



Resurs Bank Annual Report 2025

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Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors and CEO hereby present the Annual Report and consolidated financial statements for Resurs Bank AB (publ), Corporate Identity Number 516401-0208, for the financial year 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

This report is a translation of the Swedish financial report. In case of differences between the English and the Swedish translation, the Swedish text shall prevail.

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Resurs Bank AB is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resurs Holding AB, Corporate Identity Number 556898-2291. Resurs Holding AB is owned 90.05 per cent by Ronneby UK Limited.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Resurs Bank Group is a leader in the consumer credit market in the Nordic region, offering payment solutions and consumer loans. Resurs has established itself as a leading partner for sales-driven financing, payment and loyalty solutions in retail and e-commerce. Resurs Bank has had a banking licence since 2001 and is under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. Resurs Group primarily operates in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, where the operations are conducted through the branches, in Finland through branch office Resurs Bank AB Suomen sivuliike (Helsinki), in Denmark through branch office Resurs Bank (Brøndby) and in Norway through branch office Resurs Bank AB NUF (Oslo).

Resurs has divided its operations into two business segments based on the products and services offered: Payment Solutions and Consumer Loans. The two segments differ in nature.

The Payment Solutions business segment comprises the business areas Retail Finance, Cards and SME Finance. Within Retail Finance, Resurs is a leading omni-partner for finance, payment and loyalty solutions in the Nordic region, for both private customers and corporates. Cards includes both the Resurs credit card and cards that enable retail finance partners to promote their own brands. The SME Finance area primarily focuses on corporate loans, inventory financing, invoice factoring and invoice discounting for small and mid-sized companies.

The Consumer Loans business segment offers unsecured consumer loans. A consumer loan is normally used to finance larger purchases and investments. Consumer Loans also helps with loan consolidation, in order to reduce consumers' monthly payments and/or interest expense.

ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

Items affecting comparability are defined as income and expenses that are not expected to occur regularly.

2025

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Norwegian Tax Administration reassessed a previous decision and approved VAT exempt invoicing for services from one of Resurs' suppliers. This resulted in the recovery of approximately SEK 19 million, previously charged to us due to the absence of VAT-liable operations in Norway.

In the first quarter of 2025, Resurs identified an impairment requirement of SEK 326 million for capitalised IT investments. This need of impairment was a consequence of the ongoing implementation of the new strategic direction and the rapid development in society.

2024

In total for the full-year 2024, items affecting comparability amounted to SEK 112 million.

GROUP RESULT JANUARY-DECEMBER 2025*

OPERATING INCOME

The Group's operating income increased 5 per cent to SEK 3,759 million (3,565) due to well-balanced price adjustments. Net interest income increased 8 per cent to SEK 3,158 million (2,931). Net interest income amounted to SEK 4,393 million (4,674) and interest expense to SEK 1,235 million (1,744).

Fee & commission income amounted to SEK 540 million (543) and fee & commission expenses to SEK 69 million (79), resulting in total net commission of SEK 471 million (464).

* Certain performance measures provided in this section have not been prepared in accordance with IFRS or the capital adequacy rules, meaning that they are alternative performance measures. Calculations and reconciliation against information in the financial statements of these performance measures are provided on the website under "Financiell information".

Net income from financial transactions was SEK -52 million (-46). Other operating income, mainly comprising remuneration from lending operations, amounted to SEK 181 million (217). The NBI margin amounted to 9.5 per cent (9.1 per cent).

COST AND CREDIT LOSSES

The costs increased and amounted to SEK 2,170 million (1,646), excluding items affecting comparability amounted the Group's costs before credit losses to SEK 1,862 million (1,555). Costs increased primarily in Engineering due to investments to realise our long-term strategy. Viewed in relation to the operations' income, the cost level was 57.7 per cent (46.2 per cent), excluding items affecting comparability 49.5 per cent (43.4 per cent).

Credit losses declined due to improvements in customers' payment patterns. Our assessment is that the austerity measures we implemented at the start of 2024 have performed well. Credit losses decreased during the year and totalled SEK 1,199 million (1,570). The credit loss ratio was 3.0 per cent (4.0 per cent).

PROFIT

The reported operating profit for the year amounted to SEK 390 million (349). Excluding items affecting comparability, operating profit amounted to SEK 698 million (461). Tax for the period amounted to SEK 1 million (79). The lower tax expense in 2025 compared to 2024 is due to the reversal of deferred tax related to previous years. Profit after tax for the period amounted to SEK 181 million (270). The period's result included a Group contribution of SEK 200 million to the parent company. Profit excluding items affecting comparability and the Group contribution amounted to SEK 584 million (375).

SEGMENT INFORMATION

PAYMENT SOLUTIONS

Lending to the public on 31 December 2025 increased 3 per cent and amounted to SEK 17,418 million (16,933). Operating income for the year increased 11 per cent and amounted to SEK 1,654 million (1,485). The NBI-margin was 9.6 per cent (9.4 per cent).

The credit loss level improved during 2025 and amounted to 2.0 per cent, driven by the lower interest rate environment and a clearly enhanced customer payment pattern. The outcome should be viewed in relation to the 2024 model update, which resulted in an unusually low level of 1.7 per cent at year-end.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES PAYMENT SOLUTIONS, EXCLUDING ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

| SEKM UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED | JAN-DEC 2025 | JAN-DEC 2024 | CHANGE |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Lending to the public at the end of the period | 17,418 | 16,933 | 3% |
| Operating income | 1,654 | 1,494 | 11% |
| Credit losses | -336 | -270 | 24% |
| NBI-margin, % | 9.6 | 9.5 | |
| Credit loss ratio, % | 2.0 | 1.7 | |

CONSUMER LOANS

Lending to the public on 31 December 2025 amounted to SEK 21,686 million (22,970), a 6 per cent reduction. Operating income for the year amounted to SEK 2,106 million (2,091), excluding items affecting comparability SEK 2,091 million. The NBI-margin increased and was 9.4 percent (8.8 percent).

The credit loss ratio was 3.9 per cent (5.5 per cent). Credit losses declined due to improvements in customers' payment patterns. Our assessment is that the austerity measures we implemented at the start of 2024 continue to perform well.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES CONSUMER LOANS, EXCLUDING ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

| SEKM UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED | JAN-DEC 2025 | JAN-DEC 2024 | CHANGE |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Lending to the public at the end of the period | 21,686 | 22,970 | -6% |
| Operating income | 2,106 | 2,091 | 0% |
| Credit losses | -863 | -1,300 | -34% |
| NBI-margin, % | 9.4 | 8.8 | |
| Credit loss ratio, % | 3.9 | 5.5 | |

* Certain performance measures provided in this section have not been prepared in accordance with IFRS or the capital adequacy rules, meaning that they are alternative performance measures. Calculations and reconciliation against information in the financial statements of these performance measures are provided on the website under "Finansiell information".

BALANCE SHEET AND CASH FLOW

Comparative figures in this section refer to 31 December 2024.

The Group's financial position is strong and on 31 December 2025, the capital base amounted to SEK 6,753 million (5,872) in the consolidated situation, comprising the Parent Company, Resurs Holding and the Resurs Bank Group.

The total capital ratio was 19.7 per cent (16.3 per cent) and the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio was 16.1 per cent (13.9 per cent). The regulatory capital requirement on 31 December 2025 amounted to 9.8 per cent for the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio and 14.1 per cent for the total capital ratio.

Lending to the public on 31 December 2025 amounted to SEK 39,104 million (39,903), a decrease of 2 per cent. The distribution of lending on 31 December 2025 was as follows: Sweden 59 per cent, Norway 10 per cent, Finland 19 per cent and Denmark 12 per cent.

In addition to capital from shareholders and bond investors, the operations are financed by deposits from the public. The Group is working on various sources of financing in order to have diversified and cost-effective financing in place at any given time.

On 31 December 2025, deposits from the public totalled SEK 34,326 million (39,852) and decreased, in particular, as a result of a controlled termination of the deposit cooperation with Avanza. The bank has deposits in SEK, NOK and EUR. Financing through issued securities totalled SEK 6,030 million (4,993).

Liquidity remained healthy and the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 278 per cent (478 per cent) in the consolidated situation. The minimum statutory LCR is 100 per cent.

Cash and balances at central banks on 31 December 2025 amounted to SEK 2,515 million (4,763). Lending to credit institutions on 31 December 2025 amounted to SEK 2,506 million (2,803). Holdings of treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, as well as bonds and other interest-bearing securities, totalled SEK 3,351 million (3,626). The Group has a high level of liquidity for meeting its future commitments.

Intangible assets amounted to SEK 1,674 million (2,121) and primarily comprised the goodwill that arose in the acquisitions of Finaref and Danaktiv in 2014, and yA Bank in 2015. The decrease compared with the previous year is primarily attributable to the write-down of capitalised IT investments carried out in March 2025.

CASH FLOW

Cash flow from operating activities amounted to SEK -4,044 million (2,727). Cash flow from deposits amounted to SEK -5,471 million (-3,709) and the net change in investment assets totalled SEK 182 million (-53). Cash flow from investing activities for the period totalled SEK -9 million (-116). Cash flow from financing activities totalled SEK 1,329 million (-969).

SEASONAL EFFECTS

Resurs's operations may be influenced by seasonal effects since the propensity to borrow increases at times such as summer holidays, Black Friday, Cyber Monday and the Christmas shopping period.

EMPLOYEES

In 2025, the average number of employees in the Nordics was 737 (663). The largest part of Resurs's operational activities consists of Engineering and Product, as well as commercial functions. These are supported by centralised functions including Customer Care, Legal & Governance, Risk, Compliance, People & Culture, Communication & Sustainability and Finance. In addition to these centralised functions, Resurs also engages external service providers in certain areas, such as marketing and operational services within Engineering, for example storage/data centres, support services and telecommunications.

Variable remuneration earned during 2025 is linked to both quantitative and qualitative targets for employees who sell payment protection insurance, in accordance with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD). The Group ensures that all targets relating to variable remuneration for 2025 can be measured in a reliable manner. The Group has ensured that employees who independently make credit decisions do not have sales-only targets that could be influenced through credit decisions, thereby preventing any impact on the Group's overall risk level. The Group assesses that the level of risk applied is proportionate to its earnings capacity. The Group also performs an annual analysis aimed at identifying employees whose duties have a material impact on the company's risk profile.

REMUNERATION TO RESURS'S SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The Board of Directors has established a remuneration policy in accordance with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations FFFS 2011:1, as amended, regarding remuneration systems in credit institutions.

The Board of Directors has established a Remuneration Committee, which is responsible for preparing significant remuneration decisions. The Bank also has a control function that, when appropriate and at least annually, independently reviews how

the Bank's management of remuneration complies with the applicable regulations. Fees to the Chair of the Board and Board members are paid in accordance with the resolution of the Annual General Meeting. Remuneration to the CEO, Executive Management and the heads of the Bank's control functions is determined by the Board of Directors.

Remuneration consists of a fixed salary, other benefits and pension. No form of bonus or variable remuneration is paid to senior executives.

PENSIONS

The Bank's pension obligations to senior executives are covered primarily through defined-contribution pension plans.

NOTICE PERIODS AND SEVERANCE PAY

In the event of termination by the Company of the CEO, or resignation by the CEO, the notice period may not exceed 12 months. For other senior executives, the notice period, whether initiated by the Company or by the executive, may not exceed 6 months. No severance pay is provided.

ENVIRONMENT

For 2025, Resurs Holding has prepared a Statutory sustainability report in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act (ÅRL), which is included in Resurs Holding's Annual Report. The report also covers Resurs Bank.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

A variety of risks arise in the bank's operations that could be relevant in different ways. The following main risk categories have been identified:

- Business risks / Strategic risks
- Operational risks
- Liquidity risks
- Market risks
- Credit risks

The Group deems credit, liquidity- and operational risks to be the most significant risks arising in the context of its operations. For further information on the Group's risks, see Note G3 Risk Management.

The Group's operations are subject to extensive regulation regarding capital adequacy and liquidity requirements, mainly regulated by the CRD and CRR regulatory package, which together constitute the Basel Agreement within the European Union (the "Basel Framework"). The Basel Framework contains certain capital requirements that are intended to be variable over time and, among other things, be dependent on the occurrence of cyclical and structural systemic risks. The bank must at any given time meet the specified capital and liquidity ratios and have sufficient capital and access to liquidity.

The Group monitors changes related to capital and liquidity requirements and takes these into consideration in the bank's financial targets.

Risk Management

The Group is exposed to a number of risks that are typical for companies within the industry that are of a similar size and that operate within the same geographical markets. The bank adopts risk-conscious decisions and employs a cautious approach concerning the risks that arise in its operations.

The Group manages risks through such methods as issuing policies. The Board of the bank has adopted a number of policies that, along with the external regulatory framework, comprise the basis for the bank's control environment and management of the majority of risks that arise in its operations. The policies also outline the delegation of authorities within specific areas of risk.

Guidelines comprising the level under policies are determined by the CEO or the person responsible for the specific risk area in the bank. The bank uses three lines of defence in managing operational risks. The first line of defence is the bank's operational personnel, who are familiar with the business and the operational risks that may arise. The second line of defence comprises the various control functions of the bank – risk, and compliance, which impartially and independently monitor the bank's operations and regularly report on significant shortcomings and risks to the Board of Directors, the CEO and certain Board committees. The third line, the internal audit function, regularly reviews the bank's operations, which includes reviewing activities in the first and second lines of defence to determine whether the first two lines of defence are being adequately managed from a risk perspective. The internal audit function reports regularly to the Board.

The Group's approach to corporate governance and internal control is described in greater detail in the following section on Corporate Governance.

PARENT COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

Resurs Bank AB (publ) is the parent company of the Group, which in addition to Resurs Bank includes two additional companies: RCL1 Ltd and Resurs Norden AB. Resurs Bank has three branch offices, with operations in three countries: Denmark, Norway and Finland. In 2025, the Parent Company's operating income amounted to SEK 3,760 million (3,567) and operating profit to SEK 687 million (198). Lending operations are conducted in Resurs Bank AB. The shareholding also includes the three

wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs NPL 1 AB, Resurs NPL 2 AB and Resurs NPL 3 AB. These are related to the securitisation that has taken place during the year and is not part of the Group as there is no controlling influence. For additional commentary on earnings, see the introductory description of the Group.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

New agreement for corporate payment services

Resurs signed an agreement with Power covering payment services for their corporate customers. The new partnership complements our long-standing collaboration for private consumers and spans all Nordic countries, covering both in-store and online sales. The rollout of the solution will begin in Q1 2026.

Elgiganten Denmark choose Resurs

Elkjøp Nordic, the largest electronics chain in the Nordic region, has chosen Resurs' financing solutions for Elgiganten's customers in Denmark.

Resurs' new strategy has led to a need for impairment of accumulated IT investments, impacting the first quarter of the year

The ongoing implementation of the strategic direction, presented in 2024, has led to an impairment of IT investments of SEK 326 million in Q1 2025. The impairment did not affect the company's liquidity and had a slightly positive effect on Resurs capital ratios.

Mio extended its partnership with Resurs

The leading home furnishings chain Mio extended its long-term agreement with Resurs for financing solutions in physical stores and online. Resurs thereby further strengthens its position as a leading financing solution partner in the Nordic region.

NCR assigned Resurs Bank's credit rating to BBB- with a stable outlook

Following its annual review in mid-March, the credit rating institute Nordic Credit Rating, NCR, has assigned Resurs Bank's credit rating at BBB- (stable outlook).

Resurs Bank issued senior unsecured bonds

In line with Resurs's strategy of long-term diversified financ-ing, Resurs Bank issued beginning of March senior unsecured bonds of SEK 500 million and NOK 200 million.

AFTER THE END OF THE YEAR

No significant events after end of the year.

ANTICIPATED FUTURE PERFORMANCE

Resurs provides sales-driving financing solutions for retailers, consumer loans and niche insurance products in the Nordic region. Resurs has continuously expanded its operations, and its loan portfolio increased from SEK 9.3 billion at 31 December 2013 to SEK 39.1 billion on 31 December 2025. Resurs has established a stable platform and continues to have potential for substantial growth in the years to come.

Corporate Governance Report

Proper corporate governance practices are fundamental in maintaining the market's confidence in the company and creating added value for our stakeholders. As part of this effort and in order to prevent any conflicts of interest, roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and delegated among shareholders, the Board of Directors, management and other stakeholders. A presentation of corporate governance at Resurs Bank Aktiebolag (publ) is provided on the following pages.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Resurs Bank is a Swedish public limited company. The Company's corporate governance is based primarily on Swedish law, other applicable regulations including the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations, the Company's Articles of Association, as well as internal rules and policies. Resurs Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resurs Holding AB and is included in Resurs Holding's corporate governance framework. As of 31 December 2025, one shareholder in Resurs Holding held more than 10% of the capital/votes, namely Ronneby UK Limited, with an ownership share of 90.05%. Resurs Holding's corporate governance report is available at resursholding.se.

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The general meeting of shareholders is the company's highest decision-making body. The Articles of Association do not contain any specific provisions that affect decision-making at general meetings. The Articles of Association do not include any specific provisions concerning the election or dismissal of Board members, or concerning amendments to the Articles of Association, nor do they stipulate any limitations on how many votes each shareholder can cast at a general meeting of shareholders. The Board does not currently hold any authority granted by a general meeting of shareholders to make a decision on Resurs Bank issuing any new shares or acquiring any its own shares.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Following the general meeting of shareholders, the Board is the company's highest decision-making body and its highest executive body. The work of the Board is primarily governed by the Swedish Companies Act. The Board's work is also governed by the rules of procedure that are established annually by the Board. The rules of procedure govern such matters as the delegation of tasks and responsibilities among the Board and the CEO, and the procedures for financial reporting. The Board's tasks include among other things, establishing strategies, business plans and budgets, submitting interim reports and financial statements and adopting policies. The Board must also monitor the company's financial performance, ensure the quality of the financial reporting and reporting by the control functions, and evaluate the company's operations based on the established targets and policies adopted by the Board. Finally, the Board also decides on major investments and significant organisational and operational changes in the company.

