0%	15.0%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.8%	11.1%	11.5%	10.0%	9.3%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	4,744,119	4,838,495	4,912,186	4,869,000	4,921,629
14	Leverage ratio (%)	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	8.1%	7.9%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
EU 14d	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-	-	-	-
EU 14e	Overall leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (average for the year)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	1,266,128	1,280,122	1,262,739	1,223,933	1,168,256
EU 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	810,593	829,259	848,750	816,636	728,859
EU 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	175,686	185,344	176,277	135,495	105,667
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	634,907	643,915	672,473	681,142	623,192
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	199%	199%	188%	180%	187%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	3,630,698	3,617,824	3,688,755	3,663,956	3,720,938
19	Total required stable funding	2,615,344	2,534,540	2,507,341	2,530,493	2,608,601
20	NSFR ratio (%)	139%	143%	147%	145%	143%

EU 2017/2395, IFRS 9-FL: Comparison of institutions' own funds and capital and leverage ratios with and without the application of transitional arrangements for IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs

		30/06/2024	31/03/2024	31/12/2023	30/09/2023	30/06/2023
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	455,876	452,934	452,724	394,579	391,135
2	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	455,876	452,934	452,724	394,579	391,135
3	Tier 1 capital	455,876	452,934	452,724	394,579	391,135
4	Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	455,876	452,934	452,724	394,579	391,135
5	Total capital	529,479	507,534	508,321	451,184	448,747
6	Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	529,479	507,534	508,321	451,184	448,747
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					

7	Total risk-weighted assets	2,435,842	2,348,256	2,313,612	2,196,779	2,261,242
8	Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	2,435,842	2,348,256	2,313,612	2,196,779	2,261,242
	Capital ratios					
9	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	18.7%	19.3%	19.6%	18.0%	17.3%
10	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	18.7%	19.3%	19.6%	18.0%	17.3%
11	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	18.7%	19.3%	19.6%	18.0%	17.3%
12	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	18.7%	19.3%	19.6%	18.0%	17.3%
13	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	21.7%	21.6%	22.0%	20.5%	19.8%
14	Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	21.7%	21.6%	22.0%	20.5%	19.8%
	Leverage ratio					
15	Leverage ratio total exposure measure	4,744,119	4,838,495	4,912,186	4,869,000	4,921,629
16	Leverage ratio	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	8.1%	7.9%
17	Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	9.6%	9.4%	9.2%	8.1%	7.9%

EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

		RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
		30/06/2024	31/12/2023	30/06/2024
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR)	2,091,350	1,975,521	167,308
2	*Of which the standardised approach*	2,091,350	*1,975,521*	167,308
3	*Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach*	-	-	-
4	*Of which: slotting approach*	-	-	-
EU 4a	*Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach*	-	-	-
5	*Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach*	-	-	-
6	CCR	13,339	*7,502*	1,067
7	*Of which the standardised approach*	-	-	-
8	*Of which internal model method (IMM)*	-	-	-
EU 8a	*Of which exposures to a CCP*	-	-	
EU 8b	*Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA*	6,216	*2,297*	497
9	*Of which other CCR*	7,123	*5,205*	570
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	-	-	-
17	*Of which SEC-IRBA approach*	-	-	-
18	*Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)*	-	-	-
19	*Of which SEC-SA approach*	-	-	-
EU 19a	*Of which 1250%/ deduction*	-	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	4,367	*3,803*	349
21	*Of which the standardised approach*	4,367	*3,803*	349
22	*Of which IMA*	-	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-	-
23	Operational risk	326,786	326,786	26,143
EU 23a	*Of which basic indicator approach*	-	-	-
EU 23b	*Of which standardised approach*	326,786	*326,786*	26,143
EU 23c	*Of which advanced measurement approach*	-	-	-
24	**Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)**	-	-	-
29	**Total**	**2,435,842**	**2,313,612**	**194,867**

CREDIT RISK AND CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (CRM)

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss from debtor's non-performance or default. The Group is exposed to credit risk in its lending, investing and transaction activities, as well as in respect of the guarantees issued to or received from third parties and other off-balance sheet commitments to third parties. Credit risk management is performed pursuant to the Credit Risk Management Policy, Risk strategy and Loan monitoring, Forbearance and NPL management policy. The goal of the credit risk management is to ensure a sound, sustainable and diversified loan and securities portfolios, which generates returns that correspond to the assumed level of risk and are characterized by high resilience against external shocks.

Credit risk management is based on an adequate assessment of credit risk, proper decision-making and monitoring. The lending decision is based on repayment capacity of the borrower and an additional alternative recovery option in case of default or material deterioration of the borrower's risk profile.

In cases when significant risk is to be undertaken, the credit risk analysis is performed by units independent from loan origination. The credit risk analysis consists of risk identification, PD calculation, an assessment of customer's creditworthiness and collateral quality and liquidity. The analysis of a legal entity's creditworthiness includes risk identification and an assessment of the shareholder structure and management, industry and peers, business model and project financed as well as an analysis of its credit history and current and forecasted financial situation and its sensitivity to key risk drivers and analysis of the ESG factors. The assessment of a private individual's creditworthiness consists of the credit history and affordability analysis. For significant exposures decision on loan origination is taken by the Credit Committee and approved by the Bank's Management Board.

In relation to the acquisition of corporate bonds, the Group always analyses the business profile and financial performance of the issuer, taking into consideration the credit ratings assigned to it by international rating agencies or performs internal counterparty financial analysis, if external rating is not assigned, as well as market-based indicators. Sovereign bonds are assessed similarly, but with an emphasis on different fundamental factors, including the country's economic strength, institutional strength, financial strength of the government, political risks and other relevant factors.

After a loan is issued, the borrower's financial position, early warning indicators, payment discipline and client's ability to meet contractual obligations are being regularly evaluated and monitored to timely identify credit quality deterioration and apply appropriate classification and action plan which might include closer monitoring, forbearance solutions and strengthening creditors position where necessary.

The Group monitors its loan portfolio and securities portfolio, regularly assesses its structure, quality, concentration levels, portfolio performance trends and overall risk level. The Group takes measures for limiting credit risk concentration by diversifying the portfolio and setting credit risk concentration limits. To limit its credit risk, the Group has set the following concentration limits: individual counterparty and issuer limits, maximum exposure limit linked to a particular risk class of counterparty/issuer, limit for internally risk weighted exposures in a particular country/sector combination, limit for groups of mutually related customers, limit for large risk exposures, limit for transactions with the Group's related parties, industry limits. Credit risk identification, monitoring and reporting is the responsibility of the Risk Division.

In addition to the credit risk, which is inherent in the Group's loan portfolio and fixed income securities portfolio, the Group is also exposed to credit risk as a result of its banking relationships with multiple credit institutions which it maintains in order to process customer transactions in a prompt and efficient manner. The Group manages its exposure to commercial banks and brokerage companies by monitoring on a regular basis the credit ratings of such institutions, conducting due diligence of their credit profiles and monitoring the individual exposure limits applicable to counterparties set by the Financial Market and Counterparty Risk Committee (FMCRC). The Group's exposures to derivative counterparties arise from its activities in managing foreign exchange risk. Risk appetite for the open foreign exchange position is low, and the Group executes counterparty risk assessment and accepts only counterparties which are within its risk appetite limits.

EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying / Nominal amount				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance sheet commitments and financial guarantee given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			of which: non-performing		of which: subject to impairment			
				of which: defaulted				
010	***On balance sheet exposures***	4,355,306	69,487	69,286	4,262,375	(87,977)	**n/a**	**-**
020	*Latvia*	1,790,713	14,652	14,652	1,729,995	(36,643)	n/a	-
030	*Lithuania*	1,521,120	29,849	29,849	1,488,906	(23,049)	n/a	-
040	*Estonia*	681,116	9,250	9,049	681,116	(12,492)	n/a	-
050	*United States*	87,908	2	2	87,908	(16)	n/a	-
060	*Germany*	78,385	-	-	78,385	(7)	n/a	-
070	*Other countries*	196,064	15,734	15,734	196,065	(15,770)	n/a	-
080	***Off balance sheet exposures***	466,590	4,877	4,877	**n/a**	**n/a**	3,137	**n/a**
090	*Latvia*	238,068	509	509	n/a	n/a	2,027	n/a
100	*Lithuania*	161,909	4,365	4,365	n/a	n/a	835	n/a
110	*Estonia*	35,240	2	2	n/a	n/a	268	n/a
120	*MEXICO*	18,654	-	-	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
130	*Cyprus*	8,162	-	-	n/a	n/a	-	n/a
140	*Other countries*	4,557	1	1	n/a	n/a	7	n/a
150	***Total***	4,821,896	74,364	74,163	4,262,375	(87,977)	3,137	**-**

EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying amount				Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			of which: non-performing		of which: loans and advances subject to impairment		
				of which: defaulted			
010	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	184,716	4,220	4,220	184,716	(8,169)	-
020	Mining and quarrying	5,630	140	140	5,630	(113)	-
030	Manufacturing	157,238	15,331	15,332	157,238	(4,380)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	120,249	1,994	1,994	120,249	(736)	-
050	Water supply	14,631	12	12	14,631	(169)	-
060	Construction	131,772	2,104	2,100	131,772	(3,279)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	203,786	4,264	4,264	203,786	(5,286)	-

080	Transport and storage	176,340	8,167	8,167	176,340	(4,138)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	28,218	370	370	28,218	(431)	-
100	Information and communication	18,591	610	610	18,591	(453)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	Real estate activities	391,208	418	418	391,208	(3,308)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	58,125	341	341	58,125	(1,046)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	112,657	2,441	2,250	112,657	(2,280)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	257	-	-	257	(8)	-
160	Education	5,721	79	79	5,721	(156)	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	14,584	206	206	14,584	(274)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	18,112	46	46	18,112	(219)	-
190	Other services	5,481	6	6	5,481	(88)	-
200	**Total**	**1,647,316**	**40,749**	**40,555**	**1,647,316**	**(34,533)**	-

EU CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions

In template "EU CR1" the disclosed information on Non-performing exposures and Accumulated impairment do not reflect separate allocation of a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets' amount. Therefore, total amounts do not reconcile with related subsections.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						**Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**							**Collaterals and financial guarantees received**	
		Performing exposures			**Non-performing exposures**			**Performing exposures - Accumulated impairment and provisions**			**Non-performing exposures - Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions**			**Accumulated partial write-off**	**On performing exposures**	**On non-performing exposures**
			of which: stage 1	**of which: stage 2**		**of which: stage 2**	**of which: stage 3**		**of which: stage 1**	**of which: stage 2**		**of which: stage 2**	**of which: stage 3**			
005	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**121,160**	**121,160**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
010	**Loans and advances**	**3,090,241**	**2,859,003**	**228,098**	**69,487**	**202**	**65,340**	**(55,013)**	**(43,023)**	**(11,976)**	**(32,550)**	**(24)**	**(31,725)**	**(2,387)**	**2,486,139**	**35,022**
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	*23,604*	*23,416*	*188*	-	-	-	*(485)*	*(480)*	*(5)*	-	-	-	-	*3,749*	-
040	*Credit institutions*	*23,486*	*23,486*	-	-	-	-	*(4)*	*(4)*	-	-	-	-	-	*65*	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	*34,797*	*34,267*	*530*	*23*	-	*23*	*(297)*	*(284)*	*(13)*	*(23)*	-	*(23)*	-	*23,752*	-
060	*Non-financial corporations*	*1,606,567*	*1,429,300*	*174,198*	*40,749*	*195*	*36,814*	*(24,619)*	*(17,301)*	*(7,305)*	*(9,913)*	*(20)*	*(9,191)*	*(2,387)*	*1,335,362*	*29,154*
070	*Of which: SMEs*	*1,323,497*	*1,151,506*	*168,974*	*20,895*	*195*	*18,309*	*(22,648)*	*(15,400)*	*(7,235)*	*(7,824)*	*(20)*	*(7,210)*	*(2,387)*	*1,146,758*	*11,633*
080	*Households*	*1,401,787*	*1,348,534*	*53,182*	*28,715*	*7*	*28,503*	*(29,608)*	*(24,954)*	*(4,653)*	*(22,614)*	*(4)*	*(22,511)*	-	*1,123,211*	*5,868*
090	**Debt Securities**	**1,195,577**	**1,102,646**	-	-	-	-	**(414)**	**(414)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	*General governments*	*967,368*	*874,437*	-	-	-	-	*(257)*	*(257)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	*Credit institutions*	*100,831*	*100,831*	-	-	-	-	*(7)*	*(7)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	*Other financial corporations*	*24,389*	*24,389*	-	-	-	-	*(34)*	*(34)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	*Non-financial corporations*	*102,989*	*102,989*	-	-	-	-	*(116)*	*(116)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**461,713**	**452,800**	**8,914**	**4,877**	**-**	**4,877**	**3,045**	**2,844**	**201**	**92**	**-**	**92**		**138,804**	**399**
160	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
170	*General governments*	*323*	*323*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		*64*	-
180	*Credit institutions*	*1,930*	*1,930*	-	-	-	-	*6*	*6*	-	-	-	-		*1,658*	-
190	*Other financial corporations*	*30,418*	*30,418*	-	-	-	-	*188*	*188*	-	-	-	-		*23,316*	-
200	*Non-financial corporations*	*282,868*	*275,936*	*6,933*	*4,719*	-	*4,719*	*1,088*	*1,059*	*28*	*43*	-	*43*		*103,700*	*357*
210	*Households*	*146,174*	*144,193*	*1,981*	*158*	-	*158*	*1,763*	*1,591*	*173*	*49*	-	*49*		*10,066*	*42*
220	***Total***	***4,868,691***	***4,535,609***	***237,012***	***74,364***	***202***	***70,217***	***(52,382)***	***(40,593)***	***(11,775)***	***(32,458)***	***(24)***	***(31,633)***	***(2,387)***	***2,624,943***	***35,421***

EU CR1-A: Maturity of exposures

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	Loans and advances	10,230	743,280	1,619,036	699,621	-	**3,072,167**
2	Debt securities	-	278,398	579,577	337,188	-	**1,195,163**
3	***Total***	**10,230**	**1,021,678**	**2,198,613**	**1,036,809**	**-**	**4,267,330**

Loans and advances also include off balance sheet commitments.