CEO AND OTHER SENIOR EXECUTIVES

The CEO is subordinate to the Board of Directors and is responsible for the company's operational management and its day-to-day business. The delegation of duties among the Board and the CEO is outlined in the Board's rules of procedure and the CEO's instructions. The CEO is also responsible for preparing reports and compiling information from management ahead of Board meetings and presents at Board meetings.

Pursuant to the internal policies on financial reporting, the CEO is responsible for financial reporting at Resurs Bank and must thus ensure that the Board has sufficient information in order to be able to regularly assess the company and the Bank Group's financial position. Accordingly, the CEO continuously keeps the Board informed of the performance of the business, earnings and financial position, trends in liquidity and credit risk, key business developments, as well as any other event, circumstance or condition that could be assumed to be of significance for the company. Furthermore, the CEO is to lead the executive management and execute the decisions made by the Board.

INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board of Directors' responsibility for internal control is primarily governed by the Swedish Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act and, where applicable, the regulations and general guidelines of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, as well as other relevant regulatory frameworks. The procedures for internal control, risk assessment, control activities and monitoring relating to financial reporting are designed to ensure reliable overall financial reporting and external financial reporting in accordance with IFRS, applicable laws and regulations, and other requirements that apply to companies with financial instruments listed on Nasdaq Stockholm. This work involves the Board of Directors, Executive Management and other employees.

CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

The Board of Directors has established a number of governing documents which, together with external regulations, form the foundation of Resurs Bank's control environment. All employees are responsible for ensuring compliance with these governing documents. The Board has adopted documents that regulate the responsibilities of the CEO and the Board respectively.

The Company also has a Risk Control function (second line of defence), a Compliance function (second line of defence) and an Internal Audit function (third line of defence). These control functions are required to report regularly to the Board and the CEO on material deficiencies and risks. The reports must follow up previously reported issues and risks, and address any newly

identified material deficiencies and risks. The Board and the CEO must ensure that Resurs Bank has procedures in place to regularly follow up on the actions taken in response to the control functions' reports.

The responsibility for maintaining an effective control environment and for the ongoing work on risk assessment and internal control relating to financial reporting is delegated to the CEO. However, the Board retains ultimate responsibility. The CEO must regularly submit a written CEO report to the Board. Managers at different levels within the Group, together with employees, are responsible as the first line of defence for identifying and managing identified risks.

The Audit Committee continuously ensures the quality of Resurs Bank's financial reporting, while the Corporate Governance Committee ensures the quality of Resurs Bank's corporate governance, internal control, compliance and risks as reported by the Compliance, Risk Control and Internal Audit functions. Furthermore, the Remuneration Committee ensures that Resurs Bank complies with external and internal regulations concerning remuneration and the Credit Committee ensures a structured and risk-aware governance and decision-making process within the area of credit risk.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL ACTIVITIES

Resurs Bank has implemented risk assessment for errors in the accounting and financial reporting. The most significant items and processes in which the risk of material errors may typically exist include income statement and balance sheet items, lending to the public, intangible assets and financial instruments. Resurs Bank continuously monitors the effectiveness of the control of these items and processes. Examples of checks that are made are profit and loss analysis against previous periods and budget/forecast, account reconciliations and IFRS9 reconciliations.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The Board continuously evaluates the information it receives from the CEO and the Group management. The Board regularly receives reports from the business lines concerning Resurs Bank's financial position and reports from the Audit Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and Remuneration Committee regarding their observations, recommendations, and proposals on actions and decisions. The Compliance and Risk functions and the Internal Audit function regularly report their observations and proposals for actions to the CEO, Corporate Governance Committee and the Board.

Five-year summary, Group

INCOME STATEMENT

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | 4,393,079 | 4,674,368 | 4,152,395 | 3,130,644 | 2,899,172 |
| Interest expense | -1,234,914 | -1,743,730 | -1,369,663 | -517,523 | -364,019 |
| Net interest | 3,158,165 | 2,930,638 | 2,782,732 | 2,613,121 | 2,535,153 |
| Other operating income | 600,574 | 634,683 | 708,856 | 590,929 | 551,201 |
| Total operating income | 3,758,739 | 3,565,321 | 3,491,588 | 3,204,050 | 3,086,354 |
| General administrative expenses | -1,631,716 | -1,492,459 | -1,282,271 | -1,206,576 | -1,113,919 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-current assets | -426,827 | -84,197 | -282,893 | -83,270 | -82,150 |
| Other operating expense | -111,557 | -69,564 | -74,075 | -75,223 | -77,953 |
| Total expense before credit losses | -2,170,100 | -1,646,220 | -1,639,239 | -1,365,069 | -1,274,022 |
| Profit before credit losses | 1,588,639 | 1,919,101 | 1,852,349 | 1,838,981 | 1,812,332 |
| Credit losses, net | -1,198,533 | -1,570,442 | -1,435,125 | -788,607 | -644,924 |
| Operating profit | 390,106 | 348,659 | 417,224 | 1,050,374 | 1,167,408 |
| Appropriations | -208,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Tax | -650 | -78,660 | -136,507 | -234,308 | -220,094 |
| Profit for the year | 181,456 | 269,999 | 280,717 | 816,066 | 947,314 |

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

| SEK thousand | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | 31/12/2022 | 31/12/2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | 2,515,319 | 4,762,556 | 3,581,014 | 231,607 | 215,590 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 1,786,435 | 1,750,650 | 1,871,644 | 2,420,754 | 1,803,015 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,505,548 | 2,802,638 | 2,367,181 | 4,362,212 | 4,366,290 |
| Lending to the public | 39,104,082 | 39,903,160 | 38,846,081 | 37,186,519 | 33,346,940 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 1,564,567 | 1,875,265 | 710,509 | 708,871 | 647,948 |
| Securitisation | - | - | 942,619 | - | - |
| Shares and participations | 4,496 | 4,547 | 12,001 | 11,650 | 11,460 |
| Derivatives | 38,384 | 22,610 | 6,648 | 1,484 | 1,781 |
| Intangible assets | 1,673,763 | 2,120,749 | 2,083,048 | 2,159,943 | 1,979,082 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 72,736 | 95,505 | 89,388 | 118,201 | 122,226 |
| Other assets | 578,549 | 874,063 | 714,476 | 537,031 | 405,353 |
| Total assets | 49,843,879 | 54,211,743 | 51,224,609 | 47,738,272 | 42,899,685 |
| Liabilities, provisions and equity | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | 19,300 | 9,300 | 3,100 | - | - |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 34,325,710 | 39,852,054 | 36,170,610 | 32,173,628 | 26,286,626 |
| Derivatives | 10,820 | 18,055 | 120,719 | 54,434 | 27,366 |
| Other liabilities | 966,154 | 1,283,619 | 1,189,077 | 1,120,546 | 1,035,402 |
| Issued securities | 6,030,364 | 4,993,094 | 5,643,430 | 6,607,684 | 7,871,893 |
| Subordinated debt | 299,541 | 299,332 | 599,080 | 299,749 | 599,511 |
| Equity | 8,191,990 | 7,756,289 | 7,498,593 | 7,482,231 | 7,078,887 |
| Total liabilities, provisions and equity | 49,843,879 | 54,211,743 | 51,224,609 | 47,738,272 | 42,899,685 |

KEY RATIOS

| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Credit loss ratio, (%) ¹⁾ | 57.7 | 46.2 | 46.9 | 42.6 | 41.3 |
| Return on equity excl. intangible assets, (RoTE), % ¹⁾ | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 15.7 | 18.2 |
| Equity/Assets ratio, % ¹⁾ | 16.4 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 16.5 |
| Business volume, SEKm | 73,430 | 79,755 | 75,017 | 69,360 | 59,634 |
| Net investment margin, % ¹⁾ | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.1 |
| Core Tier 1 ratio, % ²⁾ | 16.1 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 14.8 |
| Total capital ratio, % ²⁾ | 19.7 | 16.3 | 17.1 | 16.5 | 16.3 |
| Change, lending to the public, % ¹⁾ | -2.0 | 19.8 | 16.5 | 11.5 | 8.1 |
| Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 1 ¹⁾ | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 2 ¹⁾ | 16.7 | 13.7 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 12.3 |
| Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 3 ¹⁾ | 53.0 | 49.3 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 46.1 |
| Credit loss ratio, % ¹⁾ | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Average number of employees | 737 | 661 | 657 | 605 | 630 |
| Return on assets, % ¹⁾ | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 |

Definitions of the Group's key figures can be found under the definitions section.

¹⁾ Alternative performance measurements, which management and analysts use in the analysis and evaluation of the Group, are not defined or specified according to (International Financial Reporting Standards). Management believes that inclusion of these measures provides information to the readers that enable comparability between periods and they facilitate both management and analysts in the analysis. Calculations and reconciliation against information in the financial statements of these performance measures are provided on the website under "Financial reports".

²⁾ Key ratios in accordance to the capital adequacy requirements and which refer to the consolidated situation. The consolidated situation comprises the Resurs Bank AB Group and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB.

Five-year summary, Parent company

INCOME STATEMENT

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | 4,392,303 | 4,673,553 | 4,151,691 | 3,129,944 | 2,898,923 |
| Lease income | 731 | 790 | 1,137 | 1,282 | 2,031 |
| Interest expense | -1,233,010 | -1,742,052 | -1,368,698 | -516,771 | -363,111 |
| Net interest | 3,160,024 | 2,932,291 | 2,784,130 | 2,614,455 | 2,537,843 |
| Other operating income | 599,636 | 634,698 | 708,870 | 590,759 | 551,212 |
| Total operating income | 3,759,660 | 3,566,989 | 3,493,000 | 3,205,214 | 3,089,055 |
| General administrative expenses | -1,650,449 | -1,612,714 | -1,543,799 | -1,411,245 | -1,226,322 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-current assets | -111,729 | -116,712 | -117,051 | -118,208 | -122,882 |
| Other operating expenses | -111,556 | -69,564 | -74,075 | -75,223 | -77,953 |
| Total expenses before credit losses | -1,873,734 | -1,798,990 | -1,734,925 | -1,604,676 | -1,427,157 |
| Profit before credit losses | 1,885,926 | 1,767,999 | 1,758,075 | 1,600,538 | 1,661,898 |
| Credit losses, net | -1,198,533 | -1,570,454 | -1,435,128 | -789,061 | -644,853 |
| Operating profit | 687,393 | 197,545 | 322,947 | 811,477 | 1,017,045 |
| Appropriations | -208,000 | - | - | - | 216,340 |
| Income tax expense | -122,073 | -64,668 | -93,130 | -203,004 | -253,963 |
| Profit for the year | 357,320 | 132,877 | 229,817 | 608,473 | 979,422 |

BALANCE SHEET

| SEK thousand | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | 31/12/2022 | 31/12/2021 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | 2,515,319 | 4,762,556 | 3,581,014 | 231,607 | 215,590 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 1,786,435 | 1,750,650 | 1,871,644 | 2,420,754 | 1,803,015 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,329,314 | 2,630,543 | 2,248,939 | 4,264,893 | 4,267,364 |
| Lending to the public | 39,201,495 | 39,999,894 | 38,917,521 | 37,232,644 | 33,392,534 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 1,564,567 | 1,875,265 | 1,653,128 | 708,871 | 647,948 |
| Shares and participations | 4,496 | 1,269 | 11,925 | 11,650 | 11,460 |
| Shares and participations in Group companies | 50,099 | 53,377 | 50,174 | 50,099 | 50,099 |
| Derivatives | 38,384 | 22,610 | 6,648 | 1,484 | 1,781 |
| Intangible assets | 882,793 | 1,008,283 | 1,116,040 | 1,266,639 | 1,330,443 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 35,279 | 50,330 | 51,143 | 54,190 | 52,587 |
| Other assets | 581,423 | 876,757 | 716,486 | 538,883 | 408,748 |
| Total assets | 48,989,604 | 53,031,534 | 50,224,662 | 46,781,714 | 42,181,569 |
| Liabilities, provisions and equity | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | 19,300 | 9,300 | 3,100 | - | - |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 34,326,360 | 39,852,702 | 36,172,206 | 32,175,197 | 26,288,192 |
| Derivatives | 10,820 | 18,055 | 120,719 | 54,434 | 27,366 |
| Other liabilities | 4,891,866 | 5,082,756 | 4,034,625 | 2,977,599 | 2,916,659 |
| Issued securities | 2,030,364 | 993,094 | 2,643,430 | 4,607,684 | 5,871,893 |
| Subordinated debt | 299,541 | 299,332 | 599,080 | 299,749 | 599,511 |
| Equity | 7,411,353 | 6,776,295 | 6,651,502 | 6,667,050 | 6,477,948 |
| Total liabilities, provisions and equity | 48,989,604 | 53,031,534 | 50,224,663 | 46,781,713 | 42,181,569 |

KEY RATIOS

| | 2025 | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Business volume, SEKm | 73,530 | 79,855 | 75,093 | 69,411 | 59,685 |
| Net investment margin, % *) | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.2 |
| Core Tier 1 ratio, % ¹⁾ | 18.6 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.4 |
| Total capital ratio, % ¹⁾ | 19.4 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 16.4 |
| Change, loans to the public, % *) | -2.0 | 19.8 | 16.5 | 11.5 | 8.1 |
| Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 2 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 12.3 |
| Reserve ratio, %, according to IFRS 9, stage 3 | 53.0 | 49.3 | 46.7 | 46.9 | 46.1 |
| Credit loss ratio, % | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Average number of employees | 737 | 661 | 657 | 605 | 630 |
| Return on assets, % ¹⁾ | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.4 |

¹⁾ Key ratios according to capital adequacy rules.

DEFINITIONS

Business volume

Customer-related deposits and lending. The Parent Company also includes leases.

C/I before credit losses, % ¹⁾

Expenses before credit losses in relation to operating income.

Capital base ²⁾

The sum of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

Common equity tier 1 capital ²⁾

Common Equity Tier 1 capital comprises share capital, paid-in capital, retained earnings and other reserves of the companies included in the consolidated situation.

Core tier 1 ratio ²⁾

Core Tier 1 capital in relation to risk-weighted amount as per the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's directive.

Credit loss ratio, % ¹⁾

Net credit losses in relation to the average balance of loans to the public.

Equity/assets ratio, % ¹⁾

Equity, including profit for the year and 78% of untaxed reserves, as a percentage of the balance sheet total.

Items affecting comparability items ¹⁾

Items deemed to be of a one-off nature, meaning individual transactions, to facilitate the comparison of profit between periods, items are identified and recognised separately since they are considered to reduce comparability.

Lending to the public ¹⁾

Total lending to the public less reserves for expected credit losses.

Lending to the public, excl. exchange-rate differences ¹⁾

Total lending to the public in local currency, excl. exchange rate differences.

NBI Margin, % ¹⁾

Operating income in relation to the average balance of loans to the public.

Net interest income/expense ¹⁾

Interest income less interest expenses.

NIM, % ¹⁾

Interest income less interest expenses in relation to average balance of lending to the public.

Net investment margin, % ¹⁾

Net interest income in relation to average balance sheet total. For the Parent Company, this comprises net interest income and lease income in relation to the average balance sheet total.

Reserve ratio, % ¹⁾

According to IFRS 9

Reserve for expected credit losses per stage in relation to lending to the public, gross per stage.

Return on assets % ¹⁾

Net income in relation to average balance sheet total.

Return on equity excl. intangible assets, (ROTE), % ¹⁾

Profit for the period as a percentage of average equity, less intangible assets.

Risk adjusted NBI-margin, % ¹⁾

NBI-margin adjusted for credit loss ratio.

Tier 1 capital ²⁾

Tier 1 capital comprises Common Equity Tier 1 capital and other Tier 1 capital.

Tier 2 capital ²⁾

Tier 2 capital comprises dated or perpetual subordinated loans.

Total capital ratio, % ²⁾

Total capital in relation to risk-weighted amount as per the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's directive.

¹⁾ Alternative performance measures are performance measures used by management and analysts to assess the Group's performance and are not defined in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or in the capital adequacy rules. Management believes that the performance measures make it easier for investors to analyse the Group's performance. Calculations and reconciliation against information in the financial statements of these performance measures are provided on the website under "Financial reports."

²⁾ Key ratios according to capital adequacy rules, referring to the consolidated situation comprises the Resurs Bank AB Group and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT

| | 31/12/2025 |
|---|----------------------|
| Retained earnings | 6,541,533,000 |
| Profit for the year | 357,320,000 |
| Total | 6,898,853,000 |
| The Board of Directors propose that these earnings be appropriated as follows (SEK): | |
| Carried forward | 6,898,853,000 |
| Total | 6,898,853,000 |

The Board believes that the proposed dividend is justifiable with respect to the requirements that the nature, scope and risks of the operations impose on the size of the Parent Company's and the Group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and financial position.

Statements and notes - Group

INCOME STATEMENT, GROUP

| SEK thousand | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | G7 | 4,393,079 | 4,674,368 |
| Interest expense | G7 | -1,234,914 | -1,743,730 |
| Net interest | | 3,158,165 | 2,930,638 |
| Fee and commission income | G8 | 539,687 | 543,350 |
| Fee and commission expense | G8 | -68,945 | -78,978 |
| Net provision | | 470,742 | 464,372 |
| Net income/expense from financial transactions | G9 | -51,500 | -46,433 |
| Other operating income | G10 | 181,332 | 216,744 |
| Total operating income | | 3,758,739 | 3,565,321 |
| General administrative expenses | G12,G13 | -1,631,716 | -1,492,459 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets | G14 | -426,827 | -84,197 |
| Other operating expenses | G15 | -111,557 | -69,564 |
| Total expenses before credit losses | | -2,170,100 | -1,646,220 |
| Profit before credit losses | | 1,588,639 | 1,919,101 |
| Credit losses, net | | -1,198,533 | -1,570,442 |
| Total credit losses | G16 | -1,198,533 | -1,570,442 |
| Operating profit | | 390,106 | 348,659 |
| Appropriations | | -208,000 | |
| Tax | G17 | -650 | -78,660 |
| Profit for the year | | 181,456 | 269,999 |
| Profit for the year attributable to Resurs Bank AB shareholders | | 181,456 | 269,999 |

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, GROUP

| SEK thousand | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|
| Profit for the year | | 181,456 | 269,999 |
| Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit/loss | | | |
| Translation differences for the year, foreign operations | G36 | -45,755 | -11,285 |
| Comprehensive income for the year | | 135,701 | 258,714 |
| Comprehensive income for the year attributable to Resurs Bank AB shareholders | | 135,701 | 258,714 |

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, GROUP

| SEK thousand | Note | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | | 2,515,319 | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | G19 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,650 |
| Lending to credit institutions | G20 | 2,505,548 | 2,802,638 |
| Lending to the public | G21 | 39,104,082 | 39,903,160 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | G22 | 1,564,567 | 1,875,265 |
| Shares and participations | G23 | 4,496 | 4,547 |
| Derivatives | G24 | 38,384 | 22,610 |
| Goodwill | G25 | 1,594,036 | 1,650,663 |
| Other intangible assets | G25 | 79,727 | 470,086 |
| Property, plant and equipment | G26 | 72,736 | 95,505 |
| Other assets | G27 | 103,731 | 292,752 |
| Current tax assets | | 178,695 | 241,234 |
| Deferred tax asset | G17 | 165,808 | 165,219 |
| Prepaid expenses and accrued income | G28 | 130,315 | 174,858 |
| Total assets | | 49,843,879 | 54,211,743 |
| Liabilities, provisions and equity | | | |
| Liabilities and provisions | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | G29 | 19,300 | 9,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | G30 | 34,325,710 | 39,852,054 |
| Other liabilities | G31 | 528,766 | 578,114 |
| Derivatives | G24 | 10,820 | 18,055 |
| Accrued expenses and deferred income | G32 | 403,048 | 498,856 |
| Current tax liabilities | | 686 | 42,120 |
| Deferred tax liability | G17 | 24,098 | 149,747 |
| Other provisions | G33 | 9,556 | 14,782 |
| Issued securities | G34 | 6,030,364 | 4,993,094 |
| Subordinated debt | G35 | 299,541 | 299,332 |
| Total liabilities and provisions | | 41,651,889 | 46,455,454 |
| Equity | | | |
| | G36 | | |
| Share capital | | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Other paid-in capital | | 2,675,000 | 2,375,000 |
| Hedge accounting reserve | | -35,600 | -35,600 |
| Translation reserve | | -16,692 | 29,063 |
| Retained earnings including profit for the year | | 5,069,282 | 4,887,826 |
| Total Equity | | 8,191,990 | 7,756,289 |
| Total liabilities, provisions and equity | | 49,843,879 | 54,211,743 |

See note G38 for information on pledged assets, contingent liabilities and commitments.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY, GROUP

| SEK thousand | Share-capital | Other paid-in capital | Hedge accounting reserve | Translation reserve | Retained earnings incl. profit for the year | Total equity |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|
| Initial equity at 1 January 2024 | 500,000 | 2,375,000 | -35,600 | 40,348 | 4,618,845 | 7,498,593 |
| Net profit for the year | | | | | 269,999 | 269,999 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | | | -11,285 | | -11,285 |
| <i>Owner transactions</i> | | | | | | |
| Share-based payments | | | | | -1,018 | -1,018 |
| Equity at 31 December 2024 | 500,000 | 2,375,000 | -35,600 | 29,063 | 4,887,826 | 7,756,289 |
| Initial equity at 1 January 2025 | 500,000 | 2,375,000 | -35,600 | 29,063 | 4,887,826 | 7,756,289 |
| Net profit for the year | | | | | 181,456 | 181,456 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | | | -45,755 | | -45,755 |
| <i>Owner transactions</i> | | | | | | |
| Unconditional shareholder's contribution | | 300,000 | | | | 300,000 |
| Equity at 31 December 2025 | 500,000 | 2,675,000 | -35,600 | -16,692 | 5,069,282 | 8,191,990 |

All equity is attributable to Parent Company shareholders.

See note G37 regarding translation reserve.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)

| SEK thousand | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------|-------------------|------------------|
| Operating activities | | | |
| Operating profit | | 390,106 | 348,659 |
| - of which, interest received | | 4,400,663 | 4,669,417 |
| - of which, interest paid | | -1,320,299 | -1,748,106 |
| Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit | | 1,472,956 | 1,595,907 |
| Tax paid | | -116,798 | -124,164 |
| Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities | | 1,746,264 | 1,820,402 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | | |
| Lending to the public | | -1,377,685 | -2,294,188 |
| Other assets | | 1,111,907 | -529,286 |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | | 10,000 | 6,200 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | | -5,470,556 | 3,709,430 |
| Acquisition of investment assets ¹⁾ | | -595,809 | -4,313,205 |
| Divestment of investment assets ¹⁾ | | 777,347 | 4,260,394 |
| Other liabilities | | -245,276 | 66,917 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | | -4,043,808 | 2,726,664 |
| Investing activities | | | |
| Acquisition of intangible and tangible fixed assets | G25,G26 | -11,743 | -117,115 |
| Divestment of intangible and tangible fixed assets | | 2,622 | 1,184 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | -9,121 | -115,931 |
| Financing activities | | | |
| Shareholder's contributions | | 300,000 | - |
| Payment relating to amortisation of leasing debts | | -18,737 | -26,063 |
| New issued securities | | 1,047,480 | 1,338,973 |
| Matured issued securities | | - | -1,982,365 |
| Matured subordinated debt | | - | -300,000 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | | 1,328,743 | -969,455 |
| Cash flow for the year | | | |
| Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year ²⁾ | | 7,565,194 | 5,948,195 |
| Exchange rate differences | | 44,913 | -24,279 |
| Cash & cash equivalents at end of the year ²⁾ | | 4,885,921 | 7,565,194 |
| Adjustment for non-cash items in operating profit | | | |
| Credit losses | G16 | 1,198,533 | 1,570,442 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed asset | G14 | 426,827 | 84,197 |
| Profit/loss tangible assets | | 2,831 | -343 |
| Impairment of shares | | - | 12,526 |
| Profit/loss on investment assets ¹⁾ | | 603 | 310 |
| Change in provisions | | -4,906 | -7,104 |
| Adjustment to interest paid/received | | -132,764 | -18,159 |
| Currency effects | | -20,022 | -33,551 |
| Share-based payments | | - | -1,018 |
| Change in fair value of shares and participating interests | | 885 | -12,526 |
| Other items that do not affect liquidity | | 969 | 1,133 |
| Sum non-cash items in operating profit | | 1,472,956 | 1,595,907 |

¹⁾ Investment assets are comprised of bonds and other interest-bearing securities, Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, shares and participating interest.

²⁾ Liquid assets are comprised of lending to credit institutions (excluding the Riksbank's deposit requirement) and cash and balances at central banks.

| SEK thousand | 1 Jan 2025 | Cashflow | Non cash items | | 31 Dec 2025 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Accrued acquisition costs | Exchange rate differences | |
| Issued securities | 4,993,094 | 1,047,481 | 760 | -10,971 | 6,030,364 |
| Subordinated debt | 299,332 | - | 209 | - | 299,541 |
| Total | 5,292,426 | 1,047,481 | -10,971 | 0 | 6,329,905 |
| SEK thousand | 1 Jan 2024 | Cashflow | Non cash items | | 31 Dec 2024 |
| | | | Accrued acquisition costs | Exchange rate differences | |
| Issued securities | 5,643,430 | -643,392 | 882 | -7,826 | 4,993,094 |
| Subordinated debt | 599,080 | -300,000 | 252 | - | 299,332 |
| Total | 6,242,510 | -943,392 | 1,134 | -7,826 | 5,292,426 |

Notes

G1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Resurs Bank AB (publ), Corporate Identity Number 516401-0208, address Björkavägen 111, Väla Norra, Helsingborg, is a public limited liability company headquartered in Helsingborg, Sweden. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resurs Holding AB, Corporate Identity Number 556898-2291.

Resurs Bank AB hereby submits the annual report and the consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2025.

The Group includes wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs Norden AB, Corporate Identity Number 556634-3280, Resurs Consumer Loans Limited, Ireland, Corporate Identity Number 3346092RH. Resurs Banks AB also has branch offices in Denmark, Norway and Finland.

The regulatory consolidation (consolidated situation) include Resurs Bank AB Group and its parent company Resurs Holding AB.

Resurs Bank AB is included in the Group where Resurs Holding AB, Corporate Identity Number 556898-2291, issues the consolidated financial statements. Resurs Holding AB is owned to 90.05 per cent by Ronneby UK Limited.

The consolidated financial statements and the annual report are presented in SEK thousand unless otherwise indicated.

Presentation and adoption of the annual report

The annual report was approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2026. The income statement and balance sheet are subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting in 2026.

G2 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Group

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the EU. Applicable sections of the Swedish Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general guidelines on Annual Reports in Credit Institutions and Securities Companies (FFFS 2008:25 and all applicable amendments), and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's recommendation RFR 1, Supplementary Accounting Rules for Groups, were also applied. Unless otherwise specified, the accounting principles described below were applied consistently to all periods presented in the Group's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

Group management has considered the development and information regarding the Group's key accounting principles and has defined its position on the choice and application of these principles. The Group's assets and liabilities are measured at historical cost. Financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, apart from certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair

value through profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

- Bonds and other interest-bearing securities, including subordinated loans
- Shares and participations
- Derivatives
- Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing

Judgements and estimates in the financial statements

Preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires Group management to make judgements, accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting principles and the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and a number of other factors that are considered reasonable in the present circumstances. The results of these estimates and assumptions are used to determine the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual outcome may differ from those estimates and assumptions. The accounting estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly. Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the period of the change if the change only affects that period. Changes are recognised in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both. Assessments made by Group management and key sources of estimation uncertainty when applying IFRS that have a significant impact on the financial statements are described in more detail in Note G40 Key estimates and assessments.

New standards, amendments and interpretations that have been applied by the Group

None of the new standards, amendments or interpretations that have come into effect for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025 have had a significant impact on the Group.

New standards, amendments and interpretations that have not yet been applied by the Group.

A number of new or amended IFRSs have been published, but have not yet taken effect, as at the preparation of this annual report on 31 December 2025. There are no plans for these new or amended IFRSs to be applied in advance.

In April 2024 the IASB published the new standard IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. On condition that IFRS 18 will be endorsed by the EU, and the effective date proposed by the IASB is not changed, the standard will be applied from fiscal year 2027.

IFRS 18 sets out the requirements for the presentation and disclosure of financial performance in financial statements, focusing on income statement and the performance of management-defined performance measures. The standard it is not expected to have any significant impact on Resurs, since IFRS 18 is focusing on the presentation and performance in the financial reports. Resurs will begin working with analysing the effects of the new standard.

Other new or amended IFRSs approved by IASB as at 31 December 2025 are not expected to have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Parent Company exercises control.

The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns through its power over the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A subsidiary is consolidated from the acquisition date, which is the date when the Parent Company obtains control. A subsidiary is deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

The Group is comprised of the subsidiaries Resurs Norden AB and Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd. The subsidiaries were consolidated using the acquisition method and, accordingly, the carrying amount of subsidiary shares is eliminated against the subsidiaries' equity at the time of acquisition.

Purchase consideration for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of transferred assets, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquired company, and the shares issued by the Group. Purchase consideration also includes the fair value of all assets and liabilities that are a result of a contingent consideration agreement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their acquisition date fair values. For each acquisition, i.e. on a transaction-by-transaction basis, the Group decides whether to measure the non-controlling interest (NCI) in the acquired

company at fair value or at the NCI's proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the acquired company. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Goodwill is initially measured as the difference between the total purchase consideration plus any fair value of non-controlling interests, and the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the purchase consideration is lower than the fair value of the acquired company's net assets, the difference is recognised directly through profit or loss.

Intra-Group transactions, balance-sheet items and income and costs for intra-Group transactions are eliminated. Gains and losses resulting from intra-Group transactions and which are recognised as assets are eliminated in their entirety.

The accounting principles for subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistent application of the Group's principles.

Foreign currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swedish kronor (SEK), the Group's presentation currency. The functional currency is considered to be the currency used in the economic environment in which the operations are primarily conducted. The functional currency is considered to be the currency mainly used in the cash flows of an operation. The Group determines the functional currency based on the primary economic environment of the individual operations. The income statement is translated at the average exchange rate of the transactions for each currency during the period. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency and non-monetary assets in foreign currency that are measured at fair

value are remeasured at the closing rate on the closing date. All gains and losses resulting from currency translation of monetary items, including the currency components in forward contracts, that are measured at fair value are recognised through profit or loss as exchange-rate changes under the item "Net income/expense from financial transactions."

Goodwill in foreign currency attributable to acquisitions of foreign operations are treated as assets of the foreign operation and are translated at the closing rate. Exchange-rate gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries and branches with a functional currency other than SEK are translated into the presentation currency at the exchange rate on the closing date. The income statement is translated at the average exchange rate of the transactions for each currency during the period.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the Group's internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the function responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense attributable to financial assets and liabilities are recognised using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that equates the present value of all estimated future receipts or payments during the anticipated fixed interest terms with the carrying amount of the receivable or liability. Interest income and interest expense include any transaction costs and other differences from the original value of the asset or liability. Interest income and interest expense presented in profit or loss comprise:

- Interest on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, including interest on doubtful receivables.
- Interest on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Leases

Lessee

The Group's leases mainly premises and vehicles. Leases are normally signed for fixed periods of about five years for premises and three years for vehicles, but there are the options of extensions and advance termination, which are described below. The terms are negotiated separately for each lease and contain a large number of contractual terms.

The leasing agreements are reported in accordance with IFRS 16 as right-of-use together with a corresponding liability to the lessor on the day that the leased assets become available for use by the Group. The right-of-use and lease liability are recognised on the lines Property, plant & equipment and Other liabilities. Each lease payment is distributed between depreciation of liability and interest expense. The interest expense is distributed over the lease term so that each reporting period is charged with an amount equivalent to a fixed interest rate for the liability recognised for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated straight-line over the identified right-of-use period.

In the cash flow statement payments for the principal portion of the lease liability and payments for the interest portion are presented within operating activities.

Assets and liabilities arising on leases are initially recognised at present value.

Lease liabilities include the present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less incentives
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rates on the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the lessee is reasonably certain to utilise and
- penalty for terminating the lease, if the length of the term reflects the assumption that the lessee will utilise this option.

Lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit if the rate can be determined, otherwise at the incremental borrowing rate.

The right-of-use assets are measured at cost and include the following:

- the amount at which the lease liability was originally measured
 - lease payments paid on or before the commencement date, after any rewards received when the lease was signed.
 - initial direct costs
 - costs for restoring the asset to the condition prescribed in the terms of the lease
- The Group has decided to apply the following exemptions in IFRS 16:
- Payments for short-term leases and leases of a low value are expensed straight-line in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases of 12 months or less. Low value leases include IT and office equipment.

Options to extend or terminate a lease are included in a number of the Group's leases for premises. The terms are used to maximise flexibility in managing leases. These options of providing the opportunity to terminate a lease in advance can only be utilised by the Resurs Bank Group and not the lessors. When such an option is utilised, a fee corresponding to six months' rent is often charged. The assessment of the use of options to extend or terminate a lease is reviewed if a significant event or change in circumstances arises that impacts this assessment and the change is within the lessee's control.

Lessor

All lease contracts in which the Group is the lessor are classified as finance leases and are recognised in the Group's balance sheet under Lending to the public at an amount corresponding to the net investment in the lease. The lease payment, excluding cost of service, is recognised as repayment of the receivable and as unearned financial income. The income is distributed to obtain an even return on the net investment recognised for each period.

Revenue recognition

The standard for Revenue from agreements with customers, IFRS 15, is applied for various types of services which are mainly reported in the income statement as commission income. IFRS 15 also applies to certain services that are found in the item Other income.

Fee & commission income and expense

Fee & commission income and expense that are an integral part of the effective interest

rate are not recognised under fee & commission income, but under interest income. This is comprised of opening fees for loans and fees for the provision of credit or other types of loan commitments for which it is likely that the credit facility will be utilised.

Commission and fees received on financial services are recognised in the period during which the service is expected to be provided when the credit product does not have different partial payment options. Opening fees for other credit products (comprising products with which the customer has the option of switching between different repayment plans) are recognised immediately, since the credit maturity is shorter and there is greater uncertainty about credit maturity.

Fee & commission expenses are the costs of services received, to the extent they are not considered to be interest and are comprised of loan commission. Transaction costs, which are taken into account when calculating the effective interest rate, reduce interest income.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Net income/expense from financial transactions

The item net income/expense from financial transactions includes realised and unrealised changes in value arising from financial transactions.

Net income/expense consists of:

- capital gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- unrealised changes in value from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- realised and unrealised changes in the value of derivative instruments that are economic hedging instruments but do not qualify for hedge accounting
- exchange-rate differences
- Ineffective part of the hedge accounting in the fair value hedge.