EU CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	Of which secured by credit derivatives
		a	b	c	d	e
1	Loans and advances	672,165	2,521,160	2,426,685	94,475	-
2	Debt securities	1,195,163	-	-	-	
3	**Total**	**1,867,328**	**2,521,160**	**2,426,685**	**94,475**	**-**
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	*1,917*	*35,022*	*33,362*	*1,660*	-
5	*Of which defaulted*	*1,887*	*34,874*	*33,236*	*1,638*	-

EU CR4 – Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and CRM effects

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
	Exposure classes	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet amount	RWEA	RWEA density (%)
1	Central governments or central banks	1,021,062	-	1,054,654	2,184	5,376	1%
2	Regional government or local authorities	73,680	-	75,521	32	6,119	8%
3	Public sector entities	7,831	64	7,746	-	3,810	49%
4	Multilateral development banks	29,074	-	368,077	-	-	0%
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Institutions	131,859	1,918	131,859	462	38,940	29%
7	Corporates	1,127,622	299,506	1,066,177	65,002	946,499	84%
8	Retail	900,660	131,405	892,325	4,251	597,837	67%
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	775,800	3,597	760,758	1,799	321,470	42%
10	Exposures in default	38,478	5,234	34,391	91	40,124	116%
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	36,454	21,438	34,047	10,653	67,050	150%
12	Covered bonds	15,994	-	15,994	-	1,599	10%
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	0%
14	Collective investments undertakings	1,290	-	1,290	-	1,266	98%
15	Equity exposures	5,959	-	5,959	-	12,362	207%
16	Other exposures	108,836	266	164,804	19,114	48,898	27%
17	**Total**	**4,274,599**	**463,428**	**4,613,602**	**103,588**	**2,091,350**	**44%**

EU CR5 – Standardised approach

	Exposure classes	Risk weight															Total	Of which unrated
		0%	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**250%**	**370%**	**1250%**	**Others**		
1	Central governments or central banks	1,029,989	-	-	-	26,841	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1,056,838	9
2	Regional governments or local authorities	44,957	-	-	-	30,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,552	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	209	-	7,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,746	-
4	Multilateral development banks	368,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368,077	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	92,391	-	38,935	-	-	994	-	-	-	-	-	132,320	-
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	58,673	-	20,423	-	-	1,051,982	101	-	-	-	-	1,131,179	952,482
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	896,575	896,575
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	-	-	648,981	-	-	76,998	36,578	-	-	-	-	-	762,557	762,557
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,197	11,285	-	-	-	-	34,482	34,482
11	Items associated with particularly high risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,700	-	-	-	-	44,700	44,700
12	Covered bonds	-	-	-	15,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,994	-
13	Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Collective investments undertakings	80	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	693	315	-	-	-	-	1,290	-
15	Equity exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,690	-	4,269	-	-	-	5,959	5,959
16	Other exposures	88,818	-	-	-	57,757	-	-	-	-	37,346	-	-	-	-	-	183,921	183,921
17	**Total**	**1,531,921**	**-**	**-**	**15,994**	**266,466**	**648,981**	**67,097**	**-**	**973,573**	**1,152,488**	**56,401**	**4,269**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,717,190**	**2,880,685**

EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer

		General credit exposures		Relevant credit exposures – Market risk				Own funds requirements						
		Exposure value under the SA	Exposure value under the IRB approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models	Securitisation exposures Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirements weights (%)	Counter-cyclical buffer rate (%)
010	**Breakdown by country:**													
	LATVIA	1,352,149	-	-	-	-	1,352,149	69,407	-	-	69,407	867,588	42%	0%
	LITHUANIA	1,047,847	-	-	-	-	1,047,847	58,701	-	-	58,701	733,763	36%	1%
	ESTONIA	503,499	-	-	-	-	503,499	26,092	-	-	26,092	326,150	16%	2%
	UNITED STATES	35,983	-	-	-	-	35,983	988	-	-	988	12,350	1%	0%
	SWITZERLAND	28,801	-	-	-	-	28,801	2,030	-	-	2,030	25,375	1%	0%
	NETHERLANDS	17,800	-	-	-	-	17,800	547	-	-	547	6,838	0%	2%
	SEYCHELLES	17,720	-	-	-	-	17,720	1,418	-	-	1,418	17,725	1%	0%
	CYPRUS	11,530	-	-	-	-	11,530	912	-	-	912	11,400	1%	1%
	MEXICO	9,345	-	-	-	-	9,345	748	-	-	748	9,350	0%	0%
	AUSTRIA	8,351	-	-	-	-	8,351	170	-	-	170	2,125	0%	0%
	FRANCE	7,861	-	-	-	-	7,861	546	-	-	546	6,825	0%	1%
	UNITED KINGDOM	6,811	-	-	-	-	6,811	475	-	-	475	5,938	0%	2%
	CANADA	6,486	-	-	-	-	6,486	130	-	-	130	1,625	0%	0%
	BELGIUM	5,691	-	-	-	-	5,691	455	-	-	455	5,688	0%	1%
	SLOVAKIA	5,072	-	-	-	-	5,072	41	-	-	41	513	0%	2%
	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	3,558	-	-	-	-	3,558	235	-	-	235	2,938	0%	0%
	MALAYSIA	3,283	-	-	-	-	3,283	131	-	-	131	1,638	0%	0%
	GERMANY	2,465	-	-	-	-	2,465	92	-	-	92	1,150	0%	1%
	FINLAND	2,054	-	-	-	-	2,054	18	-	-	18	225	0%	0%
	NORWAY	1,571	-	-	-	-	1,571	26	-	-	26	325	0%	3%
	CHINA	782	-	-	-	-	782	61	-	-	61	763	0%	0%
	SWEDEN	707	-	-	-	-	707	11	-	-	11	138	0%	2%
	ISRAEL	668	-	-	-	-	668	53	-	-	53	662	0%	0%
	UZBEKISTAN	422	-	-	-	-	422	11	-	-	11	137	0%	0%
	AUSTRALIA	272	-	-	-	-	272	19	-	-	19	237	0%	1%
	IRELAND	157	-	-	-	-	157	6	-	-	6	75	0%	2%
	UKRAINE	115	-	-	-	-	115	13	-	-	13	162	0%	0%
	AZERBAIJAN	108	-	-	-	-	108	3	-	-	3	37	0%	0%
	ARMENIA	96	-	-	-	-	96	3	-	-	3	37	0%	2%
	BULGARIA	85	-	-	-	-	85	2	-	-	2	25	0%	2%
	KAZAKHSTAN	73	-	-	-	-	73	2	-	-	2	25	0%	0%

	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	70	-	-	-	-	70	2	-	-	2	25	0%	0%
	LUXEMBOURG	67	-	-	-	-	67	5	-	-	5	62	0%	1%
	CZECH REPUBLIC	63	-	-	-	-	63	2	-	-	2	25	0%	2%
	LIECHTENSTEIN	47	-	-	-	-	47	4	-	-	4	50	0%	0%
	VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH	30	-	-	-	-	30	2	-	-	2	25	0%	0%
	ITALY	27	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	-	1	12	0%	0%
	TURKMENISTAN	22	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
	HONG KONG	7	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	12	0%	1%
	BARBADOS	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
	PHILIPPINES	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
	SPAIN	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
	Guernsey	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%
020	**Total**	3,081,702	-	-	-	-	3,081,702	163,363	-	-	163,363	2,042,038	**100.00%**	

In accordance with the EC 1152/2014 foreign exposures, whose aggregate does not exceed 2% of the aggregate of the general credit, trading book and securitisation exposures of that institution are allocated to an institution's home member state. The Article 140.4 of the 2013/36/EU requires only relevant credit exposures of the institution to be included in the countercyclical capital buffer calculating.

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

		a
1	Total risk exposure amount	2,435,842
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.6%
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	15,183

EU CQ1: Credit quality of forborne exposures

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Gross carrying amount/ Nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collaterals received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which: Collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
				Of which defaulted	Of which impaired				
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	19,810	40,373	40,373	40,373	(786)	(20,577)	36,363	19,597
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	*Credit institutions*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	*Non-financial corporations*	13,617	21,647	21,647	21,647	(357)	(3,510)	30,479	17,973
070	*Households*	6,193	18,726	18,726	18,726	(429)	(17,067)	5,884	1,624
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	Loan commitments given	105	-	-	-	-	-	105	-
100	***Total***	**19,915**	**40,373**	**40,373**	**40,373**	**(786)**	**(20,577)**	**36,468**	**19,597**

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. Group's counterparty credit risk arises primarily from currency derivatives transactions. The Group applies Simplified Standardised Approach (Simplified SA CCR) to calculate counterparty credit risk.

EU CCR1 – Analysis of CCR exposure by approach

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Replace-ment cost (RC)	Potential future exposure (PFE)	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory exposure value	Exposure value pre-CRM	Exposure value post-CRM	Exposure value	RWEA
EU1	EU – Original Exposure Method (for derivatives)	-	-	n/a	1.4	-	-	-	-
EU2	EU – Simplified SA CCR (for derivatives)	1,890	5,400	n/a	1.4	10,204	10,204	10,204	7,123
1	SA – CCR (for derivatives)	-	-	n/a	1.4	-	-	-	-
2	IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)	n/a	n/a	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
2a	*Of which securities financing transactions netting sets*	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	-	-
2b	*Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions netting sets*	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	-	-
2c	*Of which from contractual cross-product netting sets*	n/a	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	-	-
3	Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-
4	Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-
5	VaR for SFTs	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-
6	**Total**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**10,204**	**10,204**	**10,204**	**7,123**

Credit Valuation Adjustment is an adjustment to the mid-market valuation of the portfolio of transactions with a counterparty. That adjustment reflects the current market value of the credit risk of the counterparty to the institution in relation to transactions with derivatives.