Other operating income

The item primarily comprises monitoring fees and withdrawal fees and originate from Lending to the public.

General administrative expenses

General administrative expenses include personnel expenses, postage, communication and notification costs, IT costs, consulting fees, premises costs and certain other costs related to the business. The item also includes the cost of loyalty programmes, calculated on points earned by customers and valued on the basis of historical costs.

Employee benefits

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses, such as salaries, payroll overhead and variable remuneration, are recognised through profit or loss during the period in which the employee rendered service to the Group. A provision for variable remuneration is recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of the services in question having been rendered by the employees, and when the amount can be measured reliably.

Pensions

The Group primarily has defined contribution pension plans, which are recognised through profit or loss in the period during which the

employee rendered service to the Group. Defined contribution plans are plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate legal entity.

The Group has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the legal entity does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior period.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are only recognised if the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to terminate employment before the normal retirement date and has a detailed formal plan for termination.

Recognition of assets and liabilities

Assets are defined as resources controlled by the company as a result of past events and which are likely to generate future economic benefits. These are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and when the value/cost of the resource can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are current obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources from the Group. A liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when it is probable that an outflow of resources from the

Group will result from the settlement of a present obligation and the amount at which the settlement will take place can be measured reliably.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognised under assets in the balance sheet include treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, loan receivables, bonds and other interest-bearing securities, subordinated loans, other assets, and derivatives. The heading "Liabilities, provisions and equity" includes loans, issued securities, subordinated debt, derivatives and trade payables.

Financial instruments - Recognition and derecognition from the balance sheet

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party under the instrument's contractual terms. Financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to the cash flows deriving from the asset cease or when all significant risks and benefits associated with the assets are transferred to another party.

The same applies to part of a financial asset. A financial liability is derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual obligation is discharged or extinguished in some other way. The same applies to part of a financial liability. A financial asset and a financial liability may be offset and the net amount recognised in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the intention is either to settle on a net basis, or to simultaneously realise the asset and settle the liability. Acquisitions and divestments of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Group commits itself to acquire or divest the asset. Loan receivables are recognised in the balance sheet when the loan amount is paid to the borrower.

Financial instruments - Classification and measurement

A financial instrument is classified on the acquisition date based on the measurement rules in IFRS 9. Classification determines how the financial instruments are measured subsequent to initial recognition. Classification of financial instruments is determined based on the bank's business model and the contractual cash flows of the instrument.

Financial instruments — Assets measured at amortised cost

Loan receivables, purchased invoice receivables and accounts receivable are financial assets that are held under a business model with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows, and that the assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These receivables are represented by the balance sheet items "Cash and balances at central banks," "Lending to credit institutions," "Lending to the public," "Other assets" and "Accrued income." These assets are measured at amortised cost including transaction costs. Amortised cost is calculated based on the effective interest rate used at initial recognition.

Loan receivables and accounts receivable are recognised at the amounts expected to be received, meaning according to the model calculations in IFRS 9.

Financial instruments — Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they meet the conditions for one of the other categories. These assets and liabilities are measured at fair value excluding transaction costs. All changes in the value of these items are recognised directly in profit and loss under "Net income/expense from financial transactions."

In the balance sheet, these are represented by the items: Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing mm, Bonds and other interest-bearing securities, Subordinated loan, Shares and participating interests and Derivatives.

Financial instruments - Liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities (excluding derivatives) are measured at amortised cost, and accrued interest expense is accrued continuously using the effective interest method. In the balance sheet, these are represented by the items: Liabilities to credit institutions, Deposits and borrowing from the public, Issued securities, Subordinated debt, Other liabilities and Accrued expenses.

Financial instruments - Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Derivatives with negative values are included in the category of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. In the balance sheet, the item is represented by derivatives. Both realised and unrealised changes in value are recognised in the income statement item "Net income/expense from financial transactions."

Net investments in foreign operations

For foreign operations carried out in the form of a branch, the Group's treasury function manages the net investment in each currency and reduces currency risk through other positions in the same currency and through currency derivatives.

Translation differences are recognised through profit or loss. Accumulated gains and losses in equity are recognised through profit or loss when the foreign operations are fully or partly divested.

Methods of determining fair value

Financial instruments listed on an active market

The fair value of financial instruments listed on an active market is determined on the basis of the asset's listed bid price on the closing date without additions for transaction costs (for example, brokerage) at the time of acquisition. A financial instrument is deemed to be listed on an active market if listed prices are readily available from a stock exchange, dealer, broker, trade association, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on commercial terms. Any future transaction costs on disposal are not taken into consideration. The fair value of financial liabilities is based on the quoted selling price.

Instruments that are listed on an active market are recognised under Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, Bonds and other interest-bearing securities, and Shares and participations.

Financial instruments not listed on an active market

If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the fair value is determined by applying various measurement techniques that are based on market data as far as possible. The fair value of currency forwards is calculated by discounting the difference between the contracted forward rate and the forward rate that can be utilised on the closing date for the remaining contract period. Discounting is at a risk-free interest rate based on government bonds. The fair value of interest swaps is based on discounting anticipated future cash flows in accordance with contractual terms and maturities using the market rate. The fair value of non-derivative financial instruments is based on future cash flows and current market rates on the closing date. The discount rate used reflects market-based interest rates for similar instruments on the closing date. Information about fair value recognised in the statement of financial position based on a measurement technique is provided in Note G40 Financial instruments. The Group measures derivatives at fair value solely based on input data that is directly or indirectly observable on the market. Instruments that are not listed on an active market are recognised under Lending to credit institutions, Deposits and lending from the public, Derivatives and Other assets and liabilities.

Credit losses and impairment of financial assets

Credit losses comprise confirmed credit losses during the year less amounts received for previous years' confirmed credit losses and changes in the provision for expected credit losses. Loans are recognised net of confirmed credit losses and the provision for expected credit losses (ECL).

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group assesses expected credit losses together with future-oriented factors for all financial instruments, within the category of amortised cost. Expected balance from loan commitments are also considered. The Group reports the possible losses on each reporting occasion.

The assessment of ECL should reflect: An objective and a probability-weighted amount determined through the evaluation of a number of potential outcomes; with consideration given to money's time value and to all reasonable and verifiable information available on the reporting date without unreasonable expense or exertion. The

assessment also take into account historical, current and forecasts for future economic conditions.

The calculation of credit losses is based on expected credit losses under IFRS 9 and will be calculated by multiplying the PD with the Exposure at Default (EAD) multiplied by the Loss Given Default (LGD). This means that the calculation of expected credit losses is based on the bank's total lending volumes, including credits without any increased credit risk.

The impairment model includes a three-stage model based on changes in the credit quality of financial assets. Under this three-stage model, assets are divided into three different stages depending on how credit risk has changed since the asset was initially recognised in the balance sheet. Stage 1 encompasses assets for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk, stage 2 encompasses assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk, while stage 3 encompasses defaulted assets, that is assets which have been transferred to debt collection or are past due 90 days or more. The provision of expected credit losses for assets is governed by the category to which the assets belong. Provisions are made under stage 1 for expected credit losses within 12 months, while provisions for stage 2 and 3 are made for expected credit losses under the full lifetime of the assets.

A central factor impacting the amount of expected credit losses is the rule governing the transfer of an asset between stage 1 and 2. The Group makes use of change in the Probability of Default (PD) in relation to PD on the granting date to determine the significant increase in risk, with the change assessed by a combination of absolute and relative changes in PD. Furthermore, all credits for which payments are more than 30 days late are attributed to stage 2, regardless of whether or not there is a significant increase in risk. To determine whether there is a significant increase in risk, and thus a transfer to stage 2, the bank starts by assessing the change in the expected life PD of the credit. In order for there to be a significant increase in risk, a change in start PD must amount to the total of a given threshold and a percentage change in the start PD. Alongside the significant PD changes described above, the bank uses a "back stop," meaning that a credit that is between 30 and 90 days past due is attributable to stage 2 even if there is no significant increase in PD. Reversals are made from stage 2 to stage 1 when a receivable that was previously under stage 2 is no longer subject to a significant increase in risk or is no longer past due for payment by more than 30 days. Reversals can only be made from stage 3 for receivables that are between 90 and 120 days past due for payment, and are then reversed to stage 1 or stage 2 when payments are made during a 12-month period.

The calculation of the lifetime for credit cards and other revolving credits is based on predictive models about the future limit use and statistical repayment plans. The models are based on internal historical data where different models are used for homogeneous groups of credits with similar explanatory variables.

In addition to the IFRS 9 reserves described in the preceding paragraph, the Group also makes additions for "management overlays," based on forward-looking macroeconomic profits under IFRS 9. The Group has decided to base the forward-looking calculations on a macroeconomic variable (unemployment

level) that from a historical perspective has proven to correlate well with changes in the Group's credit losses. Input used for the forward-looking calculations are forecasts of future unemployment per geographic market in which the Group operates, which are obtained from Bloomberg. The Group also applies a weighted scenario of these forecasts, based on the Group's assessment of the probability of each scenario occurring in which the weight on 31 December 2024 used the median value of 60 per cent, and 10 per cent for a more negative trend (higher unemployment) and 30 per cent for a more positive trend (lower unemployment). The ECL effect of this calculation is distributed proportionally over the instruments in each geographic market.

The lending to credit institutions are deemed to have very low credit risk and are not considered to have been exposed to increased credit risk, which is why lending to credit institutions has not been impaired.

For provisions for credit losses pertaining to leasing in factoring, an individual assessment is made as to whether a provision is to be established or impairment (leased equipment) is to be recognised. Testing for these contractual groups is performed only at individual level since no group is deemed to meet the requirements for being treated as a homogeneous group. A provision or impairment is reversed when there is verifying information that the impairment requirement no longer exists. Confirmed credit losses include losses for which the amounts are determined through bankruptcy, settlements, a statement from the enforcement authority or exemption from payment granted in some other way.

Loan commitments and unutilised credit

The Group has no outstanding loan commitments. All unutilised credit facilities granted are terminable with immediate effect to the extent allowed under the Swedish Consumer Credit Act. Unutilised credit is recognised as a commitment

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and other business combinations and is the amount by which the purchase consideration exceeds the participation in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired company or business plus the fair value of the non-controlling influence in the acquired company. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies from the acquisition. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill has been allocated represents the lowest level in the Group at which the goodwill in question is monitored for internal control purposes. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate possible impairment. The carrying amount of goodwill is compared with its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less selling expenses. Any impairment is recognised as an expense immediately and is not reversed.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets have finite useful lives and are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation. They are amortised on a straight-line basis to distribute the cost over their 4-5 year estimated useful life. In connection to the merger of yA Bank additional other intangible

assets referring to customer relations were added. The amortisation period for these is 10-15 year.

Other intangible assets include in-house development of IT software. Maintenance costs for IT software are expensed as incurred. Development costs directly attributable to the development of software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it can be utilised,
- It is the company's intention to complete and utilise the software,
- There are opportunities to utilise the software,
- The way in which the software will generate probable future economic benefits can be demonstrated,
- Adequate technical, economic and other resources are available to complete the development and to utilise the intangible asset, and
- The expenditure associated with the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Completed development projects are recognised at the costs incurred, less accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Property, plant & equipment

Items of property, plant & equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Subsequent expenditure is added to the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset (whichever is more suitable) only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised from the statement of financial position. All other types of repair and maintenance are recognised as an expense through profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Depreciation of property, plant & equipment for the Group's own use is applied on a straight-line basis in order to allocate cost or revalued amount down to residual value over the estimated useful life. Assets are depreciated over their estimated useful life of 3-5 years from the date of acquisition.

Residual values and useful lives of property, plant & equipment are reviewed on each closing date and adjusted if necessary. The carrying amount of an asset is also immediately impaired to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount refers to either the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The recoverable amount is calculated as soon as there is an indication that the carrying amount is too high.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is derecognised from the statement of financial income on disposal, divestment or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal/divestment. Gains or losses arising from the disposal/divestment of property, plant and equipment comprise the difference between the sales price and the asset's carrying amount less direct selling expenses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill or intangible assets not ready for use, are not amortised but are tested annually

for impairment. Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is taken for the amount whereby the carrying amount of the asset exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less selling expenses and its value in use. In impairment testing, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separate identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). For assets other than goodwill that were previously impaired, a test for reversal is performed every closing date.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) due to a past event and it is probable that an outflow of financial resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are calculated by discounting anticipated future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, if applicable, the risks specific to the liability.

Tax

Income tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Income taxes are recognised through profit or loss except in cases where the underlying transaction is recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

The Group's foreign branch offices in Norway, Denmark and Finland are taxed on their income in their own countries. In Sweden, the Group is liable to pay tax on all its income, including earnings from its foreign branch offices. To the extent that the company pays tax in Sweden on its foreign income, a deduction is normally allowed for the foreign tax paid, in order to avoid double taxation.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable for the current year, calculated using tax rates applicable on the closing date, and includes any adjustments relating to prior periods.

Deferred tax is based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards are only recognized to the extent it is probable they will be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current liabilities and when deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, on either the same or different taxable entities, where there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is recognised when a possible obligation may arise based on past events and the existence of the liability will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, or when there is an obligation that is not recognised as a liability or provision because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement for the Group and the Parent Company are prepared in accordance with the indirect method. Recognised cash flows only include transactions involving cash inflows and outflows. Cash transactions are classified under operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. Cash and balances at central banks including Lending to credit institutions.

Repossessed assets

Assets repossessed to safeguard claims are recognised in the statement of financial position together with similar assets already held by the Group. All assets taken over to safeguard claims are initially measured at fair value, and any difference between the loan's carrying amount and the fair value of the repossessed asset is recognised under Credit losses, net. Fair value at the reporting date is the asset's cost or amortised cost, whichever is applicable.

In subsequent periods, assets taken over to safeguard claims are measured in accordance with the measurement principles for the asset class. Income and expenses related to repossessed assets are allocated in the same way as other income and expenses in profit or loss.

As of 31 December 2025, the value of property repossessed to safeguard claims amounted to SEK 0 (0).

Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

The Bank holds shares and some bonds in Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The sole purpose of SPVs is to manage credit-impaired receivables that the bank has transferred to the SPVs. The Bank as well as an external party are investors in these companies. The cash flow to SPV investors is limited to the performance of the receivables. Consequently, the bank is exposed to some variable returns in SPVs. However, the main part of the variability has been transferred to the other party. This party has full rights regarding management and sale of portfolios. The Group's assessment is that control does not exist since the bank can not influence the management of the receivables and can not unanimously request the disposal of the receivables. Accordingly, the SPVs are not consolidated in Resurs.

G3 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank faces various risks common to companies of similar size, product range, and geographical markets within the industry. The Bank adopts a cautious approach to risk, prioritizing their identification and prevention. Risk management is an integral part of the Bank's daily operations and intended to ensure that the risks do not exceed the risk tolerances set by the Board of Directors.

The Bank's ability to manage risks and effectively maintain capital is crucial to its profitability. The Bank encounters various risks in its business activities, with the most significant being credit risk, liquidity and financial risks and operational risk. Additionally, other types of risk, such as business/strategic, market risk, sustainability risk and reputational risk, can manifest in different ways for the Bank.

The risk management framework aligns the Bank's strategic objectives with risk management. This framework encompasses the Bank's functions, strategies, processes, procedures, policies, risk appetite, risk indicators, risk limits, risk mandates, and control and reporting procedures essential for identifying, measuring, monitoring, managing and reporting risks.

In order to balance The Bank's risk exposure and to limit and control risks, The Bank companies have produced policies. External regulatory frameworks and policies comprise the basis for The Bank's control environment and management of risks that arise in the operations. The policies also outline the delegation of authorities within specific areas of risk. The board of each Group company stipulates the risk management policies.

instructions comprising the level under policies are determined by the CEO or the person responsible for the specific risk area that the instructions regulate in the specific Group company. These instructions contain more detailed information about risk management in a specific risk area.

Risk appetite, risk indicators and risk limits are regularly monitored and reported to the Board. The Board of each Group company has established a risk appetite for specific risks based on qualitative and quantitative valuations. Risk appetite indicates the level of risk that The Bank can accept in order to achieve its strategic objectives.

The Bank has a standardised process for risk identification, risk assessment and risk reporting and has implemented these processes throughout the operations. The Bank companies work actively on creating a high level of risk awareness and efficient risk management. Risk management is based on the view of three lines of defence where the combination of these lines will ensure efficient risk management in the day-to-day operations.

The first line of defence is at the operational level.

Operational personnel have the best opportunity to identify, monitor and control specific risks arising in the day-to-day operations.

The second line of defence comprises the control function in each Group company, Compliance and Risk, which independently and autonomously controls The Bank's operations and reports regularly, both in writing and verbally, to the respective CEO, board and certain board committees.

The third line of defence is an independent internal audit function. This function regularly examines The Bank's operations, including activities in the first and second lines of defence, to evaluate that these lines of defence are adequately managed from a risk perspective.

The internal audit function reports regularly to the Board, both in writing and verbally.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of a counterparty or debtor failing to fulfil its contractual obligations and the risk that pledged collateral does not cover claims.

The Bank's credit exposure primarily comprises credit risks that arise in connection with credit lending and entail the risk of incurring a loss due to borrowers' failure to meet their payment obligations for various reasons. Credit risk exposure also includes risks related to the concentration of the credit portfolio. Concentration risks are measured based on the level of exposure to individual counterparties/customers, industries and regions.

Credit risks in the credit portfolio

The Bank is exposed to credit risks in the credit portfolio. Credit risks in the credit portfolio include the risk of borrowers failing to meet their payment obligations. Responsible credit lending is a prerequisite for well-functioning banking operations.

The Bank's credit lending is characterised by ambitious objectives and goals in terms of ethics, quality and control. Credit risks are to identify and assess borrowers' payment capacity before credits are granted. An internally developed risk classification tool is in place to assist with credit lending.

The borrower's anticipated repayment capacity is the crucial credit assessment component in every credit lending decision. The Bank follows a policy, adopted by the Board, that specifies the framework for the operations' credit strategy, credit risk management, credit risk reporting and credit rules to be applied in credit assessment. It is in The Bank's interest that The Bank's credit lending does not entail that the borrower takes unnecessary risk.

Borrowers' short and long-term repayment capacity is determined based on their financial situation and resilience.

The Bank endeavours to ensure a highly diversified credit portfolio with pricing based on risk exposure through a broad base of customers with relatively low exposure amounts per customer.

To maintain a highly diversified credit portfolio with a balanced risk profile and to strike a favourable balance between risk and return, The Bank works actively on understanding borrowers' prerequisites and macroeconomic changes that could potentially impact the risk profile.

The Bank continuously monitors borrowers' repayment capacity. Risks are proactively managed by performing continuous analyses of the credit portfolio to ascertain whether it will be impacted by future macroeconomic changes. These analyses are used, for example, as supporting material for governance and management of The Bank's banking operations.

Credit risks in investments

Credit risks in investments arise in the banking operations' liquidity portfolio that partly comprises a liquidity reserve that is to serve as a separate reserve for high quality liquid assets, and partly other liquidity that is not related to the liquidity reserve. The liquidity portfolio comprises bank balances and investments in interest-bearing securities. To reduce credit risks in investments, The Bank follows the established policies of each Group company which regulate, among other things, the type of investment and the limits applicable to each individual counterparty.

COUNTERPARTY RISKS

Credit risk exposure in financial instruments is named counterparty risk and refers to the risk that the counterparty will be unable to fulfil its contractual obligations or will choose not to fulfil its obligations in the future pursuant to the same or similar conditions. Since a large share of the banking operations' liabilities are in SEK and significant assets are denominated in NOK, EUR and DKK, counterparty risks arise when The Bank hedges its currency exposures.

The Bank manage counterparty risk by signing agreements on derivative instruments with several different financial counterparties. Trading in derivative instruments in the banking operations is governed by ISDAs and the collateral by CSA agreements.

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE, GROSS AND NET

| | 31/12/2025 | | | | 31/12/2024 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | Credit risk exposure, gross | Provision | Value of collateral | Credit risk exposure, net | Credit risk exposure, gross | Provision | Value of collateral | Credit risk exposure, net |
| Cash and balances at central banks | | | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 2,429,251 | - | - | 2,429,251 | 4,590,764 | - | - | 4,590,764 |
| AA+/Aa1 | 86,068 | - | - | 86,068 | 171,792 | - | - | 171,792 |
| Total cash and balances at central banks | 2,515,319 | 0 | 0 | 2,515,319 | 4,762,556 | 0 | 0 | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | | | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 710,324 | - | - | 710,324 | 463,146 | - | - | 463,146 |
| AA+/Aa1 | 1,076,111 | - | - | 1,076,111 | 1,287,504 | - | - | 1,287,504 |
| Total treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 1,786,435 | 0 | 0 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,650 | 0 | 0 | 1,750,650 |
| Lending to credit institutions | | | | | | | | |
| - AAA/Aaa | 134,946 | - | - | 134,946 | - | - | - | - |
| AA-/Aa3 | 1,597,104 | - | - | 1,597,104 | 1,656,813 | - | - | 1,656,813 |
| A+/A1 | 773,498 | - | - | 773,498 | 1,112,292 | - | - | 1,112,292 |
| A/A2 | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0 |
| Unrated ¹⁾ | - | - | - | 0 | 33,533 | - | - | 33,533 |
| Total lending to credit institutions | 2,505,548 | 0 | 0 | 2,505,548 | 2,802,638 | 0 | 0 | 2,802,638 |
| Lending to the public | | | | | | | | |
| Lending to the public - retail | 42,458,171 | -4,569,327 | - | 37,888,844 | 42,988,519 | -3,893,808 | - | 39,094,711 |
| Lending to the public - corporates | 1,264,713 | -49,475 | - | 1,215,238 | 836,770 | -28,321 | - | 808,449 |
| Total lending to the public | 43,722,884 | -4,618,802 | 0 | 39,104,082 | 43,825,289 | -3,922,129 | 0 | 39,903,160 |
| Bonds | | | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 914,883 | - | - | 914,883 | 1,052,172 | - | - | 1,052,172 |
| Unrated | 649,684 | - | - | 649,684 | 823,093 | - | - | 823,093 |
| Total Bonds | 1,564,567 | 0 | 0 | 1,564,567 | 1,875,265 | 0 | 0 | 1,875,265 |
| Derivatives | | | | | | | | |
| AA-/Aa3 | 27,475 | - | - | 27,475 | 10,630 | - | - | 10,630 |
| A+/A1 | 10,909 | - | - | 10,909 | 11,980 | - | - | 11,980 |
| Total derivatives | 38,384 | 0 | 0 | 38,384 | 22,610 | 0 | 0 | 22,610 |
| Total credit risk exposure in the balance sheet | 52,133,137 | -4,618,802 | 0 | 47,514,335 | 55,039,008 | -3,922,129 | 0 | 51,116,879 |
| Commitments | | | | | | | | |
| Unutilised credit facilities granted ²⁾ | 21,394,634 | - | - | 21,394,634 | 21,080,448 | - | - | 21,080,448 |
| Total credit risk exposure | 73,527,771 | -4,618,802 | 0 | 68,908,969 | 76,119,456 | -3,922,129 | 0 | 72,197,327 |

¹⁾ The item 'lending to credit institutions - unrated' is comprised of lending to other banks. Resurs Bank have a deposit co-operative with Avanza Bank, a bank listed on Nasdaq Stockholm; the SEK 0 million (34) of liquidity is to manage daily flows arising from the deposit co-operative.

²⁾ All granted but unutilised credit facilities are terminable to the extent permitted under the Swedish Consumer Credit Act.

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC BY CREDIT RATING

| 31/12/2025 | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Carrying amount gross | Provision | Carrying amount gross | Provision | Carrying amount gross | Provision | |
| Very low risk | 10,402,167 | -48,129 | 2,980 | -135 | - | - | 10,356,883 |
| Low risk | 13,554,397 | -102,079 | 22,525 | -126 | - | - | 13,474,717 |
| Medium low risk | 6,301,374 | -104,450 | 68,169 | -908 | - | - | 6,264,185 |
| Medium risk | 3,071,575 | -97,986 | 175,766 | -6,592 | - | - | 3,142,763 |
| Higher risk | 631,413 | -23,988 | 2,306,366 | -423,262 | 7,186,152 | -3,811,147 | 5,865,534 |
| Total | 33,960,926 | -376,632 | 2,575,806 | -431,023 | 7,186,152 | -3,811,147 | 39,104,082 |

| 31/12/2024 | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Carrying amount gross | Provision | Carrying amount gross | Provision | Carrying amount gross | Provision | |
| Very low risk | 9,541,620 | -20,306 | 2,768 | -173 | - | - | 9,523,909 |
| Low risk | 13,460,830 | -84,650 | 24,041 | -169 | - | - | 13,400,052 |
| Medium low risk | 6,903,762 | -97,234 | 116,575 | -2,392 | - | - | 6,920,711 |
| Medium risk | 2,852,733 | -78,894 | 935,877 | -52,505 | - | - | 3,657,211 |
| Higher risk | 596,373 | -22,828 | 3,254,779 | -536,699 | 6,135,931 | -3,026,279 | 6,401,277 |
| Total | 33,355,318 | -303,912 | 4,334,040 | -591,938 | 6,135,931 | -3,026,279 | 39,903,160 |

Assessments of the credit quality of consumer loans that are non-performing are based on the IFRS 9 structure and the three stages in which a credit is categorised. The Group assesses the credit quality of lease receivables and lending to the public, corporate customers, on the basis of the individual borrower's ability to pay.

To safeguard the Group's credit quality, the Group continuously monitors and reports on corporate credit lending commitments in accordance with specific instructions.

In collaboration with established credit rating agencies, the Group regularly tracks the situation of individual

credit commitments in order to monitor customers' repayment capacity.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Operational risks refer to the risk of loss due to incorrect or non-appropriate internal processes and procedures, human errors, incorrect systems or external events, including legal and Information and Communication and Technology (ICT) risks.

The Bank manages operational risks, for example, by applying a risk management framework that includes measures for risk identification, assessment, training, control and reporting operational risks.

Focus is on managing significant risks by analysing and documenting processes and procedures and by applying risk-mitigating measures. The Bank's processes have been mapped with controls to ensure that identified risks are managed and monitored effectively.

The Bank has a procedure for approving new or significant changes in existing products/services, markets, processes or other major changes in the business. The purpose of the process is for the bank to efficiently and effectively manage the risks that may arise in connection with, for example, new or significantly changed products/services.

MARKET RISKS

In the financial operations primarily comprises interest rate risk, currency risk and share price risk. The Board of Directors has adopted policies governing the management of these risks, including the establishment of limits designed to ensure that risk exposure remains within acceptable levels. No positions are held in the trading book.

Foreign exchange risk arises from mismatches between assets and liabilities denominated in different currencies. Interest rate risk arises from differences in interest rate repricing terms and maturities between interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

FIXED INTEREST

Interest rate risk is primarily defined as the risk of increased interest expenses, i.e. the risk that net interest income will decline as a result of adverse movements in market interest rates. Interest rate risk normally arises as a result of having different maturities or fixed interest terms for their assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk increases if the terms for assets deviate from the terms for liabilities. Interest rate risk mainly affects in the form of gradual changes in net interest income, which can thus affect operating income and both short and long-term capital ratios.

Interest rate risk refers to the sensitivity to changes in interest rates and the structure of the interest rate curve. Most of the interest rate risks are structural and arise in deposit and lending where fixed interest terms for assets and liabilities do not always coincide. Resurs Bank seeks to achieve a sound matching between fixed and variable interest rates in its statement of financial position, and can relatively quickly mitigate interest rate rises by changing the terms of new loans.

Overall interest rate risk is deemed to be limited. This given the relatively high credit turnover rate and the fact that interest rates can be adjusted within two months according to credit agreements and applicable consumer credit legislation in several markets. Most lending and deposits take place at variable interest rates. Interest swap agreements may also be signed to limit interest rate risk. The Treasury Department continually measures, monitors and manages interest rate risk on interest-bearing assets and liabilities using a variety of models and the Board of Directors has established limits for maximum acceptable level of interest rate risk.

In a calculation of a one (1) percentage-point change in the market rate, net interest income for the next 12 months would increase/decrease by SEK 47 million (57), based on interest-bearing assets and liabilities on the closing date.

A one (1) percentage-point parallel shift in the yield curve and by applying the discounted future cash flow, interest rate risk on equity on the closing date was SEK 81 million (55).

The financing via deposits at variable interest rates has a contractual and theoretical very short fixed interest term of only one day. The customer behavior, unlike the contractual, has historically been significantly longer than one day.

In legal terms, the interest rate risk associated with lending is limited since the majority of the interest rate terms are variable. In reality, however, it is not as easy for market reasons to fully compensate a change in interest rates, and this may have an impact on net interest income. Higher interest expenses can be countered promptly by amending the terms for new lending. In view of the relatively high credit turnover rate, overall interest rate risk is deemed limited. Most borrowers in the Payment Solutions segment are also able to switch between various partial payment options during the credit period.

FIXED-INTEREST PERIODS FOR ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

| 31/12/2025 | Less than 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | More than 1 year | Interest- free | Total |
|---|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,444,198 | 71,121 | - | - | - | 2,515,319 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 236,207 | 898,072 | 270,450 | 381,706 | - | 1,786,435 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,370,602 | - | 134,946 | - | - | 2,505,548 |
| Lending to the public | 27,148,234 | 7,372,898 | 1,623,493 | 2,959,457 | - | 39,104,082 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 348,472 | 502,928 | 146,747 | 566,420 | - | 1,564,567 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | 4,496 | 4,496 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | - | - | 1,673,763 | 1,673,763 |
| Property, plant & equipment | - | - | - | - | 72,736 | 72,736 |
| Other assets | - | - | - | - | 616,933 | 616,933 |
| Total assets | 32,547,713 | 8,845,019 | 2,175,636 | 3,907,583 | 2,367,928 | 49,843,879 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | - | - | - | - | 19,300 | 19,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 28,957,281 | 695,466 | 3,507,035 | 1,165,928 | - | 34,325,710 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | - | - | 976,974 | 976,974 |
| Issued securities | 4,000,000 | 2,030,364 | - | - | - | 6,030,364 |
| Subordinated debt | - | 299,541 | - | - | - | 299,541 |
| Equity | - | - | - | - | 8,191,990 | 8,191,990 |
| Total liabilities and equity | 32,957,281 | 3,025,371 | 3,507,035 | 1,165,928 | 9,188,264 | 49,843,879 |
| <i>Difference, assets and liabilities</i> | <i>-409,568</i> | <i>5,819,648</i> | <i>-1,331,399</i> | <i>2,741,655</i> | <i>-6,820,336</i> | <i>0</i> |

| 31/12/2024 | Less than 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | More than 1 year | Interest- free | Total |
|---|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 4,762,556 | - | - | - | - | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 178,109 | 1,044,194 | 144,585 | 383,762 | - | 1,750,650 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,802,638 | - | - | - | - | 2,802,638 |
| Lending to the public | 34,991,222 | 413,524 | 1,074,400 | 3,424,014 | - | 39,903,160 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 303,540 | 479,016 | 118,693 | 974,016 | - | 1,875,265 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | 4,547 | 4,547 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | - | - | 2,120,749 | 2,120,749 |
| Property, plant & equipment | - | - | - | - | 95,505 | 95,505 |
| Other assets | - | - | - | - | 896,673 | 896,673 |
| Total assets | 43,038,065 | 1,936,734 | 1,337,678 | 4,781,792 | 3,117,474 | 54,211,743 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | 9,300 | - | - | - | - | 9,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 30,746,378 | 1,214,085 | 6,432,363 | 1,459,228 | - | 39,852,054 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | - | - | 1,301,674 | 1,301,674 |
| Issued securities | 4,993,094 | - | - | - | - | 4,993,094 |
| Subordinated debt | - | 299,332 | - | - | - | 299,332 |
| Equity | - | - | - | - | 7,756,289 | 7,756,289 |
| Total liabilities and equity | 35,748,772 | 1,513,417 | 6,432,363 | 1,459,228 | 9,057,963 | 54,211,743 |
| <i>Difference, assets and liabilities</i> | <i>7,289,293</i> | <i>423,317</i> | <i>-5,094,685</i> | <i>3,322,564</i> | <i>-5,940,489</i> | <i>0</i> |

CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk is the risk that the value of assets and liabilities, including derivatives, may vary due to exchange rate fluctuations or other relevant risk factors.

Currency risk arises when the value of assets and liabilities in foreign currency translated to SEK change because exchange rates fluctuate.

The main currencies for the operations are:

SEK, NOK, DKK and EUR. To minimise exchange-rate risk, efforts are made to match

assets and liabilities in the respective currencies as far as possible, and part of earnings in currencies other than SEK are exchanged on a regular basis.

The Treasury Department manages the currency exposures arising in the operations by using currency hedges to reduce the net value of assets and liabilities (including derivatives) in one single currency. Derivatives in the operations are regulated via ISDA and CSA agreements.

Transactions in foreign branch offices are translated to SEK using the average exchange-rate during the period in

which the income and expenses have occurred. Exchange-rate gains and losses arising on settlement of these transactions and from translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities using the closing rate are recognised through profit or loss.