EU CCR2 – Transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk

		a Exposure value	b RWEA
1	Total transactions subject to the Advanced method	-	-
2	(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)	n/a	-
3	(ii) stressed VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)	n/a	-
4	Transactions subject to the Standardised method	10,065	6,216
EU4	Transactions subject to the Alternative approach (Based on the Original Exposure Method)	-	-
5	**Total transactions subject to own funds requirements for CVA risk**	**10,065**	**6,216**

EU CCR3 – Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory exposure class and risk weights

		Risk weight											Total exposure value
	Exposure classes	**0%**	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	
1	Central governments or central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Regional government or local authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	International organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Institutions	-	-	-	-	1,342	3,813	-	-	-	-	-	5,155
7	Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,049	-	-	5,049
8	Retail												
9	Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Total exposure value**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,342**	**3,813**	**-**	**-**	**5,049**	**-**	**-**	**10,204**

SECURITISATION

EU-SEC1 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Institution acts as originator							**Institution acts as sponsor**				**Institution acts as investor**			
		Traditional				**Synthetic**		**Sub-total**	**Traditional**		**Synthetic**	**Subtotal**	**Traditional**		**Synthetic**	**Subtotal**
		STS		**Non-STS**					**STS**	**Non-STS**			**STS**	**Non-STS**		
			of which SRT		**of which SRT**		**of which SRT**									
1	**Total exposures**	-	-	-	-	**8,610**	**8,610**	**8,610**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Retail (total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	-	-	-	-	8,610	8,610	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	8,610	8,610	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EU-SEC3 - Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book and associated regulatory capital requirements - institution acting as originator or as sponsor

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	EU-p	EU-q
		Exposure values (by RW bands/deductions)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWEA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW/ deductions	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW	SEC-IRBA	SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	SEC-SA	1250% RW
1	**Total exposures**	-	-	-	-	**8,610**	-	-	-	**8,610**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Traditional transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Of which STS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Synthetic transactions	-	-	-	-	8,610	-	-	-	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation	-	-	-	-	8,610	-	-	-	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Wholesale	-	-	-	-	8,610	-	-	-	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Re-securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EU-SEC5 - Exposures securitised by the institution - Exposures in default and specific credit risk adjustments

		a	b	c
		Exposures securitised by the institution - Institution acts as originator or as sponsor		
		Total outstanding nominal amount		Total amount of specific credit risk adjustments made during the period
			Of which exposures in default	
1	**Total exposures**	344,964	4,357	-
2	Retail (total)	-	-	-
3	residential mortgage	-	-	-
4	credit card	-	-	-
5	other retail exposures	-	-	-
6	re-securitisation	-	-	-
7	Wholesale (total)	344,964	4,357	-
8	loans to corporates	-	-	-
9	commercial mortgage	-	-	-
10	lease and receivables	344,964	4,357	-
11	other wholesale	-	-	-
12	re-securitisation	-	-	-

LEVERAGE RATIO

Leverage ratio is calculated as Tier 1 capital versus the total exposure measure,. As of period end Citadele is not applying transitional provisions. The minimum requirement is 3%. The exposure measure includes both non-risk based on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items calculated in accordance with the capital requirements regulation. The leverage ratio and the risk-based capital adequacy ratio requirements are complementary, with the leverage ratio defining the minimum capital to total exposure requirement and the risk-based capital adequacy ratios limiting bank risk-taking.

EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		CRR leverage ratio exposures	
		a	b
		30/06/2024	**31/12/2023**
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	4,621,658	4,799,241
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(General credit risk adjustments to on-balance sheet items)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(11,868)	(12,158)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**4,609,790**	**4,787,083**
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	-	-
EU-8a	Derogation for derivatives: replacement costs contribution under the simplified standardised approach	2,647	1,726
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	-	-
EU-9a	Derogation for derivatives: Potential future exposure contribution under the simplified standardised approach	7,560	6,210
EU-9b	Exposure determined under Original Exposure Method	-	
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	-	-
EU-10a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (simplified standardised approach)	-	-
EU-10b	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (original exposure method)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**10,207**	**7,936**
Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	-	-
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	-	-
EU-16a	Derogation for SFTs: Counterparty credit risk exposure in accordance with Articles 429e(5) and 222 CRR	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
EU-17a	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared SFT exposure)	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	-	-

Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	466,590	416,445
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	342,468	299,278
21	(General provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**124,122**	**117,167**
Excluded exposures			
EU-22a	(Exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22b	(Exposures exempted in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a (1) CRR (on and off balance sheet))	-	-
EU-22c	(-) Excluded exposures of public development banks - Public sector investments	-	-
EU-22d	(Excluded exposures of public development banks (or units) – Promotional loans)	-	-
EU-22e	(Excluded passing-through promotional loan exposures by non-public development banks (or units)	-	-
EU-22f	(Excluded guaranteed parts of exposures arising from export credits)	-	-
EU-22g	(Excluded excess collateral deposited at triparty agents)	-	-
EU-22h	(Excluded CSD related services of CSD/institutions in accordance with point (o) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22i	(Excluded CSD related services of designated institutions in accordance with point (p) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-	-
EU-22j	(Reduction of the exposure value of pre-financing or intermediate loans)	-	-
EU-22k	(Total exempted exposures)	-	-
Capital and total exposure measure			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**455,876**	**452,724**
24	**Leverage ratio total exposure measure**	**4,744,119**	**4,912,186**
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio	9.6%	9.2%
EU-25	Leverage ratio (without the adjustment due to excluded exposures of public development banks - Public sector investments) (%)	9.6%	9.2%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	9.6%	9.2%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-
EU-26b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital	-	-
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	-	-
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.0%	3.0%
Choice on transitional arrangements and relevant exposures			
EU-27b	Choice on transitional arrangements for the definition of the capital measure	n/a	n/a
Disclosure of mean values			
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	-	-
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	-	-
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	4,744,119	4,912,186
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	4,744,119	4,912,186
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	9.6%	9.2%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	9.6%	9.2%

EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		a Applicable amount
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	4,684,285
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(60,804)
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	-
4	(Adjustment for temporary exemption of exposures to central bank (if applicable))	-
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (i) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	8,317
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	-
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	124,122
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital)	-
EU-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
EU-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the leverage ratio total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) CRR)	-
12	Other adjustments	(11,801)
13	**Leverage ratio total exposure measure**	4,744,119

EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		CRR leverage ratio exposures
EU-1	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs), of which:**	**4,621,659**
EU-2	Trading book exposures	-
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	4,621,659
EU-4	Covered bonds	15,994
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	1,064,352
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE **not** treated as sovereigns	67,511
EU-7	Institutions	131,868
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	775,800
EU-9	Retail exposures	900,660
EU-10	Corporate	1,127,629
EU-11	Exposures in default	38,478
EU-12	Other exposures (e.g. equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	499,367

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss as a result of the mark-to-market revaluation of balance sheet and off-balance sheet items caused by changes in market values of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other factors.

The position risk of financial instruments is managed through diversification by country, sector, industry and elaborate limit control. Issuers are internally risk graded. The exposure level limits, after in depth analysis, are set by the FMCRC, observing concentration risk levels set in the Group's Risk Strategy and other rules set by and specified in the Risk Strategy. The Bank's Management Board authorizes the decisions of the FMCRC.

To assess position risk the Group uses sensitivity and scenario analysis, which identifies and quantifies the negative impact of adverse events on the portfolio of the Group taking into consideration regional, sector profiles of the portfolio and credit rating risk profiles of issuers.

Group Treasury manages market risk applying the measures set by the Group's Risk Strategy, including through interest rate swaps, which are used for risk management purposes only.

EU MR1 – Market risk under the standardised approach

		a RWEAs
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	4,367
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	-
4	Commodity risk	-
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus approach	-
7	Scenario approach	-
8	**Securitisation (specific risk)**	-
9	**Total**	**4,367**

Exposures in equities not included in the trading book

None of the Group's investments in equity exposures has trading intent. Information on the Group's investments in the equities, which are not held for trading, including carrying value, applied valuation techniques, fair value hierarchy level and estimated fair value, is disclosed at AS Citadele banka latest financial report which is available at www.cblgroup.com.

The prudential consolidation group does not include AAS CBL Life. The Group's investment of EUR 4,269 thousand in the capital of this subsidiary is accounted at cost and is not revalued.

Currency risk

Currency risk is a risk of loss arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Currency risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Market Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk Management Policy and limits set in the Group's Risk Appetite Framework and Risk Strategy. FMCRC oversees and assess currency risk level within the Group, monitors compliance and the fulfilment of the limits, and sets limits for individual dealing desks within the overall risk limits. The Bank's Management Board authorizes the decisions of the FMCRC.

Intraday currency risk management is the responsibility of the Treasury Division, while risk monitoring and reporting is the responsibility of the Risk Management Division.

The Group has a low-risk appetite for foreign exchange risk. The Group aims to keep exposures at levels that would produce a small net impact even in periods of high volatility. Several well-known methodologies are used to measure and manage foreign exchange risk including a conservative limit for a daily value-at-risk exposure. The Group is in full compliance with the currency position requirements of Latvian legislation and sets its internal limits more prudently than the regulatory limits.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is related to the possible negative impact of changes in general interest rates on the Group's income and economic value.

Interest rate risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Market Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk Management Policy

Interest rate risk is assessed, and decisions are taken by the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO). The decisions of the ALCO are approved by the Bank's Management Board. Acceptable interest rate risk level accompanied with the relevant limits is defined in the Group's Risk appetite framework and Risk strategy, ALCO monitors the compliance with the approved limits and use of the instruments for the management of interest rate risk. Interest rate risk measurement, management and reporting are responsibilities of the Treasury Division, while the Risk Management Division ensures proper oversight and prepares analytical reports to the ALCO and the Bank's Management Board.

The Group manages interest rate risk by using repricing gap analysis of the risk sensitive assets and liabilities, duration analysis of assets and liabilities as well as stress testing. Group sets limits for the impact of interest rate shock on economic value, net interest income and market value changes. Based on the market analysis and the Group's financing structure, the ALCO sets the interest rates for customer deposits.

EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

		a	b	c	d
	Supervisory shock scenarios	**Changes of the economic value of equity**		**Changes of the net interest income**	
		30/06/2024	**31/12/2023**	**30/06/2024**	**31/12/2023**
1	Parallel up	(37,107)	(36,736)	(3,133)	(1,785)
2	Parallel down	8,659	3,548	(14,553)	(17,056)
3	Steepener	11,627	361	n/a	n/a
4	Flattener	(19,166)	(11,769)	n/a	n/a
5	Short rates up	(24,267)	(17,755)	n/a	n/a
6	Short rates down	6,076	(4,622)	n/a	n/a

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its legal payment obligations. The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of liquid assets to cover any possible gaps between cash inflows and outflows as well as to secure sufficient funding for lending and investment activities.

The Group manages its liquidity risk in accordance with Liquidity Risk Management Policy and Liquidity Buffer Management Policy. The management and reporting of liquidity risk is coordinated by the Treasury Division, and the risk is assessed and decisions are taken by the ALCO. The decisions of the ALCO are approved by the Bank's Management Board. The Risk Management Division on a monthly basis provides information to the ALCO and the Bank's Management Board and Supervisory Board about the level of the assumed risk as part of the reporting and supervision process.

Liquidity risk for the Group is assessed in each currency in which the Group has a significant amount of transactions. Liquidity risk limits are reviewed at least once a year and also when there are major changes to the Group's operations or external factors affecting its operations. A liquidity crisis management plan has been developed and is updated on a regular basis.

One of the crucial tools used to evaluate liquidity risk is scenario analysis. Several scenarios of different severity and duration are employed by the Group with risk tolerances defined for the outcomes of those scenarios. Furthermore, the Group has developed a system of liquidity risk limits and early warning indicators and systematically prepares cash flow forecasts which incorporate assumptions about the most likely flow of funds over the period of one year. For general assessment of existing gaps between contractual maturities of assets and liabilities without any assumptions on customer behaviour, the Group regularly analyses liquidity term structure and sets corresponding risk tolerances.

The Group's balance sheet structure is planned for at least a one-year period and is aligned with development plans for the current period. The major current and potential funding sources are regularly analysed and controlled across the Group. The Group maintains regular contact with its interbank business partners and creditors with the aim of projecting possible deadlines for repayment or prolongation of funding sources as well as absorption of excess liquidity.

The general principles of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) as measurements of the Bank's and the Group's liquidity position is defined in the Regulation (EC) No 575/2013. The Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 defines general LCR calculation principles in more details. The minimum LCR requirement is 100% and it represents the amount of liquidity available to cover calculated net future liquidity outflows. The Bank and the Group is compliant with LCR requirements.

EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR

In template "EU LIQ1" the disclosed LCR information is calculated as the simple average of months-end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter. In other LCR disclosures and reports non-average end of the month figures may be disclosed. Non-average and end of the month figures will not reconcile.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Scope of consolidation: consolidated	Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
EU 1a	Quarter ending on	**30/06/2024**	**31/03/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**30/09/2023**	**30/06/2024**	**31/03/2024**	**31/12/2023**	**30/09/2023**
EU 1b	Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), after application of haircuts in line with Article 9 of regulation (EU) 2015/61	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,266,128	1,280,122	1,262,739	1,223,933
CASH - OUTFLOWS									
2	retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	2,546,328	2,572,420	2,612,002	2,646,088	170,510	177,007	184,334	189,974
3	*Stable deposits*	1,534,555	1,559,972	1,601,662	1,646,871	76,728	77,999	80,083	82,344
4	*Less stable deposits*	607,249	646,940	693,333	734,686	78,451	83,640	89,407	94,563
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	976,387	1,025,028	1,091,209	1,106,855	478,294	492,448	516,210	511,928
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	64,311	77,037	89,608	100,710	15,086	18,196	21,291	24,005
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	911,585	947,500	1,001,111	1,005,655	462,717	473,761	494,428	487,432
8	*Unsecured debt*	491	491	491	491	-	-	-	-
9	*Secured wholesale funding*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-
10	Additional requirements	456,882	442,727	426,000	387,739	151,335	149,111	138,406	104,230
11	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	119,537	119,291	110,142	77,675	119,537	119,291	110,142	77,675
12	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	338,121	324,006	316,216	310,198	31,799	29,820	28,264	26,555
14	Other contractual funding obligations	9,165	7,236	3,404	1,615	9,165	7,236	3,404	1,615
15	Other contingent funding obligations	58,802	77,621	117,786	162,073	1,289	3,457	6,397	8,889
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	810,593	829,259	848,750	816,636
CASH - INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	83,324	91,642	90,807	79,581	62,291	71,683	72,292	62,691
19	Other cash inflows	113,395	113,661	103,985	72,804	113,395	113,661	103,985	72,804
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	196,719	205,303	194,792	152,385	175,686	185,344	176,277	135,495
EU-20a	*Fully exempt inflows*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20b	*Inflows subject to 90% cap*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU-20c	*Inflows subject to 75% cap*	196,719	205,303	194,792	152,385	175,686	185,344	176,277	135,495
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE									
21	LIQUIDITY BUFFER	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,266,128	1,280,122	1,262,739	1,223,933
22	TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	634,907	643,915	672,473	681,142
23	LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	199%	199%	188%	180%

EU LIQB on qualitative information on LCR, which complements template EU LIQ1

	Qualitative information
(a)	Explanations on the main drivers of LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time: The LCR is affected by depositors' activities – that is inflows and outflows of funds for operational or economic reasons, and corresponding changes in the HQLA.
(b)	Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time: LCR dynamics are mainly affected by developments in the deposit base and corresponding actions taken by the management to manage liquidity position accordingly.
(c)	Explanations on the actual concentration of funding sources: The Group is primarily deposit funded. Deposits are diversified among Retail and Corporate segments.
(d)	High-level description of the composition of the institution`s liquidity buffer: Mainly comprised of central bank balances and high-quality debt securities.
(e)	Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls: Derivatives are mainly used for management of the open currency position. Collateral pledged and received can be volatile over time and depends on the underlying risk factor dynamics, mainly FX rates, but for the Group is immaterial in absolute terms due to short maturity and low gross volumes.
(f)	Currency mismatch in the LCR: The Group predominantly operates in EUR currency and has low levels of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies. Low currency mismatch in LCR is observed.
(g)	Other items in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that the institution considers relevant for its liquidity profile: n/a

EU LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
	Available stable funding (ASF) Items					
1	Capital items and instruments	455,876	-	-	73,603	529,479
2	*Own funds*	455,876	-	-	73,603	529,479
3	*Other capital instruments*	n/a	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits	n/a	2,388,655	128,127	14,283	2,372,433
5	*Stable deposits*	n/a	1,750,922	110,007	12,887	1,780,769
6	*Less stable deposits*	n/a	637,733	18,120	1,396	591,664
7	Wholesale funding:	n/a	1,108,726	61,306	241,009	728,685
8	*Operational deposits*	n/a	105,774	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	n/a	1,002,952	61,306	241,009	728,685
10	Interdependent liabilities	n/a	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	1,139	85,776	146	28	101
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	1,139	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*	n/a	85,776	146	28	101
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**3,630,698**

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	Weighted value
	Required stable funding (RSF) Items					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,109
EU-15a	Assets encumbered for more than 12m in cover pool	n/a	-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	n/a	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	n/a	504,030	314,898	2,456,514	2,493,737
18	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralised by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut*	n/a	-	-	-	-
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*	n/a	81,299	1,438	14,458	23,307
20	*Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans*	n/a	396,308	255,375	1,561,081	2,335,844

	to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:					
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*	n/a	2,063	2,424	10,326	328,498
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*	n/a	18,978	16,928	756,945	-
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*	n/a	13,432	12,498	471,657	-
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*	n/a	7,445	41,157	124,030	134,586
25	Interdependent assets	n/a	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:		347,800	40,472	162,719	76,238
27	*Physical traded commodities*	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs*	n/a	-	-	-	-
29	*NSFR derivative assets*	n/a	1,890	n/a	n/a	1,890
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*	n/a	-	n/a	n/a	-
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	n/a	347,800	40,472	160,829	74,348
32	Off-balance sheet items	n/a	232,583	39,480	192,913	31,260
33	**Total RSF**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**2,615,344**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**139%**

OPERATIONAL RISK

The Group has adopted the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's definition of operational risk: the probability of incurring losses due to failure or partial failure of internal processes to comply with the requirements of the laws and binding external regulations, as well as the requirements of internal regulations, due to the acts of the Group's employees and operation of systems, irregularities in internal processes, as well as due to the acts of third parties or other external conditions. Operational risk is divided into the following categories: personnel risk, process risk, IT and system risk, external risk.

Operational risk is managed using an integrated and comprehensive framework of policies, methodologies, procedures and regulations for identification, analysis, mitigation, control, and reporting of operational risk. The Group's operational risk management processes are integral to all business activities and are applicable to all employees and members of the Group. The Group's aim is to ensure that each of its employees knows not just how to perform specific transactions, but also understand the key areas where risk can arise and the processes and steps required to prevent, or otherwise mitigate such risk. The goal of the Group's operational risk management framework is to maintain low level of risk while ensuring that any residual risk is economically justified in light of the need to sustain the Group's performance and profit in the long term. The Group aims to avoid operational risks with a potential impact which exceeds 1 bp of CET1 capital and has a higher probability of occurrence than once per five years, or risks with unquantifiable impact which are unmanageable, irrespective of the financial gains this could bring. Each accepted risk must be economically justified and, in cases where the assessment of operational risk in monetary terms is possible, the costs of the control measures required must be commensurate with the eventual loss that could be prevented by the existence of the control system.

The Group applies following approaches for operational risk management:

- Assessing operational risk in development projects: new and updated services and products are introduced only after a thorough risk assessment has been carried out;
- Conducting regular operational risk-control self-assessment: the Group identifies and assesses potential operational risk events, assesses control systems which are in place, and analyses the necessary risk reduction measures;
- Measuring operational risk indicators: the Group uses statistical, financial, and other indicators which represent the levels of operational risk in its various activities;
- Measuring, analysing, monitoring, reporting and escalating operational risk: the Group registers and analyses operational risk events, including their severity, causes and other important information in an operational risk loss and incident database;
- Conducting scenario and sensitivity analysis and stress-testing;
- Performing business continuity planning: the Group performs regular business impact analysis and has implemented a Disaster Recovery Plan;
- Assigning responsibilities: the operational risk management system includes assignment of responsibilities to certain individuals; and
- Documenting decisions: the Group maintains records in relation to the process undertaken to reach a particular decision or to prevent or mitigate a particular risk.

Operational risk management in the Group is carried out in accordance with Operational Risk Management Policy

PRUDENTIAL DISCLOSURES ON ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) RISKS

Prudential disclosures on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects are prepared in line with the requirements of the Article 449a of the CRR.

EU 2022/2453 Table 1 - Qualitative information on Environmental risk

Row number		Qualitative information - Free format
	Business strategy and processes	
(a)	Institution's business strategy to integrate environmental factors and risks, taking into account the impact of environmental factors and risks on institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning	As part of the regular business planning process of the Group, Citadele identifies and assesses relevant climate-related and environmental risks expected to affect the Group in short, medium and long term. Climate-change scenario analysis is performed in addition to assessing the business environment, including macroeconomic variables, competitive landscape, regulatory, societal and geopolitical trends. Current primary climate-related and environmental (C&E) risk focus is on physical risks at portfolio and counterparty level, and transition risk.
(b)	Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address environmental risk in short-, medium-, and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes	Citadele has committed to aligning its operations and portfolio with the goals and the timeline of the Paris Agreement. To achieve this objective, Citadele has set the ambition to reach net-zero operations, including financed emissions, by the year 2050. Citadele is working on establishing the baseline, identifying decarbonisation pathways, developing practical plans for achieving the emissions reductions, reporting and monitoring progress on the targets to ensure reaching our climate-related goals by the target date. Risk appetite and climate-related exclusion policies enable us to monitor and achieve climate-related targets and commitments. Citadele's Risk Appetite expressly considers transition and physical risk thresholds. Citadele has carried out an initial climate change scenario analysis to assess the future implications of potential climate change pathways on Citadele's business model and strategy. Citadele is using the NGFS scenario framework to explore a set of scenarios and their potential impact on our business model. The output of our scenario analysis was a qualitative assessment of the scale of changes in the immediate, middle- and long- term, assuming portfolio mix, size, and macroeconomic variables remained unchanged throughout the periods. The analysis shows that Citadele's portfolio is well-positioned for the transition. Both opportunities and risks have been identified for exploring further.
(c)	Current investment activities and (future) investment targets towards environmental objectives and EU Taxonomy-aligned activities	The Group is committed to financing the transition to low-carbon economy and has set annual and medium-term green lending targets. Citadele is cooperating with EBRD and EIB, including financing green projects and assets aligned with specific environmental criteria, and EU Taxonomy Substantial Contribution criteria-aligned projects and assets. The Group has disbursed EUR 40.9 million in new green lending in the first six months of 2024 constituting 7% of total new lending.
(d)	Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce environmental risks	Counterparty C&E risk factor assessment is an integral part of large client onboarding process and the monitoring process of existing clients. Within the credit risk assessment process, Citadele considers climate-related and environmental risks, both physical and transitional, and including over time horizon (short, medium, and long term). During 2023 we have extended our C&E risk assessment to include further environmental risks beyond Climate risks. Biodiversity has been identified as area of concern for Agricultural and Forestry industries. We have started assessing risk of potential negative impact on biodiversity for these two segments, identifying exposures in or near protected areas or nature reserves. In addition to biodiversity risk, we are currently exploring the potential impacts of water scarcity on affected industries in the Bank' s portfolio, and monitoring water stress score for affected industries. Citadele is continuing work on integrating ESG risk factors into lending decision process. Citadele is screening new lending projects for eligibility for EBRD and EIB green financing criteria. Citadele has published a Supplier Code of Conduct setting its expectations toward its suppliers and sharing good practice in environmental issues, social standards and good governance. Citadele is working to further strengthen its capacity to identify, assess and report on green projects with advisory support under the EIB Green Gateway facility through the European Investment Advisory Hub in the form of training, development of tools and manuals and on-the-job-support.
	Governance	
(e)	Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and	Citadele ESG Policy sets the framework and main principles for managing ESG-related topics within Citadele Group and sets the ESG governance structure. The Supervisory Board of Citadele is responsible for overseeing the formation and implementation of the ESG strategy. ESG risks are considered when developing Citadele's overall business strategy, business objectives, and risk management

	policies in the context of environmental risk management covering relevant transmission channels	framework. The Supervisory Board exercises comprehensive oversight of climate-related and environmental risks. The Management Board is responsible for developing ESG strategy and execution of the strategy and ensures comprehensive implementation of the ESG Risk Policy in the Group. The Management Board provides regular reporting to the Supervisory Board of the Group on the ESG risk management aspects in the Group.
(f)	Management body's integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks, organisational structure both within business lines and internal control functions	Governance of ESG risk management in Citadele Group follows the overarching principle of three lines of defence: - The first line of defence comprises business and support functions. It is ultimately accountable for the ESG risk management related to its activities and within its area of responsibility. - The second line of defence is the risk management function, performing independent risk oversight and control. The risk management function facilitates implementation of a sound ESG risk management framework throughout the Group. It has responsibility for further identifying, monitoring, analysing, measuring, managing, and reporting on the ESG risk exposures and forming a holistic view of all risks on the individual and the consolidated basis. In addition, the risk management function challenges and assists in implementation of the ESG risk management requirements by business lines. It also ensures that there are processes and controls in place at the first line of defence and that these are appropriately designed and implemented and operate well. - The third line of defence is Internal Audit Department of the Group – an independent and objective assurance function overseeing implementation of the ESG risk framework and controls in the first and second lines of defence.
(g)	Integration of measures to manage environmental factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body covering relevant transmission channels	ESG Working Group ensures transparent and efficient driving of the overall ESG agenda. The ESG Working Group is composed of dedicated representatives from key functions. The ESG Working Group has a responsibility to ensure that procedures and controls are in place in order to implement and adhere to the ESG objectives, strategy and policies set by the Management Board. The ESG Working Group is led by ESG Officer of the Group. Responsibilities of the ESG Officer of the Group include defining the ESG framework and key goals related to the ESG area in cooperation with heads of the departments affected by the ESG; developing and regularly updating the ESG Policy; training employees in the ESG area; increasing awareness of the ESG matters by ensuring respective external and internal communication; cooperating with the Risk Management Division and heads of units and departments in developing ESG strategic targets and KPIs. Risk Management Division participates in developing, reviewing, and updating ESG Risk Policy; integrates key ESG risk drivers in the Risk Management Framework, Risk Appetite Framework, and relevant Risk Strategies; implements the principles set in the ESG Risk Policy and other regulatory requirements into existing policies, procedures, and processes; cooperates in defining ESG framework, key goals, and critical drivers; and ensures all their employees are familiar with these new processes and adhere to them. All employees of the Group are responsible for ESG risk identification, mitigation, management, and reporting within their area of activity.
(h)	Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to environmental risk	Information exchange on climate-related issues has been integrated into regular management reporting processes. Climate-related risk reporting and risk appetite threshold monitoring is part of monthly and quarterly internal reporting cycles to the Management Board, along with tracking of green lending target fulfilment.
(i)	Alignment of the remuneration policy with institution's environmental risk-related objectives	Allocation of variable remuneration component takes into account all types of current and future risks of the Bank, Group and Group entities respectively, including ESG-related risks. Variable remuneration component is based on a combination of assessment of individual and Company goals. Management scorecard includes ESG-related goals in line with Group's ESG policy. Before paying out the deferred part of any variable remuneration, a reassessment of the long-term performance and, if necessary, risk adjustment (including ESG risks) is applied to align variable remuneration to additional risks that have been identified or may have materialised after the award.
	Risk management	
(j)	Integration of short-, medium- and long-term effects of environmental factors and risks in the risk framework	When considering climate-related risks and opportunities, the Group assesses them in three timescales: short (less than 3 years), medium (3 to 5 years), and long-term (more than 5 years), to account for the changing nature of the ESG risks and their materialization horizon.
(k)	Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the environmental risk management framework is based	C&E risk management framework of the Group is based on the ECB guide on climate-related and environmental risks, Climate-related financial risks – measurement methodologies and Climate-related risk drivers and their transmission channels - both published by Bank for International Settlements, and EBRD Environmental and Social Risk Management Procedures.