CURRENCY EXPOSURE

| 31/12/2025 | DKK | EUR | NOK | Other | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Foreign currency assets, presented in SEK thousand | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | - | 86,068 | 64,008 | - | 150,076 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 43,545 | 591,487 | 128,158 | - | 763,190 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 30,872 | 1,790,938 | 208,801 | 7,075 | 2,037,686 |
| Lending to the public | 4,714,604 | 7,318,249 | 3,791,305 | - | 15,824,158 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 131,015 | 720,545 | 42,211 | - | 893,771 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | 845 | - | 845 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | 588,946 | - | 588,946 |
| Property, plant & equipment | 38 | 2,026 | 9,242 | - | 11,306 |
| Other assets | 15,252 | 193,322 | 52,370 | - | 260,944 |
| Total assets | 4,935,326 | 10,702,635 | 4,885,886 | 7,075 | 20,530,922 |
| Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand | | | | | |
| Deposits from the public | 3,736 | 16,360,019 | 577,480 | - | 16,941,235 |
| Other liabilities | 49,688 | 170,189 | 110,006 | 2,474 | 332,357 |
| Other provisions | -461 | 3,200 | 1,031 | - | 3,770 |
| Issued securities | - | - | 731,205 | - | 731,205 |
| Total liabilities | 52,963 | 16,533,408 | 1,419,722 | 2,474 | 18,008,567 |
| Net assets | 4,882,363 | -5,830,773 | 3,466,164 | 4,601 | 2,522,355 |
| Nominal amount, currency hedges | -4,881,108 | 5,826,855 | -2,881,620 | - | -1,935,873 |
| Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges | 1,255 | -3,918 | 584,544 | 4,601 | 586,482 |
| | | | | | 0 |
| Sensitivity analysis | | | | | 0 |
| Total financial assets | 4,928,188 | 10,535,768 | 4,273,131 | 106,478 | 19,843,565 |
| Total financial liabilities | -36,988 | -16,479,596 | -1,403,998 | 617 | -17,919,965 |
| Nominal amount, currency hedges | -4,881,108 | 5,826,855 | -2,881,620 | - | -1,935,873 |
| Currency exposure | 10,092 | -116,973 | -12,487 | 107,095 | -12,273 |
| Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5% | 505 | -5,849 | -624 | 5,355 | -614 |

CURRENCY EXPOSURE

| 31/12/2024 | DKK | EUR | NOK | Other | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Foreign currency assets, presented in SEK thousand | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | - | 171,792 | 65,358 | - | 237,150 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 30,709 | 577,743 | 135,835 | - | 744,287 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 90,742 | 2,001,893 | 263,160 | 5,123 | 2,360,918 |
| Lending to the public | 5,311,719 | 7,177,804 | 4,486,996 | - | 16,976,519 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 170,777 | 866,839 | 45,297 | - | 1,082,913 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | 895 | - | 895 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | 1,031,998 | - | 1,031,998 |
| Property, plant & equipment | 2,579 | 4,001 | 14,424 | - | 21,004 |
| Other assets | 6,014 | 282,572 | 59,124 | - | 347,710 |
| Total assets | 5,612,540 | 11,082,644 | 6,103,087 | 5,123 | 22,803,394 |
| Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand | | | | | |
| Deposits from the public | 2,623 | 19,316,744 | 1,424,985 | - | 20,744,352 |
| Other liabilities | 77,194 | 280,030 | 110,902 | 557 | 468,683 |
| Other provisions | -1,080 | 6,836 | 773 | - | 6,529 |
| Issued securities | - | - | 193,770 | - | 193,770 |
| Total liabilities | 78,737 | 19,603,610 | 1,730,430 | 557 | 21,413,334 |
| Net assets | 5,533,803 | -8,520,966 | 4,372,657 | 4,566 | 1,390,060 |
| Nominal amount, currency hedges | -5,481,688 | 8,521,577 | -3,374,556 | - | -334,667 |
| Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges | 52,115 | 611 | 998,101 | 4,566 | 1,055,393 |
| | | | | | 0 |
| Sensitivity analysis | | | | | 0 |
| Total financial assets | 5,602,967 | 10,844,466 | 5,041,138 | 104,345 | 21,592,916 |
| Total financial liabilities | -29,547 | -19,544,946 | -1,706,847 | 3,395 | -21,277,945 |
| Nominal amount, currency hedges | -5,481,688 | 8,521,577 | -3,374,556 | - | -334,667 |
| Currency exposure | 91,732 | -178,903 | -40,265 | 107,740 | -19,696 |
| Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5% | 4,587 | -8,945 | -2,013 | 5,387 | -985 |

FUNDING - CONSOLIDATED SITUATION

A core component of financing efforts is maintaining a well-diversified financing structure with access to several sources of financing. Access to a number of sources of financing means that it is possible to use the most appropriate source of financing at any particular time.

Resurs works continuously to maintain a diversified funding structure. FX swaps are used to manage the currency risk associated with lending in currencies other than the currencies found in the financing operations. These derivatives are covered and regulated by ISDA and CSA agreements established with numerous counterparties.

The largest type of financing is deposits from the public. This type of financing is offered to customers in several countries. Deposits, which are analysed on a regular basis, totalled SEK 34,195 million (39,772). The lending to the public/deposits from the public ratio for the consolidated situation is 114 percent (100 percent).

Deposit products are covered by the deposit guarantee scheme, the purpose of which is to strengthen the protection of deposits received from the public and contribute to the stability of the financial system. The state deposit insurance scheme in Sweden is SEK 1,050,000 per person and institution, with the option of applying to extend this amount under certain circumstances.

From January 1st 2026 it will be increased to SEK 1,150,000. All deposits offered to customers are within the Swedish deposit guarantee scheme. In Norway, the state deposit insurance totals NOK 2,000,000 per person. The majority of deposits from the public are covered guarantee.

There is a funding programme for issuing bonds, the programme amounts to SEK 10,000 million (10,000). Within the programme, Resurs has been working successfully to issue bonds on a regular basis and sees itself as an established issuer on the market. Resurs has acted both on the Swedish and Norwegian markets. At 31 December 2025 the program has six outstanding bonds at a nominal amount of SEK 2,000 million (1,100) and NOK 800 million (200). Of the six bonds, four are senior unsecured bonds and two are subordinated loan (T2) of SEK 700 million (300).

Resurs Holding has issued two Additional Tier 1 Capital instruments of nominal SEK 600 million (600). Resurs Banks has an official credit rating from the credit rating company Nordic Credit Rating (NCR). Access to Nordic Credit Ratings analyses can be found on the website www.nordiccreditrating.com.

Resurs Bank has completed a securitisation of loan receivables, a form of structured financing, referred to as Asset Backed Securities (ABS). This takes place by transferring loan receivables to Resurs Bank's wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Limited. This financing has been arranged with JP Morgan Chase Bank. Resurs Bank has, for a rolling period of 18 months (revolving period), the right to continue selling certain additional loan receivables to Resurs Consumer Loans.

On 31 December 2025, approximately SEK 4.9 billion in loan receivables had been transferred to Resurs Consumer Loans.

Resurs Bank and Resurs Consumer Loans have provided security for the assets that form part of the securitisation. At the closing date, the external financing amounted to SEK 4.0 billion (4.0) of the ABS financing. Resurs Bank has the right to amortise, decrease, the financing monthly. Since Resurs has this possibility, there are currency derivatives that are part of the monthly interest payment.

The minimum requirement for the structural liquidity measure Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is that the ratio must amount to at least 100%. The requirement states that there should be sufficient stable funding over a one-year horizon under normal and stressed conditions. For the consolidated situation the ratio on balance sheet day is 110% (108%).

LIQUIDITY – Consolidated situation

Liquidity risk includes the risk of not being able to meet liquidity commitments without significantly higher costs. The consolidated situation, must maintain a liquidity reserve and have access to unutilised liquidity in the event of irregular or unexpected liquidity flows. Managing liquidity risk is centralised and the Treasury Department is responsible for continuously monitoring, analysing, forecasting, managing and reporting liquidity risks.

The department is led by the Head of Treasury, who in turn organisationally reports to the CFO. The Group's liquidity risk is managed through policies that specify limits, responsibilities and monitoring and include a contingency plan. The purpose of the contingency plan is to prepare for various courses of action if liquidity trend unfavourably. This plan includes risk indicators that could trigger the contingency plan and action plans to strengthen liquidity.

Monthly reports that include information on the financial situation, liquidity forecast and risk measures are submitted to the Finance Committee. Policies adopted by the Board are continuously monitored, while the Finance Committee may also establish requirements that must be followed. Regular reports are also submitted to the Board. The Group's liquidity risk is controlled and audited by independent functions.

There must always be liquid assets that can be used immediately to manage daily cash flows arising in the business. There must also be preparedness for uneven cash flows or to strengthen intraday liquidity. This can be handled, for example, by quickly redistributing liquidity or pledging or selling investments in bonds. There must be preparedness for strengthening of liquidity through various actions. Resurs Bank is a participant in RIX and a monetary policy counterparty to the Swedish Riksbank.

The financing mainly consists of long-term savings (deposit) together with ABS and MTN bonds. The lending operation consists to a significant extent of short-term lending (Credit Cards and Retail Finance). Since the business operation have a positive cash flow the structural liquidity risk is limited. In the liquidity exposure table with maturity times, deposits from the public at variable interest rates are placed in the payable on demand category. However, assessment and historical outcomes show that customer behaviour – as opposed to the contractual – is significantly longer than this. The company believes that deposits from the public are a long-term and stable source of financing. Investments must be of a high credit and liquidity quality and consideration is continuously given to maintaining a sufficient amount of liquid assets.

A funding and liquidity plan is made whenever required, at least once annually. Stress tests are carried out regularly to ensure that liquidity is in place for circumstances that deviate from normal conditions. One recurring stress test evaluates significant outflows of deposits from the public. Stress scenarios combining a variety of events and circumstances are implemented on a regular basis. Examples of combined events are disruptions in the capital market and deterioration in customers' repayment behaviour.

LIQUIDITY EXPOSURE, UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS

| 31/12/2025 | Payable on demand | <3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5years | > 5 years | Noduration | Total |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,444,197 | - | - | - | - | 71,122 | 2,515,319 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | - | 90,388 | 796,631 | 981,668 | - | - | 1,868,687 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,100,514 | 174,692 | 94,200 | - | - | 136,142 | 2,505,548 |
| Lending to the public | - | 5,353,833 | 8,624,507 | 22,695,273 | 18,112,270 | 6,208,551 | 60,994,434 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | - | 183,480 | 321,622 | 1,022,559 | 167,751 | - | 1,695,412 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | - | 4,496 | 4,496 |
| Other financial assets | - | 157,177 | 1,013 | - | - | - | 158,190 |
| Total | 4,544,711 | 5,959,570 | 9,837,973 | 24,699,500 | 18,280,021 | 6,420,311 | 69,742,086 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | - | - | 19,300 | - | - | - | 19,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public ¹⁾ | 28,737,786 | 933,897 | 3,642,415 | 1,210,339 | - | - | 34,524,437 |
| Issued securities | - | 56,670 | 1,396,773 | 3,206,386 | 2,090,066 | - | 6,749,895 |
| Subordinated debt | - | 5,437 | 16,372 | 327,246 | - | - | 349,055 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | 622,138 | 44,575 | 58,201 | - | - | 724,914 |
| Total | 28,737,786 | 1,618,142 | 5,119,435 | 4,802,172 | 2,090,066 | 0 | 42,367,601 |
| Net assets | -24,193,075 | 4,341,428 | 4,718,538 | 19,897,328 | 16,189,955 | 6,420,311 | 27,374,485 |
| Derivatives, received | - | 5,163,501 | 2,626,815 | - | - | - | 7,790,316 |
| Derivatives, paid | - | -5,141,124 | -2,621,604 | - | - | - | -7,762,728 |
| <i>Difference per time interval ²⁾</i> | <i>-24,193,075</i> | <i>4,363,805</i> | <i>4,723,749</i> | <i>19,897,328</i> | <i>16,189,955</i> | <i>6,420,311</i> | <i>27,402,073</i> |

| 31/12/2024 | Payable on demand | <3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5years | > 5 years | Noduration | Total |
|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 4,690,187 | - | - | - | - | 72,369 | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | - | 261,775 | 220,055 | 1,377,872 | 693 | - | 1,860,395 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,527,255 | 262,968 | 10,800 | - | - | 1,615 | 2,802,638 |
| Lending to the public | - | 5,601,558 | 8,849,249 | 23,761,590 | 19,696,724 | 5,031,579 | 62,940,700 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | - | 168,438 | 220,495 | 1,418,311 | 376,361 | - | 2,183,605 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | - | 4,547 | 4,547 |
| Other financial assets | - | 350,785 | 1,313 | - | - | - | 352,098 |
| Total | 7,217,442 | 6,645,524 | 9,301,912 | 26,557,773 | 20,073,778 | 5,110,110 | 74,906,539 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | - | - | 9,300 | - | - | - | 9,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public ¹⁾ | 30,318,264 | 1,678,890 | 6,834,630 | 1,360,476 | - | - | 40,192,260 |
| Issued securities | - | 51,739 | 57,731 | 3,016,405 | 2,627,124 | - | 5,752,999 |
| Subordinated debt | - | 5,917 | 17,752 | 353,386 | - | - | 377,055 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | 778,826 | 36,058 | 50,459 | - | - | 865,343 |
| Total | 30,318,264 | 2,515,372 | 6,955,471 | 4,780,726 | 2,627,124 | 0 | 47,196,957 |
| Net assets | -23,100,822 | 4,130,152 | 2,346,441 | 21,777,047 | 17,446,654 | 5,110,110 | 27,709,582 |
| Derivatives, received | - | 4,418,966 | 4,441,863 | - | - | - | 8,860,829 |
| Derivatives, paid | - | -4,420,130 | -4,436,114 | - | - | - | -8,856,244 |
| <i>Difference per time interval ²⁾</i> | <i>-23,100,822</i> | <i>4,128,988</i> | <i>2,352,190</i> | <i>21,777,047</i> | <i>17,446,654</i> | <i>5,110,110</i> | <i>27,714,167</i> |

The cash flow for securities is calculated applying the coupon-rate for each security at that point of time.

¹⁾ Interest attributable to Deposits from the public with variable interest rates are not reflected in the above tables. Interest attributable to deposits from the public with fixed interest rates largely comprises interest that is capitalised and paid at maturity. The model assumes that deposits with fixed interest terms of less than 12 months are capitalised and paid at maturity. For deposits with fixed interest terms of more than 12 months, interest is capitalised and paid annually and at maturity.

²⁾ Amounts payable on demand amounted to SEK -24,193 million (-31,101). Contractual and expected terms are deemed to deviate for deposits from the public of SEK 28,738 million (30,318). The pattern, unlike the contractual terms, has historically been significantly lower than one day.

LIQUIDITY EXPOSURE, UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS

The liquidity consist of both a liquidity reserve and additional liquidity portfolio, which are monitored daily. The primary liquidity risk is considered to be a scenario in which multiple depositors simultaneously withdraw their deposited funds. An internal model is used to set minimum required liquidity reserve, calculated based on deposit volumes, the proportion covered by deposit guarantee and the maturity profile of issued securities. The Board has stipulated that the liquidity reserve may never fall below SEK 1,500 million. In addition to this reserve, there is an intraday liquidity requirement of at least 4 per cent of deposits from the public, with a minimum of SEK 1,000 million. There are also other liquidity requirements regulating and controlling the business.

The liquidity reserve, totalled SEK 2,458 million (2,632), is in accordance with Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority regulations on liquidity risk management (FFFS 2010:7) and applicable amendments for the consolidated situation. The assets included are segregated, unencumbered, and of high quality, with the majority carrying the highest credit ratings.

In addition to the liquidity reserve, the consolidated situation holds other liquid assets, primarily cash at central banks or balances with other banks. These assets are also of high credit quality and amounted to SEK 5,299 million (7,806) for the consolidated situation. Accordingly, total liquidity amounted to SEK 7,758 million (10,438), corresponding to 23 per cent (26 per cent) of deposits from the public. The Group also has unutilised credit facilities of NOK 50 million (50).

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) for the consolidated situation is reported monthly to the authorities. The LCR measures the ratio between high qualitative assets and net outflow during a 30-day stressed period. A ratio of 100 per cent means the assets managed the stress test scenario and is also the authority's limit. As of December 31 the LCR for the consolidated situation is 278 per cent (478 per cent). For the period January to December 2025, the average LCR was 336 per cent for the consolidated situation.

All valuations of interest-bearing securities were made at market values that take into account accrued interest.

LIQUIDITY RESERVE

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Liquidity reserve as per FFFS 2010:7 definition | | |
| Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org. | 385,071 | 424,361 |
| Securities issued by municipalities | 1,154,725 | 1,130,565 |
| Lending to credit institutions | - | 20,000 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 918,665 | 1,056,750 |
| Total liquidity reserve as per FFFS 2010:7 | 2,458,461 | 2,631,676 |
| Other liquidity portfolio | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,650,266 | 4,762,556 |
| Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org. | 50,839 | - |
| Securities issued by municipalities | 201,114 | 202,193 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,397,009 | 2,841,551 |
| Total other liquidity portfolio | 5,299,228 | 7,806,300 |
| Total other liquidity portfolio | 7,757,689 | 10,437,976 |
| Other liquidity-creating measures | | |
| Unutilised credit facilities | 45,740 | 48,485 |

In evaluating liquid assets for LCR reporting, the following assessment of liquid asset quality is made before each value judgement in accordance with the EU Commission's delegated regulation (EU) 575/2013. Valuations of interest-bearing securities in the above table are measured at market value and accrued interest.

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR) - LIQUID ASSETS

| 31/12/2025 | Total | SEK | EUR | DKK | NOK |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Level 1 assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | 2,444,198 | 2,365,243 | 14,947 | - | 64,008 |
| Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org. | 435,910 | - | 392,336 | 43,574 | - |
| Securities or guaranteed by municipalities | 1,309,717 | 1,026,002 | 201,073 | - | 82,642 |
| Extremely high quality covered bonds | 864,317 | 485,227 | 336,794 | - | 42,296 |
| Level 2 assets | | | | | |
| Securities or guaranteed by municipalities | 46,122 | 46,122 | - | - | - |
| High quality covered bonds | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Total liquid assets | 5,100,264 | 3,922,594 | 945,150 | 43,574 | 188,946 |
| 31/12/2024 | Total | SEK | EUR | DKK | NOK |
| Level 1 assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | 4,690,187 | 4,525,406 | 99,423 | - | 65,358 |
| Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org. | 424,361 | - | 393,585 | 30,776 | - |
| Securities issued by municipalities | 1,104,495 | 830,439 | 186,510 | - | 87,546 |
| Covered bonds | 982,717 | 504,398 | 432,923 | - | 45,396 |
| Level 2 assets | | | | | |
| Securities or guaranteed by municipalities | 74,033 | - | - | - | 48,997 |
| Covered bonds | 0 | 74,033 | - | - | - |
| Total liquid assets | 7,324,790 | 5,934,276 | 1,112,441 | 30,776 | 247,297 |

Level 1 is comprised of assets with the highest quality and level 2 of very high-quality assets according to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio regulations.

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total liquid assets | 5,100,264 | 7,324,790 |
| Net liquidity outflow | 1,807,682 | 1,514,011 |
| LCR measure | 278% | 478% |

The report on liquidity generally describes the consolidated situation and not the Group. The consolidated situation includes the Parent Company Resurs Holding AB and the Resurs Bank AB Group.