(l)	Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to environmental risks, covering relevant transmission channels	Transition risk materiality assessments are performed at industry level, based on GHG emission intensity. In the first half of 2024 the assessment methodology of transition risk was amended to include industries which may directly or indirectly be affected by changes in policies. Industry environmental risk is monitored for legal entity lending portfolio and securities portfolio. Physical risk assessment is performed semi-annually, covering both quantitative and qualitative assessment of material physical risks to collateralized real estate. Citadele is strengthening itsC&E risk materiality assessment approach and integrating it with stress testing within ICAAP, a process that is finalized during the first quarter of 2024. To facilitate identification of material climate-related risks within sectors and portfolios, we are working on increasing the granularity of assessment. Quantification of exposure to Climate & Environmental risks is part of stress testing procedures, with scenarios developed for Credit Risk (both Physical and Transition risk scenarios), Market risk (combined Physical and Transition risk scenario), and Operational risk (Physical and Transition risk scenarios). Risk drivers and transmission channels are identified as part of C&E risk materiality assessment and inform risk management practices. Credit risk is the key prudential risk category through which C&E risk is likely to materialize for the Group, given its business profile and asset composition. Climate risk drivers can impact households, corporates, SMEs, and sovereigns, reducing income or wealth. As most impacts of climate-related and environmental risk drivers affect multiple areas and materialize in complex ways, we are considering C&E risks in existing categories of risk individually as well as jointly, and in the short-, medium- and long-term.
(m)	Activities, commitments and exposures contributing to mitigate environmental risks	Setting ESG risk limits in Risk Appetite and establishing long-term portfolio GHG emissions goals serves as a proactive mitigation action for C&E transition risk. Other proactive C&E risk mitigating actions include concentration and geographic risk management, and flood risk insurance requirement for immovable collaterals. Reactive actions taken by the Bank include risk transfer through loan securitisation. While structuring transactions with elevated ESG risk levels and exceeding a predetermined threshold of financed amount, the counterparts ESG action plan is considered. It may affect the length, pricing, or other structuring conditions. The material value of Real estate collateral is adjusted to adequately include physical risk assessment. Other detective mitigation methods are being integrated and used, including regular assessment of the current risk level against the desired risk level, trend analysis, risk indicator monitoring, auditing, etc.
(n)	Implementation of tools for identification, measurement and management of environmental risks	Identification, measurement and management tools for environmental risks: - ESG Risk Policy; - Risk Appetite and Risk Strategy – C&E risk limits set and monitored in Lending and Securities portfolios; - Climate physical risk assessment for collateralized real estate; - Client Environmental and Climate-related risk assessment; - Environmental and Climate-related risk materiality assessment performed; - Real Estate collateral energy efficiency (EPC) data collection ongoing.
(o)	Results and outcome of the risk tools implemented and the estimated impact of environmental risk on capital and liquidity risk profile	Environmental risk assessment is included in ICAAP. ESG risk scenarios are included as additional scenarios in Credit, Market, Operational and strategic risk. For Liquidity risk profile: Climate-related and Environmental risk materiality assessment for consolidated Deposits and Non-Maturity Deposits portfolio is performed. During Q4 of 2023 and H1 2024 Citadele has been working on reinforcing the Materiality assessment and integrating it with stress-testing and ICAAP. The extended C&E risk assessment includes operational, strategic, liquidity risk assessment in addition to credit and market risk assessments, and a detailed sectoral and geographic climate risk assessment.
(p)	Data availability, quality and accuracy, and efforts to improve these aspects	Improvements in the quality of collateral address data have been carried out to standardize data and enable geolocation mapping and connection to external physical risk maps. EPC label data collection has been started as standard practice for new lending, with new data fields introduced in data systems. General availability of EPC data remains the biggest challenge as a relatively low proportion of properties have received EPC labels, and the group with certificates includes a disproportionate number of newly built buildings, thus preventing extrapolation of data for use in estimated energy classes.
(q)	Description of limits to environmental risks (as drivers of prudential risks) that are set, and triggering escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits	Material climate-related and environmental risk drivers are included in Risk Appetite and Risk Strategy framework within the prudential risk areas in accordance with the Group's ESG Risk Policy. Citadele's Risk Appetite expressly considers transition and physical risk thresholds. This also includes Key Risk indicators (KRI), regular monitoring and reporting, and escalation process in the case of breaching these limits.

		During H1 2024the Group regularly monitored transition risk via Industry Environmental risk level KRI (internal methodology) which is based on GHG emission intensity of industry. Physical risk monitoring was conducted in H1 2024, monitoring real-estate collateralized portfolio exposure to material physical risks. Citadele monitors exposure concentration by levels of industry environmental risk score, real-estate collateralized portfolio physical risk levels and exposure to material physical risk types as C&E Key Risk Indicators in Lending portfolio. For corporate debt securities portfolio KRIs include industry environmental risk level and weighted external ESG rankings. In addition, Citadele has defined industries that it does not finance due to significant negative environmental and/ or social impact.
(r)	Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework	Credit risk: - Physical and transition risk drivers increase Bank's credit risk through both the income effect and wealth effect. The Bank identifies income effect as a transmission channel of physical risk when physical hazard events have a negative effect on a borrower's ability to repay and service debt via loss or reduction of income from affected real estate or manufacturing equipment. The Bank recognizes the wealth effect as transmission channel via reduced ability to fully recover the value of an exposure in default because of the reduction in the value of the pledged collateral. Requirement of continuous insurance of collateral is a means of mitigating the risk. - Bank assesses that climate risk drivers can impact households, corporates and SMEs, with a lesser degree of impact to sovereigns in the Bank's portfolio. - Climate-related increases in human mortality and declines in labour productivity are projected to be key drivers of long-term transmission channel of climate-risk through reductions in output and resulting economic implications. - In medium to long term increased borrowing costs due to factoring in C&E risks could lead to higher taxes, lower government spending and reduced economic activity, which may indirectly impact Bank's credit risk. Market risk: - Physical and transition risks can alter or reveal new information about future economic conditions or the value of real or financial assets, resulting in downward price shocks and an increase in market volatility in traded assets. - Climate risk could also lead to a breakdown in correlations between assets or a change in market liquidity for particular assets, undermining risk management assumptions. - Changes in asset values may be driven by a policy change that affects an individual borrower, or by the effect that policy change may have on the economy more broadly. Liquidity risk: - Climate risk drivers may impact liquidity risk directly by affecting Bank's ability to raise funds or liquidate assets, access to stable sources of funding could be reduced as market conditions change. - Climate risk drivers may cause indirect impact through affected counterparties drawing down deposits and credit lines. Operational risk: - If physical hazards disrupt critical services and telecommunications infrastructure, Bank's operational ability may be impacted. - Increasing legal and regulatory compliance risk associated with climate-sensitive investments and businesses may affect the Bank indirectly or directly. - Increasing direct and indirect (via counterparties) reputational risk based on changing market or consumer sentiment. Reputational risk: Failure to reach sustainability-related targets may result in negative customer reaction and loss of market share.

EU 2022/2453 Table 2 - Qualitative information on Social risk

Row number	Qualitative information - Free format	
	Business strategy and processes	
(a)	Adjustment of the institution's business strategy to integrate social factors and risks taking into account the impact of social risk on the institution's business environment, business model, strategy and financial planning	Citadele environmental and social risk management is founded on the Bank's strategy of developing business with a long-term perspective and in line with social, environmental, and economic goals in the decisions made, products offered, and services provided. This ensures alignment with the commercial strategy and helps embed environmental and social risk management in the organisational structure and culture.

		Social risk identification is part of the Group's strategy setting process, and includes analysing changes in consumer behaviour, demographic trends, changes in labour force and technological change. Citadele believes that a financial institution's social impact is based on the ability to leverage its expertise, financial products and services to enable people and communities to prosper and grow. Citadele acts based on high ethical and professional standards towards its clients, partners and employees. Being a socially responsible bank, Citadele stands up for: - responsible provision of banking services to promote the Baltic economy; - promoting financial education and literacy in society; - promoting tolerance in society and supporting charity projects for people, animals and nature support; - increasing customer trust in banking and Citadele Group; - making banking services accessible for people at any time and place convenient for them through our digital channel offering; - constantly increase internal ESG competence and promote it in society; - engaging in partnerships with relevant stakeholders to achieve society's goals. Citadele acknowledges its responsibility in contribution to sustainable economic development, which includes responsible, fair, and ethical business practices from its suppliers.
(b)	Objectives, targets and limits to assess and address social risk in short-term, medium-term and long-term, and performance assessment against these objectives, targets and limits, including forward-looking information in the design of business strategy and processes	Citadele is managing social risk factors in both own operations and its value chain affecting the Group. Citadele has a social responsibility towards its employees, customers, and the wider society. Citadele abides by high ethical standards and inclusive approach toward all employees, customers, business partners, and investors. Citadele's employee relations is a significant area for the Group. Citadele provides safe and secure working conditions to its employees, in line with labour-related standards and requirements, national employment, social insurance, occupational health and safety standards. Citadele supports working environment that is free from any discrimination, prejudice, harassment, abuse of powers and undignified attitude. Citadele employment policy framework includes Code of Ethics, and Diversity and Inclusion policies stating the Groups practices and expectations from employees in these vital areas. All Citadele Group employees receive regular mandatory trainings covering AML, sanctions, corruption and fraud risk management. Social risk aspects are integrated into Operational risk management. The Group has set targets and limits for Key Risk Indicators within social risks in regard to employment practices, employee behaviours, incidents, code of ethics breaches, and data security with monthly and quarterly monitoring. Citadele has processes in place to ensure that clients are treated fairly and professionally. Our customer servicing standard sets the professional requirements we expect from our employees when dealing with customers. The Bank is continuously working to make its services accessible. Service continuity and accessibility are regularly monitored against the targets set. Citadele applies the highest standards to its IT infrastructure and security, and it has a dedicated, group-wide cyber security team. Incident management process is defined and followed, including process of identification, mitigation, documentation, and analysis of incident root causes.
(c)	Policies and procedures relating to direct and indirect engagement with new or existing counterparties on their strategies to mitigate and reduce socially harmful activities	Citadele ESG and ESG Risk Management Policies in place that reflect the Bank's commitment to managing social risk factors. The ESG Policy outlines Citadele's approach to ESG factors in Group's own operations, while the ESG Risk Policy outlines approach in the Group's business activities. The Group maintains good human resources management policies and practices appropriate to the business. Work on building employee capacity and engagement is constantly ongoing, including relevant trainings on ESG. Citadele is performing social risk assessments in accordance with EBRD social risk guidelines of new lending projects above predetermined thresholds. Citadele has been monitoring social risk exposure in line with EBRD expectations since 2010 when EBRD became a stakeholder in the Group. The Bank has adopted systematic Climate-related, Environmental and Social risk management processes for business activities in line with the level of risk associated with the business activities. Social And Environmental Risk Assessment is an integral part of the bank's lending process and is conducted for all legal person lending transactions in line with instruction on Environmental, Social and Climate-related Risk Assessment. The Environmental and Social Risk Assessment is carried out (i) when evaluating a new lending transaction for legal persons, or in (ii) assessing changes to the terms of the existing corporate lending transactions that require granting of an additional amount.

		A publicly available Supplier Code of Conduct summarizes the Bank's requirements in supplier selection, covering environmental practices, labour policies, and good governance. The Supplier Code of Conduct includes good practice guidelines for the environmental, social, and governance areas.
	Governance	
(d)	Responsibilities of the management body for setting the risk framework, supervising and managing the implementation of the objectives, strategy and policies in the context of social risk management covering counterparties' approaches to:	Citadele maintains good governance practices, with a clear organisational structure and accountability, defined roles and responsibilities, organisation-wide objectives, and progress monitoring, while ensuring adequate resource management. Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the Management Board tasked with establishment and implementation of ESG strategy. Chief Executive Officer is governing body member responsible for the execution of the ESG strategy and implementation of the governance structure set by the Management Board. ESG Officer develops a roadmap for achieving the ESG strategy and objectives and ensures its implementation within the Bank. ESG Officer is a central point of contact for overall sustainability project coordination and is responsible for increasing awareness of ESG matters by ensuring respective external and internal communication. ESG Officer leads the ESG Working Group, composed from representatives of all functions involved in ESG risk management integration into Group's operations. Representatives of functions involved in social risk management are all part of the ESG Working Group:
(i)	Activities towards the community and society	(i) Activities towards the community and society are coordinated by Head of Marketing and Communication department;
(ii)	Employee relationships and labour standards	(ii) Employee relationships and labour standards are managed by Head of HR and Legal divisions;
(iii)	Customer protection and product responsibility	(iii) Customer protection and product responsibilities are with the heads of Business lines and Products;
(iv)	Human rights	(iv) Human rights are embedded into core of the Banks operations and all relevant documentation under the responsibility of Head of Legal division.
(e)	Integration of measures to manage social factors and risks in internal governance arrangements, including the role of committees, the allocation of tasks and responsibilities, and the feedback loop from risk management to the management body	The Group has developed a robust internal legal framework which sets a clear and transparent corporate governance. For timely identification and understanding of corruption risk in operations of its counterparties, the Bank ensures explicit and unequivocal internal rules for risk screening, identification and continuous monitoring, described in a number of policies and procedures, including Corporate Governance Policy, Code of Ethics, Anti-corruption Policy, Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism and proliferation financing policy, and more. All employees are regularly trained in the fields of identifying and preventing bribery, corruption risk and fraud risk. Employees are tested on their knowledge of the relevant risk management policies and procedures annually. Risk Committee monitors the level of risks to which Citadele Group is exposed and the compliance of its operations with permitted level of risks, including C&E and social risks
(f)	Lines of reporting and frequency of reporting relating to social risk	Risks associated with social factors in Group's internal operations are monitored continuously and reported to management bodies in monthly and extended quarterly CRO report, under Operational risk.
(g)	Alignment of the remuneration policy in line with institution's social risk-related objectives	The Group's remuneration policy is in line with the Group's business and risk strategy, objectives, culture and values as well as long-term interests of the Group and its stakeholders. Any paying out of the deferred part of any variable remuneration includes reassessment of the long-term performance and, if necessary, risk adjustment to take into account additional risks, including social, identified or materialised after the award.
	Risk management	
(h)	Definitions, methodologies and international standards on which the social risk management framework is based	Social risk management framework in the Group is based on EBRD Environmental and Social Risk Management Manual and procedures recommended by the EBRD, in line with best international practice in the commercial financial sector.
(i)	Processes to identify, measure and monitor activities and exposures (and collateral where applicable) sensitive to social risk, covering relevant transmission channels	All lending transactions for legal entities are screened for social risk according to thresholds and process outlined in the respective lending procedure and Environmental and Social risk assessment instruction. Applications falling within Bank's environmental and social exclusion list, which is based on EBRD guidelines and extended to cover no-go industries in line with the Bank's risk appetite, are rejected. Applications are further reviewed for environmental and social risk factors and social risk level is determined. Applications with particular social risk characteristics are further reviewed by EBRD.

		Environmental and social risk events for exposures are regularly monitored and reported to EBRD in due course of loan monitoring process, with prescribed remediation actions followed-up. Citadele expects its suppliers to manage sustainability topics within the field of human rights, labour practices, business ethics and the environment. Expectations for supplier ESG risk management are published in Supplier Code of Conduct. Social risk associated with exposures sensitive to social risks, such as clients or counterparties breaching labour law, human rights or other social laws or rights is monitored as part of regular media monitoring.
(j)	Activities, commitments and assets contributing to mitigate social risk	Citadele is committed to ensure supportive work environment that is aligned with today's requirements and standards, with no discrimination, equal opportunities, good working conditions, supporting professional skill and competence development, and employee well-being. Citadele is monitoring employee satisfaction via regular eNPS surveys and Mood Barometer. Citadele is committed to remain among the most desirable employers in the Baltics. The Group's lending exposures are screened and monitored in line with our commitment to EBRD. Citadele is a signatory of UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking and is committed to aligning the Bank's strategy and practice with the Sustainable Development Goals.
(k)	Implementation of tools for identification and management of social risk	Managing social and governance risks in addition to C&E risks is important for Citadele, to protect the Group's reputation, avoid legal and regulatory risks, achieve long-term strategic objectives, and contribute positively to society and the environment. Social risk screening in the lending portfolio follows EBRD guidelines. It is integrated in C&E assessment and monitoring process. Social risk in own operations is identified and assessed as part of Operational risk and control self-assessment process. In addition, reputation monitoring is ongoing, and includes external sources as well as employee feedback and employee net-promoter-score (eNPS) assessments.
(l)	Description of setting limits to social risk and cases to trigger escalation and exclusion in the case of breaching these limits	Social risk is monitored under operational risk, and risk limits set within the relevant categories, such as availability and security of Bank's digital services, employee risk, reputational risk. Limit breaches and escalations managed in accordance with procedure for relevant operational risk category.
(m)	Description of the link (transmission channels) between environmental risks with credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk in the risk management framework	The Bank has assessed that materialization of social risk within its lending portfolio may manifest: - in credit risk if social risk events prevent or delay the operation of development projects thus delaying or stopping planned income stream for the repayment of Bank's funds, and / or negatively affecting the value of affected collateral; changes in consumer sentiment following a social risk event may negatively affect demand for a borrower's product or service thus negatively impacting its income and repayment of Bank's funds. - social risk drivers may impact liquidity risk through affected counterparties drawing down deposits and credit lines, or if manifesting directly, by affecting Bank's ability to raise funds or liquidate assets, access to stable sources of funding could be reduced as market conditions change. - materialization of social risks for Bank's suppliers may cause a disruption in availability of goods or services purchased. - Reputation may be affected if clients or other counterparties are involved in unacceptable social practices.

EU 2022/2453 Table 3 - Qualitative information on Governance risk

Row number		Qualitative information - Free format
	Governance	
(a)	Institution's integration in their governance arrangements governance performance of the counterparty, including committees of the highest governance body, committees responsible for decision-making on economic, environmental, and social topics	The Bank's operation is based on transparent and sustainable actions in the financial markets. The Bank has a zero tolerance for corruption, and expects the same from its employees, customers, and business partners. The Bank has developed internal legal framework which sets a clear and transparent corporate governance framework. Citadele is committed to avoid corruption and has no tolerance towards financial crime and non-compliance. For timely identification and understanding of corruption risk in operations of its counterparties, the Bank ensures explicit and unequivocal internal rules for risk screening, identification and continuous monitoring, described in a number of policies and procedures, including Corporate Governance Policy, Code of Ethics, Anti-corruption Policy, Anti-money laundering and counter terrorism and proliferation financing policy, Conflict of Interest Policy,Conflict of Interest Prevention Policy in

		Investment Area, Transactions Monitoring Procedure, Procedure for the Procurement Process and more. All employees are trained in the field of the prevention of corruption risk and fraud risk, as well are attested annually of their compliance with the principles prescribed in Anti-corruption policy.
(b)	Institution's accounting of the counterparty's highest governance body's role in non-financial reporting	Non-financial reports of counterparties are identified in due course of process, either procurement or lending, and further analysed manually, including taking into account the role of the counterparty's highest governance body in non-financial reporting.
(c)	Institution's integration in governance arrangements of the governance performance of their counterparties including: (i) Ethical considerations (ii) Strategy and risk management (iii) Inclusiveness (iv) Transparency (v) Management of conflict of interest (vi) Internal communication on critical concerns	The Group's Risk Appetite framework integrates governance of counterparty assessment, including tolerance of risks related to counterparty governance arrangements. The Bank adheres to strict know-your-customer procedures, which include requirements and good practice expectations for counterparty internal governance processes, including ethical considerations, anti-bribery and anti-corruption measures, internal controls, risk management policies and management of conflicts of interest. The Group refrains from engaging in activities or cooperation with counterparties that entail or might potentially entail raised reputational risks irrespective of financial benefits and rewards. Transparency and inclusiveness disclosures are expected to be included in counterparty non-financial reporting in line with the level mandated by regulatory requirements pertinent to the counterparty.
	Risk management	
(d)	Institution's integration in risk management arrangements the governance performance of their counterparties considering: (i) Ethical considerations (ii) Strategy and risk management (iii) Inclusiveness (iv) Transparency (v) Management of conflict of interest (vi) Internal communication on critical concerns	A publicly available Supplier Code of Conduct is binding for any new suppliers. The Supplier Code of Conduct summarizes the Bank's requirements in supplier selection, covering environmental practices, labour policies, and good governance, including good practice guidelines for these areas. Governance areas considered include ethics; no tolerance for bribery and corruption; management of conflict of interest; inclusiveness and transparent governance. The Bank itself adheres to Code of Ethics, based on regulatory requirements and industry good practices. The Code of Ethics includes selection of and cooperation with counterparties, management of conflict of interest and whistleblowing arrangements.

EU 2022/2453 Template 4: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Exposures to top 20 carbon-intensive firms

	a	b	c	d	e
	Gross carrying amount (aggregate)	Gross carrying amount towards the counterparties compared to total gross carrying amount (aggregate)*	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Weighted average maturity	Number of top 20 polluting firms included
1	-	-	-	-	-

*For counterparties among the top 20 carbon emitting companies in the world. As at the end of June 2024, Citadele had no exposures to the top 20 most polluting companies and their subsidiaries. Data about Top 20 most polluting firms in the world, with reference year 2020, was sourced from Carbon Majors database: https://climateaccountability.org/carbon-majors-dataset-2020/

EU 2022/2453 Template 10 - Other climate change mitigating actions that are not covered in the EU Taxonomy

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Type of financial instrument	Type of counterparty	Gross carrying amount (million EUR)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change transition risk)	Type of risk mitigated (Climate change physical risk)	Qualitative information on the nature of the mitigating actions
1	Bonds (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	-	-	-	-
2		Non-financial corporations	-	-	-	-
3		*Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	-	-	-	-
4		Households	-	-	-	-
5		*Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	-	-	-	-
6		*Of which building renovation loans*	-	-	-	-
7		Other counterparties	-	-	-	-
8	Loans (e.g. green, sustainable, sustainability-linked under standards other than the EU standards)	Financial corporations	0.3	Transition risk	-	"During 2024 the following loan categories were classified as Green lending: - Green leasing – all fully electric vehicles - Loans for renovation of apartment buildings with ALTUM guarantee - multi apartment building energy efficiency improvement in Latvia - Loans classified as green under EIB Green framework - Loans classified as green under EBRD framework - Green loans for corporate customers (evaluated individually case by case) - Green mortgage loans for households - designed to finance homes meeting the highest energy efficiency standards "
9		Non-financial corporations	136.6	Transition risk	-	
10		*Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	43.2	Transition risk	-	
11		Households	42.1	Transition risk	-	
12		*Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	13.7	-	-	
13		*Of which building renovation loans*	-	Transition risk	-	
14		Other counterparties	-	-	-	

EU 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book- Climate Change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity

Columns on "environmentally sustainable (CCM)" and "GHG emissions" exposures are to be reported in the future, but no for the current period. Maturity is reported based on the gross amounts and (as per regulatory requirements) based on the final maturity of the exposure and not the contractual maturity which would be more consistent with the actual expected repayment cash flows.