G4 CAPITAL ADEQUACY - CONSOLIDATED SITUATION

Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy regulation is the legislator's requirement for how much capital, known as the capital base, a credit institution must have in relation to the level of risks the institution takes. Capital requirements are calculated in accordance with European Parliament and Council Regulation EU 575/2013 (CRR) and Directive 2013/36 EU (CRD IV). The Directive was incorporated via the Swedish Capital Buffers Act (2014:966), and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's (SFS) regulations regarding prudential requirements and capital buffers (FFFS 2014:32). The capital requirement calculation below comprises the statutory capital requirement for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, market risk and operational risk.

The regulatory consolidation (known as "consolidated situation") comprises the Resurs Bank AB Group and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB. See note G1 for further information.

In 2023, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority carried out a Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) regarding specific own funds requirements and Pillar 2 guidance. They decided that the consolidated situation should meet a specific own funds requirement for credit risk, interest risk and other market risks, of 1,87 per cent of the total risk-weighted exposure amount. The consolidated situation should meet a Pillar 2 guidance on leverage ratio of 0,5 per cent of the total exposure amount regarding leverage ratio.

The combined buffer requirement for the consolidated situation comprises a capital conservation buffer and a countercyclical capital buffer. The capital conservation buffer requirement amounts to 2.5 per cent of the risk weighted assets.

The countercyclical capital buffer requirement is weighted according to geographical requirements and amounts to 1.7 per cent. December 2025 Sweden has counter-cyclical buffer requirements of 2 per cent, Norway 2.5 per cent and Denmark 2.5 per cent. Finland's countercyclical buffer requirement remains unchanged at 0 percent.

The Board's instructions specify that the consolidated situation must maintain a capital base that, by a sound margin, covers statutory minimum capital requirements and the capital requirements calculated for other risks identified in the operations according to the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). The ongoing review of the internal capital adequacy assessment process is an integral part of the Group's risk management.

The internal capital adequacy assessment process is performed annually and the internally assessed capital requirement is updated quarterly based on established models. The Group's capital target is to achieve a Total capital ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 ratio which amount to 1.5 – 3 percentages in addition to the capital requirements. Capital targets can be seen as an overall risk propensity. Information about risk management in the Group can be found in Note G3 Risk management.

Capital base

The capital base is the total of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital less deductions in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation 575/2013 EU (CRR). Deductions made by the consolidated situation are presented in the table below and deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital

Common Equity Tier 1 capital comprises share capital, paid-in capital, retained earnings and other reserves of the companies included in the consolidated situation. Profit for the year may only be included after approval by the SFS.

Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital comprises Common Equity Tier 1 capital and other Tier 1 capital. In December 2020, December 2023 and September 2024, Resurs Holding AB issued (Additional Tier 1 Capital of a nominal SEK 300 million each. The instruments issued in December 2020 was redeemed in December 2024. The instrument has a perpetual maturity with the first possible redemption after five years and a temporary impairment structure.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital comprises dated or perpetual subordinated loans. When the remaining maturity of a subordinated loan is less than 5 years, it is no longer included as Tier 2 capital in the capital ratio calculations. Tier 2 capital is subordinate to the bank's deposits from the public and liabilities to non-preferential creditors. In the event of default or bankruptcy, subordinated loans are repaid after other liabilities. See note G35 Subordinated debt, for further information.

Capital requirement

The consolidated situation calculates the capital requirement for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, market risk and operational risk. Credit risk is calculated by applying the standardised method under which the asset items of the consolidated situation are weighted and divided between different exposure classes. The total risk-weighted exposure amount is multiplied by 8 per cent to obtain the capital requirement for credit risk.

The credit valuation adjustment risk is calculated according to the simplified standardised method and is applied to calculate the counterparty risk arising when the consolidated situation hedges currency exposures by using derivative instruments.

The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated with the Business Indicator Component (BIC) approach. With this approach, several components are calculated and added to a Business Indicator (BI). The size of the BI stipulates an alpha coefficient, which multiplied with the BI gives the BIC, which is the capital requirement for the operational risk.

CAPITAL BASE

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital | | |
| Equity | | |
| Equity, Group | 8,191,990 | 7,756,289 |
| Equity according to balance sheet | 8,191,990 | 7,756,289 |
| Predicted dividend | - | - |
| Additional Tier 1 instruments included in equity in the consolidated situation | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Additional/deducted equity in the consolidated situation | -831,958 | -613,561 |
| Equity, consolidated situation | 7,960,032 | 7,742,728 |
| <i>Adjustments according to transition rules IFRS 9:</i> | | |
| Initial revaluation effect | | |
| <i>Less:</i> | | |
| Insufficient coverage regarding non performing loans | -138,635 | -13,536 |
| Items related to securitisation positions | -3,625 | -4,552 |
| Additional value adjustments | -3,293 | -3,645 |
| Intangible fixed assets | -1,673,762 | -2,097,011 |
| Additional Tier 1 instruments included in equity | -600,000 | -600,000 |
| Shares in subsidiaries | -3,372 | -4,242 |
| Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital | 5,537,345 | 5,019,742 |
| Tier 1 capital | | |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital | 5,537,345 | 5,019,742 |
| Additional Tier 1 instruments | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Total Tier 1 capital | 6,137,345 | 5,619,742 |
| Tier 2 capital | | |
| Dated subordinated loans | 615,447 | 252,324 |
| Total Tier 2 capital | 615,447 | 252,324 |
| Total capital base | 6,752,792 | 5,872,066 |

SPECIFICATION OF RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

| | 31/12/2025 | | 31/12/2024 | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Risk-weighted exposure amount | Capital requirement | Risk-weighted exposure amount | Capital requirement |
| Credit risks | | | | |
| Exposures to regional governments of local authorities | 9,149 | 732 | 9,713 | 777 |
| Exposures to institutions | 545,727 | 43,658 | 647,312 | 51,785 |
| Exposures to corporates | 739,092 | 59,127 | 373,382 | 29,871 |
| Retail exposures | 25,568,802 | 2,045,504 | 26,944,650 | 2,155,572 |
| Exposures in default | 3,236,370 | 258,910 | 3,096,116 | 247,689 |
| Exposures in the form of covered bonds | 91,397 | 7,312 | 105,112 | 8,409 |
| Items related to securitisation positions | 645,412 | 51,633 | 817,722 | 65,418 |
| Equity exposures | 1,217 | 97 | 1,268 | 101 |
| Other items | 925,442 | 74,036 | 1,186,446 | 94,916 |
| Total credit risk | 31,762,608 | 2,541,009 | 33,181,721 | 2,654,538 |
| Credit valuation adjustment risk | 66,326 | 5,306 | 58,157 | 4,653 |
| Market risk | | | | |
| Currency risk | - | - | - | - |
| Operational risk (standardised method) | 2,506,099 | 200,488 | 2,848,724 | 227,898 |
| Total risk weighted exposure and total capital requirement | 34,335,033 | 2,746,803 | 36,088,602 | 2,887,089 |
| Total Tier 2 capital requirement | | 642,065 | | 674,857 |
| Capital conservation buffer | | 858,376 | | 902,215 |
| Countercyclical capital buffer | | 587,334 | | 626,800 |
| Total capital requirement Capital buffers | | 1,445,710 | | 1,529,015 |
| Total capital requirement | | 4,834,578 | | 5,090,961 |

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

| | 31/12/2025 | | 31/12/2024 | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Amount | Share of risk-weighted exposure | Amount | Share of risk-weighted exposure |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital (Pillar 1) | 1,545,076 | 4.5 | 1,623,987 | 4.5 |
| Other Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 2) | 361,162 | 1.1 | 379,607 | 1.1 |
| Combined buffer requirement | 1,445,710 | 4.2 | 1,529,015 | 4.2 |
| Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements | 3,351,948 | 9.8 | 3,532,609 | 9.8 |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital | 5,537,345 | 16.1 | 5,019,742 | 13.9 |
| Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 1) | 2,060,102 | 6.0 | 2,165,316 | 6.0 |
| Other Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 2) | 481,549 | 1.4 | 506,143 | 1.4 |
| Combined buffer requirement | 1,445,710 | 4.2 | 1,529,015 | 4.2 |
| Total Tier 1 capital requirements | 3,987,361 | 11.6 | 4,200,474 | 11.6 |
| Tier 1 capital | 6,137,345 | 17.9 | 5,619,742 | 15.6 |
| Capital requirements (Pillar 1) | 2,746,803 | 8.0 | 2,887,088 | 8.0 |
| Other capital requirements (Pillar 2) | 642,065 | 1.9 | 674,857 | 1.9 |
| Combined buffer requirement | 1,445,710 | 4.2 | 1,529,015 | 4.2 |
| Total capital requirement | 4,834,578 | 14.1 | 5,090,960 | 14.1 |
| Total capital base | 6,752,792 | 19.7 | 5,872,066 | 16.3 |

CAPITAL RATIO AND CAPITAL BUFFERS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, % | 16.1 | 13.9 |
| Tier 1 ratio, % | 17.9 | 15.6 |
| Total capital ratio, % | 19.7 | 16.3 |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement incl. buffer requirement, % | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| - of which, capital conservation buffer requirement, % | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| - of which, countercyclical buffer requirement, % * | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital available for use as buffer, % | 9.8 | 6.4 |

*Geographical allocation of the countercyclical buffer requirement

| | 31/12/2025 | | | 31/12/2024 | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Credit risk exposure | Counter-cyclical buffer requirement | Weighted counter-cyclical buffer requirement | Credit risk exposure | Counter-cyclical buffer requirement | Weighted counter-cyclical buffer requirement |
| Sweden | 18,459,278 | 2.0% | 1.2% | 18,734,270 | 2.0% | 1.1% |
| Norway | 2,972,209 | 2.5% | 0.2% | 3,518,589 | 2.5% | 0.3% |
| Finland | 6,162,336 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6,181,815 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Denmark | 3,613,909 | 2.5% | 0.3% | 4,090,022 | 2.5% | 0.3% |
| Total¹⁾ | 31,207,732 | | 1.7% | 32,524,696 | | 1.7% |

¹⁾The calculation exclude the exposures towards institute according to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations regarding prudential requirements and capital buffers (FFFS 2014:12).

LEVERAGE RATIO

The leverage ratio is a non-risk-sensitive capital requirement defined in Regulation (EU) no 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The ratio states the amount of equity in relation to

the bank's total assets including items that are not recognised in the balance sheet and is calculated by the Tier 1 capital as a percentage of the total exposure measure.

In addition to legal requirements of 3 per cent according to CRR II, Resurs should also hold an additional 0,5 per cent in leverage ratio according to a decision made by the Financial Supervisory Authority after their conducted review and evaluation.

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Tier 1 capital | 6,137,345 | 5,619,742 |
| Leverage ratio exposure | 50,489,803 | 54,475,597 |
| Leverage ratio, % | 12.2 | 10.3 |
| Leverage ratio requirement Pillar 1, % | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Pillar 2 Guidance, % | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total leverage ratio including Pillar 2 Guidance, % | 3.5 | 3.5 |

G5 SEGMENT REPORTING

The CEO of Resurs Holding AB is the chief operating decision maker for the Group. Management has established segments based on the information that is dealt with by the Board of Directors and used as supporting information for allocating resources and evaluating results. The CEO assesses the performance of Payment Solutions and Consumer Loans.

The CEO evaluates segment development based on net operating income less credit losses, net.

Segment reporting is based on the same principles as those used for the consolidated financial statements. Assets monitored by the CEO refer to lending to the public.

| 2025 | Payment Solutions | Consumer Loans | Total Group |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | 1,688,221 | 2,704,858 | 4,393,079 |
| Interest expense | -539,499 | -695,415 | -1,234,914 |
| Fee & commission income | 441,551 | 98,136 | 539,687 |
| Fee & commission expense | -68,945 | - | -68,945 |
| Net income/expense from financial transactions | -23,040 | -28,460 | -51,500 |
| Other operating income | 155,042 | 26,290 | 181,332 |
| Total operating income | 1,653,330 | 2,105,409 | 3,758,739 |
| Credit losses, net | -336,216 | -862,317 | -1,198,533 |
| Operating income less credit losses | 1,317,114 | 1,243,092 | 2,560,206 |
| General administrative expenses | | | -1,631,716 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets | | | -426,827 |
| Other operating expenses | | | -111,557 |
| Total expenses ¹⁾ | | | -2,170,100 |
| Operating profit/loss | | | 390,106 |

| 2024 | Payment Solutions | Consumer Loans | Total Group |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | 1,636,164 | 3,038,204 | 4,674,368 |
| Interest expense | -679,868 | -1,063,862 | -1,743,730 |
| Fee & commission income | 438,790 | 104,560 | 543,350 |
| Fee & commission expense | -78,978 | - | -78,978 |
| Net income/expense from financial transactions | -18,488 | -27,945 | -46,433 |
| Other operating income | 187,512 | 29,232 | 216,744 |
| Total operating income | 1,485,132 | 2,080,189 | 3,565,321 |
| Credit losses, net | -270,229 | -1,300,213 | -1,570,442 |
| Operating income less credit losses | 1,214,903 | 779,976 | 1,994,879 |
| General administrative expenses | | | -1,492,459 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets | | | -84,197 |
| Other operating expenses | | | -69,564 |
| Total expenses ¹⁾ | | | -1,646,220 |
| Operating profit/loss | | | 348,659 |

¹⁾ Operating costs are not followed up per segment.

| Lending to the public | Payment Solutions | Consumer Loans | Total Group |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 31/12/2025 | 17,418,503 | 21,685,579 | 39,104,082 |
| 31/12/2024 | 16,932,854 | 22,970,306 | 39,903,160 |

G6 GEOGRAPHIC INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER DATA BY COUNTRY

| 2025 | Sweden | Denmark | Norway | Finland | Total |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Gross income ¹⁾ | 3,019,068 | 578,892 | 533,779 | 930,859 | 5,062,598 |
| Profit before tax | 34,893 | 132,088 | -32,250 | 255,375 | 390,106 |
| Income tax expense | 78,562 | -36,256 | 7,820 | -50,776 | -650 |
| Assets | 34,295,352 | 4,625,158 | 3,458,582 | 7,464,787 | 49,843,879 |

| 2024 | Sweden | Denmark | Norway | Finland | Total |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Gross income ¹⁾ | 3,060,942 | 656,044 | 646,546 | 1,024,497 | 5,388,029 |
| Profit before tax | 202,565 | 192,321 | -31,262 | -14,965 | 348,659 |
| Income tax expense | -41,317 | -48,118 | 7,641 | 3,134 | -78,660 |
| Assets | 36,732,156 | 4,730,082 | 5,233,889 | 7,515,616 | 54,211,743 |

¹⁾ Gross income includes interest income, fee and commission income, net income/expense from financial transactions and other operating income.

The Group has no single customer that generates 10% or more of total revenues.

Branches: Resurs Bank Denmark reg no. 36 04 10 21, Resurs Bank Norge reg no. 984150865, Resurs Bank Finland reg no. 2110471-4.

G7 NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | | |
| Lending to credit institutions | 109,848 | 173,973 |
| Lending to the public ¹⁾ | 4,187,495 | 4,384,485 |
| Interest-bearing securities | 95,736 | 115,910 |
| Total interest income | 4,393,079 | 4,674,368 |
| <i>Of which, interest income calculated using the effective interest method</i> | <i>4,297,343</i> | <i>4,558,458</i> |
| Interest expense | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | -265 | -844 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | -987,789 | -1,453,658 |
| Issued securities | -222,036 | -255,268 |
| Subordinated debt | -22,905 | -32,226 |
| Other liabilities | -1,919 | -1,734 |
| Total interest expense | -1,234,914 | -1,743,730 |
| <i>Of which, expense for deposit guarantee scheme and resolution fee</i> | <i>-87,825</i> | <i>-79,101</i> |
| <i>Of which, interest expense calculated using the effective interest method</i> | <i>-1,234,914</i> | <i>-1,743,730</i> |
| Net interest income/expense | 3,158,165 | 2,930,638 |
| ¹⁾ Amount includes interest income on impaired receivables of | 222,147 | 150,095 |

G8 FEES AND COMMISSIONS

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Fee & commission income | | |
| Lending commissions | 106,591 | 109,083 |
| Credit card commissions | 65,680 | 67,428 |
| Commissions mediated insurances | 244,355 | 247,633 |
| Other commissions | 123,061 | 119,206 |
| Total fee & commission income | 539,687 | 543,350 |
| Fee & commission expenses | | |
| Credit card commissions | -68,945 | -78,978 |
| Total fee & commission expenses | -68,945 | -78,978 |
| Total net provision | 470,742 | 464,372 |

No commission income or commission expense is attributable to balance sheet items at fair value.

G9 NET INCOME/EXPENSE FROM FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Dividend | 885 | 1499 |
| Change in fair value of bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 3,015 | 8,291 |
| Change in fair value of shares and participating interest | - | -12,526 |
| Derivatives | 11,865 | 170,989 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -67,265 | -214,686 |
| Total net income/expense from financial transactions | -51,500 | -46,433 |
| Net gains/losses by measurement category | | |
| Financial assets at FVTPL | 15,765 | 168,253 |
| Loan receivables and account receivables | -67,265 | -214,686 |
| Total | -51,500 | -46,433 |

¹⁾ Net profit and net loss refers to realised and unrealised changes in value.

G10 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other income, lending to the public | 152,827 | 180,450 |
| Other operating income | 28,505 | 36,294 |
| Total operating income | 181,332 | 216,744 |

G11 LEASES

Resurs Bank Group as lessor

In its banking operations, the Group owns assets that are leased to customers under finance leases. These assets are reported as Lending to the public in the statement of financial position, in accordance with IFRS. The leased assets are primarily comprised of machinery and other equipment. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases fall due as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Non-cancellable lease payments: | | |
| Within one year | 507 | 507 |
| Between one and five years | 169 | 676 |
| After five years | - | - |
| Total non-cancellable lease payments | 676 | 1,183 |
| Reconciliation of gross investment and present value of receivables relating to future minimum lease payments | | |
| Gross investment | -5,969 | 5,969 |
| Less unearned financial income | -676 | -1,183 |
| Net investment in finance agreements | -6,645 | 4,786 |
| Provision for doubtful receivables relating to lease payments | - | - |

At 31 December 2025, the majority of the Group's gross and net investments had a remaining maturity of less than five years.