.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Sector/subsector	Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions (Mln EUR)			GHG financed emissions (scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 emissions of the counterparty) (in tons of CO2 equivalent)		GHG emissions (column i): gross carrying amount percentage of the portfolio derived from company-specific reporting	<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity
			Of which exposures towards companies excluded from EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks in accordance with points (d) to (g) of Article 12.1 and in accordance with Article 12.2 of Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation**	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Of which stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures		Of which Scope 3 financed emissions						
1	**Exposures towards sectors that highly contribute to climate change***	**1,431.8**	**53.2**	**-**	**146.5**	**37.0**	**(30.0)**	**(6.4)**	**(8.8)**	**4,587,666.9**	**1,049,634.1**	**73.2%**	**1,287.3**	**95.6**	**4.4**	**44.5**	**3.0**
2	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	184.7	-	-	48.9	4.2	(8.2)	(2.9)	(1.6)	538,714.7	212,824.7	36.0%	151.6	28.0	1.6	3.5	4.0
3	B - Mining and quarrying	5.6	-	-	0.3	0.1	(0.1)	-	-	5,804.8	1,329.7	41.1%	5.1	0.2	-	0.3	4.0
4	*B.05 - Mining of coal and lignite*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	*B.06 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	*B.07 - Mining of metal ores*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	*B.08 - Other mining and quarrying*	5.6	-	-	0.3	0.1	(0.1)	-	-	5,804.8	1,329.7	41.1%	5.1	0.2	-	0.3	4.0
8	*B.09 - Mining support service activities*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	C - Manufacturing	166.6	1.9	-	22.6	15.3	(4.4)	(1.5)	(1.3)	363,479.2	287,514.0	53.1%	149.8	6.0	-	10.7	4.0
10	*C.10 - Manufacture of food products*	31.3	-	-	0.6	1.8	(0.9)	-	(0.5)	41,964.7	35,949.7	53.3%	25.6	3.3	-	2.4	4.0
11	*C.11 - Manufacture of beverages*	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,857.1	1,278.3	21.8%	1.0	-	-	-	2.0
12	*C.12 - Manufacture of tobacco products*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	*C.13 - Manufacture of textiles*	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,284.4	8,140.2	82.0%	3.0	0.1	-	0.1	4.0
14	*C.14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel*	2.2	-	-	0.1	-	(0.1)	-	-	1,261.2	1,139.2	57.6%	1.9	-	-	0.3	5.0
15	*C.15 - Manufacture of leather and related products*	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.3	21.1	100.0%	0.1	-	-	-	3.0
16	*C.16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials*	36.6	-	-	2.4	1.9	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.5)	92,784.9	68,980.6	36.5%	31.2	0.3	-	5.0	6.0
17	*C.17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard*	5.4	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	3,150.5	2,574.9	94.0%	5.4	-	-	-	3.0

18	*C.18 - Printing and service activities related to printing*	6.9	-	-	1.2	-	(0.1)	-	-	1,558.8	1,356.3	29.8%	6.7	-	-	0.1	3.0
19	*C.19 - Manufacture of coke oven products*	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.8	-	13.6%	1.9	-	-	-	2.0
20	*C.20 - Production of chemicals*	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,750.5	53,864.2	69.6%	1.0	-	-	-	3.0
21	*C.21 - Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations*	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,981.4	1,807.3	81.5%	4.9	-	-	-	1.0
22	*C.22 - Manufacture of rubber products*	1.7	-	-	0.6	-	(0.1)	-	-	4,351.2	4,062.0	67.1%	1.6	-	-	0.1	3.0
23	*C.23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products*	2.1	-	-	0.3	-	(0.1)	-	-	49,277.8	23,979.8	65.1%	1.9	-	-	0.1	4.0
24	*C.24 - Manufacture of basic metals*	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206.2	179.9	81.7%	0.2	-	-	-	5.0
25	*C.25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment*	17.7	-	-	3.1	0.3	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	68,676.6	63,955.7	65.7%	14.7	1.4	-	1.6	5.0
26	*C.26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*	2.6	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	205.0	166.7	97.7%	2.6	-	-	-	2.0
27	*C.27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment*	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155.3	118.7	50.3%	1.0	-	-	-	3.0
28	*C.28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.*	3.5	-	-	0.2	-	(0.1)	-	-	8,917.1	7,283.5	54.6%	3.1	0.4	-	0.1	3.0
29	*C.29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers*	1.1	-	-	0.5	0.1	(0.1)	-	(0.1)	2,459.5	2,378.1	69.4%	1.1	-	-	-	3.0
30	*C.30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment*	1.1	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	67.1	42.6	35.9%	1.1	-	-	-	3.0
31	*C.31 - Manufacture of furniture*	23.5	-	-	0.5	11.2	(0.2)	-	-	9,988.4	1,751.5	67.5%	22.9	0.1	-	0.5	3.0
32	*C.32 - Other manufacturing*	2.8	-	-	0.6	-	(0.1)	-	-	1,234.0	910.1	70.2%	2.7	-	-	0.1	4.0
33	*C.33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment*	14.9	-	-	11.3	-	(1.2)	(1.2)	-	8,303.2	7,573.8	25.9%	14.2	0.3	-	0.3	2.0
34	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	125.7	51.3	-	1.1	2.0	(0.7)	-	(0.2)	2,944,477.9	38,669.2	39.6%	122.4	3.3	-	0.1	2.0
35	*D35.1 - Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*	101.8	51.3	-	0.8	2.0	(0.5)	-	(0.1)	58,697.9	26,949.1	29.3%	99.0	2.7	-	-	2.0
36	*D35.11 - Production of electricity*	51.3	51.3	-	0.8	2.0	(0.5)	-	(0.1)	21,571.4	6,247.5	3.0%	50.5	0.9	-	-	3.0
37	*D35.2 - Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains*	20.5	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	-	-	2,852.6	2,460.8	100.0%	20.5	-	-	-	4.0
38	*D35.3 - Steam and air conditioning supply*	3.4	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	2,882,927.4	9,259.3	30.6%	2.9	0.5	-	-	4.0
39	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14.6	-	-	0.5	-	(0.2)	-	-	40,225.5	24,365.4	73.2%	11.5	2.6	0.5	0.1	4.0
40	F - Construction	131.8	-	-	14.5	2.1	(3.3)	(0.5)	(1.3)	228,312.1	197,438.8	189.8%	126.4	1.6	-	3.8	-
41	*F.41 - Construction of buildings*	58.2	-	-	6.1	0.7	(1.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	61,146.9	52,666.8	60.0%	56.6	0.4	-	1.2	4.0
42	*F.42 - Civil engineering*	30.1	-	-	2.4	0.9	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.5)	81,949.2	71,184.6	63.9%	28.3	0.3	-	1.5	6.0
43	*F.43 - Specialised construction activities*	43.5	-	-	5.9	0.5	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	85,216.0	73,587.4	65.9%	41.5	0.9	-	1.1	4.0
44	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	203.8	-	-	21.2	4.3	(5.3)	(0.7)	(2.1)	226,201.4	187,413.4	69.9%	174.0	6.0	-	23.8	5.0
45	H - Transportation and storage	176.3	-	-	15.0	8.2	(4.1)	(0.4)	(2.2)	205,377.1	83,513.5	94.1%	144.2	30.7	-	1.5	5.0

46	*H.49 - Land transport and transport via pipelines*	145.7	-	-	12.4	8.0	(3.6)	(0.3)	(2.1)	95,087.5	19,321.4	96.1%	114.3	30.1	-	1.3	5.0
47	*H.50 - Water transport*	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,432.6	356.9	100.0%	0.6	-	-	-	3.0
48	*H.51 - Air transport*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,385.2	28,167.7	10.2%	-	-	-	-	22.0
49	*H.52 - Warehousing and support activities for transportation*	28.3	-	-	2.4	0.1	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	45,041.3	35,363.7	83.6%	27.6	0.5	-	0.2	3.0
50	*H.53 - Postal and courier activities*	1.8	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	430.5	303.8	99.8%	1.8	-	-	-	3.0
51	I - Accommodation and food service activities	31.4	-	-	2.6	0.4	(0.4)	-	(0.1)	17,628.1	12,993.6	43.3%	29.1	1.8	-	0.5	4.0
52	L - Real estate activities	391.2	-	-	19.8	0.4	(3.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)	17,446.2	3,571.9	41.3%	373.1	15.4	2.4	0.3	3.0
53	**Exposures towards sectors other than those that highly contribute to climate change***	**318.5**	**-**	**-**	**30.2**	**3.7**	**(4.6)**	**(1.0)**	**(1.1)**	n/a	n/a	n/a	**292.2**	**23.1**	**0.5**	**2.7**	**3.0**
54	K - Financial and insurance activities	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.8	-	-	-	2.0
55	Exposures to other sectors (NACE codes J, M - U)	310.7	-	-	30.2	3.7	(4.6)	(1.0)	(1.1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	284.3	23.1	0.5	2.7	3.0
56	***TOTAL***	**1,750.3**	**53.2**	**-**	**176.7**	**40.7**	**(34.6)**	**(7.3)**	**(9.9)**	**4,587,666.9**	**1,049,634.1**	**73.2%**	**1,579.4**	**118.8**	**5.0**	**47.2**	**3.0**

* In accordance with the Commission delegated regulation EU) 2020/1818 supplementing regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks -Climate Benchmark Standards Regulation - Recital 6: Sectors listed in Sections A to H and Section L of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006

** NACE code based, not considering any mitigating aspects or for example for “D35.11 - Production of electricity” whether electricity is generated with renewables or from fossil sources.

EU 2022/2453 Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral

EPC label data collection has been started as standard practice for new lending, with new data fields introduced in data systems. During 2022 EPC data collection was carried out and updated in 2023 for existing collateral portfolio was carried out. Effort included cadastral number data cleaning and linking to external data providers like Land Registrars in Latvia and Estonia, and data collection services in Lithuania. General availability of EPC data remains the biggest challenge as a relatively low proportion of properties have received EPC labels, and the set of properties with certificates includes a disproportionate number of newly built buildings, thus preventing extrapolation of data for use in estimated energy classes. Unbuilt land collateral is estimated at 0 kWh/m² energy efficiency. Properties with expired EPC certificate are excluded form “EPC label of collateral” disclosure, but included in the estimated “EP score in kWh/m²” of collateral based on the expired EPC certificates.

.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Counterparty sector	**Total gross carrying amount (in MEUR)**															
			Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral)						Level of energy efficiency (EPC label of collateral)							Without EPC label of collateral	
			0; <= 100	> 100; <= 200	> 200; <= 300	> 300; <= 400	> 400; <= 500	> 500	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		Of which level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated
1	**Total EU area**	**1,334**	**194**	**6**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59**	**31**	**20**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1,215**	**7%**
2	*Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	523	132	1	1	-	-	-	24	22	17	1	-	1	-	458	15%
3	*Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	811	62	5	1	-	-	-	35	9	3	4	1	1	1	757	2%
4	*Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
5	*Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated*	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	84	100%
6	**Total non-EU area**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**0%**
7	*Of which Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
8	*Of which Loans collateralised by residential immovable property*	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0%
9	*Of which Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
10	*Of which Level of energy efficiency (EP score in kWh/m² of collateral) estimated*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	100%

EU 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book - Indicators of potential climate change transition risk: Alignment metrics

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Sector	NACE Sectors (a minima)	Portfolio gross carrying amount (Mn EUR)	Alignment metric**	Year of reference	Distance to IEA NZE2050 in % ***	Target (year of reference + 3 years)
1	Power	27	1.0				
1	Power	2712	0.1				
1	Power	3314	0.4				
1	Power	35	108.1				
1	Power	351	104.7				
1	Power	3511	54.2				
1	Power	3512	5.5				
1	Power	3513	0.1				
1	Power	3514	44.9				
1	Power	4321	8.9				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	091	-				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	0910	-				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	192	1.9				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	1920	1.9				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	2014	0.1				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	352	20.5				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	3521	-				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	3522	20.5				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	3523	0.1				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	4612	0.1				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	4671	5.2				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	06	-				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	061	-				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	0610	-				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	062	-				
2	Fossil fuel combustion	0620	-				
3	Automotive	2815	-				
3	Automotive	29	1.1				
3	Automotive	291	0.2				
3	Automotive	2910	0.2				
3	Automotive	292	0.3				
3	Automotive	2920	0.3				
3	Automotive	293	0.6				
3	Automotive	2932	0.6				
4	Aviation	3030	-				
4	Aviation	3316	0.1				
4	Aviation	511	-				
4	Aviation	5110	-				
4	Aviation	512	1.4				
4	Aviation	5121	-				
4	Aviation	5223	1.4				
5	Maritime transport	301	2.2				
5	Maritime transport	3011	0.3				
5	Maritime transport	3012	0.8				
5	Maritime transport	3315	1.1				
5	Maritime transport	50	22.7				
5	Maritime transport	501	-				
5	Maritime transport	5010	-				
5	Maritime transport	502	22.7				
5	Maritime transport	5020	0.6				
5	Maritime transport	5222	0.3				
5	Maritime transport	5224	5.1				
5	Maritime transport	5229	16.7				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	235	0.1				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	2351	0.1				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	2352	-				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	236	1.4				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	2361	0.6				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	2363	0.2				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	2364	0.4				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	0811	0.8				
6	Cement, clinker and lime production	089	1.0				
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	24	0.2				
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	241	0.1				
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2410	0.1				

7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	242	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2420	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2434	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	244	0.1
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2442	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2444	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2445	0.1
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	245	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2451	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2452	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	25	17.8
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	251	10.2
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	2511	9.2
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	4672	3.4
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	05	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	051	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	0510	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	052	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	0520	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	07	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	072	-
7	Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	0729	-
8	Chemicals		-
9	… potential additions relavant to the business model of the institution		-

*** PiT distance to 2030 NZE2050 scenario in % (for each metric)

* List of NACE sectors to be considered

IEA sector	Column b - NACE Sectors (a minima) - Sectors required		**Examples of metrics - non-exhaustive list. Institutions shall apply metrics defined by the IEA scenario
Sector in the tempalte	*sector*	*code*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*301*	Average tonnes of CO2 per passenger-km Average gCO_2/MJ and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*3011*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*3012*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*3315*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*50*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*501*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*5010*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*502*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*5020*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*5222*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*5224*	
5. Maritime transport	*shipping*	*5229*	
1. Power	*power*	*27*	Average tonnes of CO2 per MWh and Average share of high carbon technologies (oil, gas, coal).
1. Power	*power*	*2712*	
1. Power	*power*	*3314*	
1. Power	*power*	*35*	
1. Power	*power*	*351*	
1. Power	*power*	*3511*	
1. Power	*power*	*3512*	
1. Power	*power*	*3513*	
1. Power	*power*	*3514*	
1. Power	*power*	*4321*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*091*	Average tons pf CO2 per GJ. and Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*0910*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*192*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*1920*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*2014*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*352*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*3521*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*3522*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*3523*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*4612*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*4671*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*06*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*061*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*0610*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*062*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*oil and gas*	*0620*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*24*	Average tonnes of CO2 per tonne of output
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*241*	

7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2410*	and
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*242*	Average share of high carbon
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2420*	technologies (ICE).
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2434*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*244*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2442*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2444*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2445*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*245*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2451*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2452*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*25*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*251*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*2511*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*4672*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*coal*	*05*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*coal*	*051*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*coal*	*0510*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*coal*	*052*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*coal*	*0520*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*07*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*072*	
7. Iron and steel, coke, and metal ore production	*steel*	*0729*	
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*coal*	*08*	Average tons pf CO_2 per GJ. and
2. Fossil fuel combustion	*coal*	*09*	Average share of high carbon technologies (ICE).
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*235*	
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*2351*	
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*2352*	Average tonnes of CO_2 per
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*236*	tonne of output
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*2361*	and
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*2363*	Average share of high carbon
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*2364*	technologies (ICE).
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*0811*	
6. Cement, clinker and lime production	*cement*	*089*	
4. Aviation	*aviation*	*3030*	
4. Aviation	*aviation*	*3316*	Average share of sustainable
4. Aviation	*aviation*	*511*	aviation fuels
4. Aviation	*aviation*	*5110*	and
4. Aviation	*aviation*	*512*	Average tonnes of CO_2 per
4. Aviation	*aviation*	*5121*	passenger-km
4. Aviation	*aviation*	*5223*	
3. Automotive	*automotive*	*2815*	
3. Automotive	*automotive*	*29*	
3. Automotive	*automotive*	*291*	Average tonnes of CO_2 per
3. Automotive	*automotive*	*2910*	passenger-km
3. Automotive	*automotive*	*292*	and
3. Automotive	*automotive*	*2920*	Average share of high carbon
3. Automotive	*automotive*	*293*	technologies (ICE).
3. Automotive	*automotive*	*2932*	

EU 2022/2453 Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk

Citadele's assessment of climate change physical risk is performed for the real estate collateral pledged as security for loans originated by the Group. Physical risk assessment considers 8 climate hazards, evaluating the potential impacts of: riverine flood, coastal flood, water stress, drought, extreme heat, wildfire, earthquake, landslide and biodiversity impact. Our assessment is performed at address level and considers levels of individual climate hazards as evaluated by multiple external sources. Physical Risk assessment is performed semi-annually. Climate-related hazards are divided between acute and chronic risk groups according to the mapping provided in EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act Annex A. The largest relevant physical risk categories identified are flood (river and coastal), draught and related water stress. No exposures were identified as subject to Extremely high or High-Extremely high risk. Current collateral location coverage data availability rate is 81%. Medium risk is assigned for the 19% of the collaterals for which coordinates could not be obtained. Assessment of the climate change physical risk covers exposures collateralised by immovable property, but not other types of exposures to physical risk such as location of income-generating facilities that are not directly pledged. Thus climate change physical risk is not disclosed by sectors as current data availability does not provide sufficient information on all potential locations of impact. Even for exposures collateralised by immovable property, the current approach might have limitations, by not considering other enhancement factors of the respective exposure other than the pledged collateral, nor does it take into account potential local physical risk mitigation measures at the level of specific property.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Latvia: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events		**Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)**												
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
			Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
			<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	89	27	3	2	2	4	20	33	20	9	2	(1)	-	(1)
2	B - Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	60	13	3	-	2	6	9	18	9	1	-	(1)	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	37	6	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6	-	3	-	-	7	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	31	2	-	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	80	4	-	-	3	10	2	7	2	1	-	-	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	78	4	-	-	-	4	0	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	169	41	1	-	-	3	18	42	18	1	-	-	-	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	445	6	26	118	54	16	90	203	89	5	2	(4)	-	(1)
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	188	49	2	-	-	3	17	51	17	2	1	(2)	-	(1)
12	Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	183	9	-	-	-	4	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	-

EU 2022/2453 Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (continued)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Lithuania: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	**Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)**													
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
			Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
			<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43	21	-	-	-	2	21	22	21	13	-	(2)	(1)	-
2	B - Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	80	48	-	-	1	3	45	49	45	10	11	(1)	(1)	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	41	30	1	-	-	3	12	31	12	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	72	26	-	-	-	3	24	26	24	1	-	-	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	89	17	1	-	5	7	13	24	13	3	1	-	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	73	3	-	-	-	3	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	134	98	7	-	-	3	82	105	82	7	-	(1)	-	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	210	1	7	33	98	22	111	139	111	1	1	(2)	-	(1)
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	240	199	11	-	3	3	159	212	159	25	11	(3)	(1)	-
12	Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	124	10	10	-	-	6	17	20	17	1	-	-	-	-

EU 2022/2453 Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk (continued)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	Estonia: Geographical area subject to climate change physical risk - acute and chronic events	**Gross carrying amount (Mln EUR)**													
			of which exposures sensitive to impact from climate change physical events												
			Breakdown by maturity bucket					of which exposures sensitive to impact from chronic climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact from acute climate change events	of which exposures sensitive to impact both from chronic and acute climate change events	Of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures	Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		
			<= 5 years	> 5 year <= 10 years	> 10 year <= 20 years	> 20 years	Average weighted maturity							of which Stage 2 exposures	Of which non-performing exposures
1	A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	53	2	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	B - Mining and quarrying	3	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	C - Manufacturing	26	2	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
4	D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F - Construction	28	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	34	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
8	H - Transportation and storage	25	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
9	L - Real estate activities	88	62	-	-	-	3	46	62	46	2	-	(1)	-	-
10	Loans collateralised by residential immovable property	160	2	4	28	75	23	57	108	56	2	1	(2)	-	-
11	Loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	96	68	1	-	1	3	47	70	47	4	-	(1)	-	-
12	Repossessed collaterals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other relevant sectors (breakdown below where relevant)	43	5	-	-	-	5	1	5	1	1	1	-	-	-

EU 2022/2453 Template 6. Summary of GAR KPIs

Citadele's Taxonomy disclosures for the financial year 2023 relate to exposures to Taxonomy-eligible and -aligned assets for climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. The assets in scope for disclosures for 2023 are retail exposures as set out in the Taxonomy, exposures to undertakings falling under the NFRD, including financial and non-financial undertakings, local government financing, collateral obtained by taking possession. The reporting is based on data originating from internal core banking systems and external data for the purposes of NFRD undertaking's disclosed Taxonomy eligibility and alignment for the financial year 2023. For residential real estate lending for buildings built before 31 December 2020, substantial contribution has been assessed as a valid EPC class A or above.

	KPI			**% coverage (over total assets) ***
	Climate change mitigation	**Climate change adaptation**	**Total (Climate change mitigation + Climate change adaptation)**	
GAR stock	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.9%
GAR flow	-	-	-	0.8%

* % of assets covered by the KPI over banks´ total assets

EU 2022/2453 Template 7 - Mitigating actions: Assets for the calculation of GAR

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	Million EUR	Disclosure reference date T															
		Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
					Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which adaptation	Of which enabling			Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which transitional/adaptation	Of which enabling
	GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1,884.3	42.9	10.6	-	-	5.6	0.9	-	-	-	-	43.8	10.6	-	-	5.6
2	**Financial corporations**	**215.4**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Credit institutions	131.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Loans and advances	30.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Debt securities, including UoP	100.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Equity instruments	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-
7	Other financial corporations	84.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which investment firms	41.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Loans and advances	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Debt securities, including UoP	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Equity instruments	1.3	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-
12	of which management companies	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans and advances	23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Debt securities, including UoP	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Equity instruments	1.3	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-
16	of which insurance undertakings	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Debt securities, including UoP	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Equity instruments	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-
20	**Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)**	**138.1**	**14.8**	**10.6**	**-**	**-**	**5.6**	**0.9**	-	-	-	-	**15.7**	**10.6**	-	-	**5.6**
21	Loans and advances	46.1	11.0	7.6	-	-	3.4	0.9	-	-	-	-	11.9	7.6	-	-	3.4
22	Debt securities, including UoP	92.0	3.8	3.0	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.0	-	-	2.2
23	Equity instruments	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-
24	**Households**	**1,430.6**	**28.1**	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**28.1**	-	-	-	-
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	814.9	4.1	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1	-	-	-	-

26	of which building renovation loans	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-
27	of which motor vehicle loans	388.7	24.0	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24.0	-	-	-	-
28	**Local governments financing**	100.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Other local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	**TOTAL GAR ASSETS**	**1,884.3**	**42.9**	**10.6**	**-**	**-**	**5.6**	**0.9**	-	-	-	-	**43.8**	**10.6**	-	-	**5.6**
	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)																
33	**EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)**	**1,573.3**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
34	Loans and advances	1,566.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
35	Debt securities	6.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
36	Equity instruments	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
37	**Non-EU Non-financial corporations (not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)**	**0.3**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
38	Loans and advances	0.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
39	Debt securities	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
40	Equity instruments	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
41	Derivatives	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
42	On demand interbank loans	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
43	Cash and cash-related assets	43.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
44	Other assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	189.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
45	**TOTAL ASSETS IN THE DENOMINATOR (GAR)**	**3,692.2**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Other assets excluded from both the numerator and denominator for GAR calculation																
46	Sovereigns	906.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
47	Central banks exposure	114.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	Trading book	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
49	**TOTAL ASSETS EXCLUDED FROM NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR**	**1,021.1**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
50	**TOTAL ASSETS**	**4,713.3**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

EU 2022/2453 Template 8 - GAR (%)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
		Disclosure reference date 30/06/2024: KPIs on stock															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					TOTAL (CCM + CCA)					
		Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of total assets covered
			Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which transitio-nal	Of which enabling			Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which transitio-nal	Of which enabling			Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which transitio-nal	Of which enabling	
1	**GAR**	1.2%	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-	1.2%	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	0.9%
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1.2%	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-	1.2%	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	0.9%
3	Financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	0.4%	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	0.3%
10	Households	0.8%	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.6%
11	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.1%	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1%	-	-	-	-	0.1%
12	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	of which motor vehicle loans	0.6%	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6%	-	-	-	-	0.5%
14	Local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-

EU 2022/2453 Template 8 - GAR (%) (continued)

		q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af
		Disclosure reference date 30/06/2024: KPIs on flows															
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					**Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**					**TOTAL (CCM + CCA)**					
		Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Proportion of new eligible assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors					Propor-tion of total assets covered
			Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable					Of which environmentally sustainable				
	% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)			Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which transitio-nal	Of which enabling			Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which transitio-nal	Of which enabling			Of which speciali-sed lending	Of which transitio-nal	Of which enabling	
1	**GAR**	0.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.8%
2	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.8%
3	Financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other financial corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	of which investment firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	of which management companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	of which insurance undertakings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Non-financial corporations subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Households	0.8%	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.8%
11	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.2%	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2%	-	-	-	-	0.2%
12	of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	of which motor vehicle loans	0.6%	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6%	-	-	-	-	0.6%
14	Local government financing	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Other local governments financing	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-