Resurs Bank Group as lessee

According to IFRS 16 Leases, leases for which the Group is lessee are recognised as right-of-use assets and a corresponding liability to the lessor on the day that the leased asset becomes available for use by the Group. The right-of-use asset is reported in the item property, plant and equipment, see Note G26, and the lease liability is reported in the item other liabilities in the statement of financial position. The total impact on the financial result is SEK -230 thousand (1,096). As at 31 December 2025 the average margin loan rate amounted to 3.05 per cent (3.87 per cent).

The Group will be primarily affected by the right-of-use assets attributable to leases for premises and vehicle leases. The right-of-use asset has initially been measured at an amount corresponding to the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease fees related to the lease agreement. As at 31 December 2025, the right-of-use assets amounts to SEK 39,447 thousand (47,663) and liability for unutilised lease obligations amounts SEK 37,665 thousand (46,876). The income statement has been affected by interest expense, SEK -1,422 thousand (-1,222) and depreciation amounting SEK 17,605 thousand (23,454).

The tax effect has a positive impact of 59 SEK (-291) thousand

G12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| General expenses | | |
| Personnel expenses (also see Note G13) | -802,269 | -661,012 |
| Postage, communication and notification costs | -198,306 | -194,497 |
| IT costs | -351,656 | -323,360 |
| Premises costs | -31,935 | -30,024 |
| Consulting expenses | -109,893 | -113,754 |
| Other | -137,657 | -169,812 |
| Total general administrative expenses | -1,631,716 | -1,492,459 |

The item Other in the classification of general administrative expenses includes fees and remuneration to auditors as set out below.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Auditors fee and expenses | | |
| <i>PWC</i> | | |
| Audit services | -5,049 | -5,347 |
| Other assistance arising from audit | -600 | -600 |
| Tax advisory services | -67 | -86 |
| Other services | -844 | -612 |
| Total Auditors fee and expenses | -6,560 | -6,645 |

The amount for 2025 includes audit fees to Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB of SEK 6,493 thousand, allocated to the audit services of SEK 5,049 thousand, other assistance arising from audit of SEK 600 thousand, tax advisory services of SEK 0 thousand, and other services of SEK 844 thousand.

Audit services comprise the examination of the annual financial statements and accounting records and the administration of the Board of Directors and CEO. They also include other procedures required to be carried out by the Group's and parent company's auditors, as well as advice or other assistance arising from observations made during the audit or while performing such other procedures.

G13 PERSONNEL

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Salaries | -536,924 | -438,455 |
| Social insurance costs | -172,105 | -141,258 |
| Pension costs | -77,049 | -60,324 |
| Other personnel expenses | -16,191 | -20,975 |
| Total personnel expenses | -802,269 | -661,012 |
| Salaries and other benefits | | |
| Board, CEO and other senior executives | -18,776 | -17,357 |
| Other employees | -518,148 | -375,590 |
| Total salaries and other benefits | -536,924 | -438,455 |

The Group management has changed during the year.

Remuneration and other benefits

| 2025 | Basic salary/ Board fees | Variable remune- ration | Other benefits ³⁾ | Pensions | Total |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Board and CEO</i> | | | | | |
| Lennart Jacobsen, Chairman ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Fredrik Carlsson ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Mikael Wintzell (resigned 11/03/2025) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Ola Laurin (resigned 11/03/2025) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Johanna Clason (elected 11/03/2025) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Håkan Berg ((elected 11/03/2025)) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Gustaf Martin-Löf | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Martin Iacoponi | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Martin Bengtsson | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Steve Krieger | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Magnus Fredin, CEO | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Other senior executives (7 individuals) | -18,776 | - | -585 | -5,476 | -24,837 |
| Other employees that may effect the Bank's risk level (13 individuals) | -19,748 | - | -1,047 | -4,704 | -25,499 |
| Total remuneration and other benefits | -38,524 | 0 | -1,632 | -10,180 | -50,336 |

| 2024 | Basic salary/ Board fees | Variable remune- ration | Other benefits ³⁾ | Pensions | Total |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Board and CEO</i> | | | | | |
| Martin Bengtsson, Chairman (resigned 10/10/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Lennart Jacobsen, Chairman (elected 10/10/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Lars Nordstrand (resigned 10/10/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Fredrik Carlsson (resigned 30/04/2024 & elected 10/10/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Marita Odélius (resigned 10/10/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Mikael Wintzell ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Ola Laurin (elected 15/05/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Harald Walden (elected 01/05/2024 & resigned 10/10/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Kristina Patek (resigned 30/04/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Pia-Lena Olofsson (resigned 10/10/2024) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Magnus Fredin, CEO | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Nils Carlsson, (CEO resigned 31/07/2023, final salary 27/06/2024) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Other senior executives (6 individuals) | -14,585 | - | -653 | -4,282 | -19,520 |
| Other employees that may effect the Bank's risk level (21 individuals) | -23,834 | - | -1,136 | -6,004 | -30,974 |
| Total remuneration and other benefits | -38,419 | 0 | -1,789 | -10,286 | -50,494 |

¹⁾ Board fees have been paid from the parent company Resurs Holding AB.

²⁾ Other senior executives excluding CEO is in total 7 individuals (6). This includes 1 individual (1) that receive remuneration from Resurs Holding AB.

³⁾ Consists of car and food allowance.

Pension costs

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Board, CEO and other senior executives | -5,476 | -4,282 |
| Other employees | -71,573 | -56,042 |
| Total | -77,049 | -60,324 |

Board members and senior executives at the end of the year

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Number | Of which, men | Of Which, women | Number | Of which, men | Of Which, women |
| Board members | 8 | 87% | 13% | 8 | 100% | 0% |
| CEO and senior executives | 8 | 75% | 25% | 7 | 86% | 14% |

PERSONAL

The Board has established a remuneration policy in accordance with Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations FFFS 2011:1, with late amendments regarding remuneration structures in credit institutions.

The Board has instituted a Remuneration Committee, which is responsible for preparing significant remuneration decisions and the Group has a control function which, when appropriate and at least annually, independently reviews how the Group's management of remuneration matters corresponds to the regulatory framework. The Chairman and members of the Board are paid the fees resolved by the Annual General Meeting. Remuneration of executive management and heads of the Group's control functions is determined by the Board. Remuneration comprises a basic salary, other benefits and pension. Senior executives are not paid a bonus or variable remuneration. Information on remuneration in the subsidiaries Resurs Bank AB is published on www.resurs.se.

Incentive program

As part of incentive programs for management and employees, the parent company Resurs Holding has an active warrant program, LTIP 2022. Each warrant in LTIP 2022 entitles the holder the right to subscribe for shares in 2025 at a price of 28.50 SEK/share, which is a recalculated subscription price in relation to the initial subscription price (SEK 32.70) as a result of cash dividends paid in autumn 2022 and spring 2023. As of December 31, 2024 the warrant program comprised a total of 765,553 granted warrants acquired by 14 participants at market value. 185,000 warrants in LTIP 2022 have been repurchased from two participants during 2024. According to the latest valuation based on the share price as of January 10, 2025, these warrants are estimated to have a market value of SEK 1.12 each.

Pensions

The Group's pension obligations for the CEO are covered by defined contribution plans and are based on basic salary with a maximum of 35% of the basic salary, and for other senior executives 30% of the basic salary.

Termination conditions and benefits

In the event of termination of employment by the bank, or resignation by the CEO, the CEO are entitled to salary during the notice period of 12 months. For other senior executives, the notice period, whether initiated by the bank or by the executive, the notice period is 6 months. No termination benefits are paid.

Senior executives' use of credit facilities in banking operations

| | 31/12/2025 | | 31/12/2024 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Credit limits | Unutilised credit | Credit limits | Unutilised credit |
| CEO | - | - | 20 | 6 |
| Board members | 90 | 49 | 90 | 18 |
| Other senior executives in the Group | 1,283 | 989 | 631 | 419 |
| Total | 1,373 | 1,038 | 741 | 443 |

Lending terms correspond to terms normally applied in credit lending to other personnel. The Group has not pledged security or assumed contingent liabilities for above-named executives.

Average number of employees

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Sweden | 365 | 286 | 651 | 292 | 258 | 550 |
| Denmark | 5 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Norway | 13 | 13 | 26 | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| Finland | 25 | 30 | 55 | 31 | 34 | 65 |
| Total | 408 | 329 | 737 | 347 | 314 | 661 |

Reconciliation of outstanding warrants in accordance to the incentive program in Resurs Holding AB

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|------------|------------------|
| Issued warrants, total | | |
| Opening number of warrants issued | 2,950,000 | 2,950,000 |
| End of 2020/2023 warrant programme | -2,950,000 | - |
| Issued warrants, total | 0 | 2,950,000 |
| Issued warrants, outstanding | | |
| Opening number of outstanding warrants | 765,553 | 950,553 |
| Less, repurchased warrants in ended 2020/2023 programme | -765,553 | - |
| Less, warrants repurchased during the year | - | -185,000 |
| Total subscribed warrants outstanding | 0 | 765,553 |
| <i>Whereof subscribed by CEO</i> | - | - |
| <i>Whereof subscribed by other senior executive members</i> | - | 160,000 |
| <i>Whereof subscribed by other personnel</i> | - | 605,553 |

G14 DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------------|----------------|
| Depreciation | | |
| Tangible assets | -38,006 | -46,235 |
| Intangible assets | -62,005 | -37,962 |
| Total depreciation of tangible and intangible assets | -100,011 | -84,197 |
| Impairment | | |
| Intangible assets | -326,816 | - |
| Total impairment of tangible and intangible assets | -326,816 | 0 |
| Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets | -426,827 | -84,197 |

G15 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Marketing | -101,493 | -62,958 |
| Insurance | -7,370 | -6,606 |
| Other | -2,694 | - |
| Total other operating expenses | -111,557 | -69,564 |

G16 CREDIT LOSSES

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Provision of credit losses | | |
| Stage 1 | -114,420 | -35,163 |
| Stage 2 | 95,843 | -119,519 |
| Stage 3 | -807,485 | -1,061,259 |
| Total | -826,062 | -1,215,941 |
| Provision of credit losses off balance (unutilised limit) | | |
| Stage 1 | 4,973 | 8,689 |
| Stage 2 | -211 | -1,439 |
| Stage 3 | -277 | - |
| Total | 4,485 | 7,250 |
| Write-offs of confirmed credit losses | -379,356 | -366,886 |
| Recoveries of previously confirmed credit losses | 2,401 | 5,135 |
| Total | -376,955 | -361,751 |
| Total credit losses for the year | -1,198,533 | -1,570,442 |
| <i>of which lending to the public</i> | <i>-1,203,017</i> | <i>-1,577,692</i> |

G17 TAX

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Current income tax | | |
| Current tax for the year | -122,698 | -168,104 |
| Adjustment of tax attributable to previous years | -14,160 | -725 |
| Current income tax | -136,858 | -168,829 |
| Deferred tax on temporary differences | 136,208 | 90,169 |
| Total income tax | -650 | -78,660 |

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Reconciliation of effective tax | | | | |
| Profit before tax | | 182,105 | | 348,659 |
| Tax at prevailing tax rate | -20.6% | -37,514 | -20.6% | -71,824 |
| Non-deductible expenses/Non-taxable income | 43.0% | 78,304 | 30.4% | 106,813 |
| Tax attributable to differing tax rates for foreign branch offices and subsidiaries | -15.0% | -27,280 | -32.4% | -112,924 |
| Tax attributable to prior years | -7.8% | -14,160 | -0.2% | -725 |
| Recognised effective tax | -0.4% | -650 | -22.6% | -78,660 |

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Change in deferred tax | | |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, property, plant & equipment | 211 | -189 |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, intangible assets | 124,303 | -10,005 |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, lending to the public | 11,505 | 91,286 |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, pensions | -304 | - |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, other | 493 | 9,077 |
| Total deferred tax | 136,208 | 90,169 |

Deferred tax assets

| 2025 | Opening balance | Income statement | Exchange differences | Offset by country | Closing balance |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax assets for property, plant & equipment | 1,060 | 211 | -60 | - | 1,211 |
| Deferred tax assets for intangible assets | 413 | 59 | -224 | - | 248 |
| Deferred tax assets for lending to the public | 166,737 | 10,251 | -10,400 | - | 166,588 |
| Deferred tax assets for pensions, net | 971 | -304 | - | - | 667 |
| Deferred tax assets, other | 402 | 155 | -23 | - | 534 |
| Offset by country | -4,364 | - | - | 924 | -3,440 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 165,219 | 10,372 | -10,707 | 924 | 165,808 |

2024

| | Opening balance | Income statement | Exchange differences | Offset by country | Closing balance |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax assets for property, plant & equipment | -163 | 1,229 | -6 | - | 1,060 |
| Deferred tax assets for intangible assets | 699 | -286 | - | - | 413 |
| Deferred tax assets for lending to the public | 76,964 | 87,146 | 2,627 | - | 166,737 |
| Deferred tax assets for pensions, net | 971 | - | - | - | 971 |
| Deferred tax assets, other | - | 407 | -5 | - | 402 |
| Offset by country | -3,918 | - | - | -446 | -4,364 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 74,553 | 88,496 | 2,616 | -446 | 165,219 |

Deferred tax liabilities

| 2025 | Opening balance | Income statement | Exchange differences | Offset by country | Closing balance |
|--|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities for property, plant & equipment | - | - | - | - | - |
| Deferred tax liabilities for intangible liabilities | 140,379 | -124,242 | -464 | - | 15,673 |
| Deferred tax liabilities for lending to the public | 12,059 | -1,254 | -178 | - | 10,627 |
| Deferred tax liabilities, other | 1,673 | -338 | -97 | - | 1,238 |
| Offset by country | -4,364 | - | - | 924 | -3,440 |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | 149,747 | -125,834 | -739 | 924 | 24,098 |

2024

| | Opening balance | Income statement | Exchange differences | Offset by country | Closing balance |
|--|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities for property, plant & equipment | -1,438 | 1,418 | 20 | - | 0 |
| Deferred tax liabilities for intangible liabilities | 130,708 | 9,719 | -48 | - | 140,379 |
| Deferred tax liabilities for lending to the public | 16,264 | -4,140 | -65 | - | 12,059 |
| Deferred tax liabilities, other | 10,482 | -8,670 | -139 | - | 1,673 |
| Offset by country | -3,918 | - | - | -446 | -4,364 |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | 152,098 | -1,673 | -232 | -446 | 149,747 |

G18. ITEMS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY

Items affecting comparability are defined as income and expenses that are not expected to occur regularly.

2025

Impairment of capitalised IT investments of SEK 326 million

Reversal of the IT cost item of SEK 19 million, which related to non-deductible VAT in Norway

2024

During 2024 the item "Net income from financial transactions" includes an item affecting comparability of SEK 21 million comprising a revaluation of shares of SEK 13 million and change of control costs due to the change in Resurs's ownership structure of SEK 8 million. The item "IT costs" was impacted by a cost of SEK 19 million for a provision of non-deductible VAT.

In June, the Administrative Court of appeal approved Finansinspektionen's appeal against the Administrative court's, which increased costs by SEK 50 million during late H2 2024.

General administration costs were affected by an item affecting comparability of SEK 23 million during the beginning of the year, which stems from the efficiency initiative process that began during the beginning of the year.

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Net income/expense from financial transactions | - | -20,507 |
| General administrative expenses | 18,505 | -91,135 |
| <i>of which Personnel expenses</i> | - | -22,630 |
| <i>of which consultant expenses</i> | 18,505 | -18,505 |
| - related to exemption from VAT | 18,505 | -18,505 |
| <i>of which Other, the Financial Supervisory Authority's administrative fine</i> | - | -50,000 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets | -326,499 | - |
| Earnings before credit losses | -307,994 | -111,642 |
| Operating profit/loss | -307,994 | -111,642 |
| Income tax expense | 105,935 | 19,948 |
| Net profit for the period | -202,059 | -91,694 |

G19 TREASURY AND OTHER BILLS ELIGIBLE FOR REFINANCING

| | 31/12/2025 | | | 31/12/2024 | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Nominal amount | Fair value | Carrying value | Nominal amount | Fair value | Carrying value |
| Issued by | | | | | | |
| Swedish government and municipalities | 1,303,874 | 1,305,513 | 1,305,513 | 1,269,057 | 1,278,685 | 1,278,685 |
| Foreign governments and municipalities | 492,355 | 480,922 | 480,922 | 481,309 | 471,965 | 471,965 |
| Total | 1,796,229 | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,366 | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 |
| <i>Of which, listed</i> | <i>1,796,229</i> | <i>1,786,435</i> | <i>1,786,435</i> | <i>1,750,366</i> | <i>1,750,650</i> | <i>1,750,650</i> |
| Remaining maturity | | | | | | |
| 0-1 years | 854,522 | 854,604 | 854,604 | 454,067 | 453,008 | 453,008 |
| 1-3 years | 437,178 | 433,378 | 433,378 | 982,299 | 980,674 | 980,674 |
| More than 3 years | 504,529 | 498,453 | 498,453 | 314,000 | 316,968 | 316,968 |
| Total | 1,796,229 | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,366 | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 |
| Issuer's rating | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 723,447 | 710,324 | 710,324 | 460,660 | 463,146 | 463,146 |
| AA+/Aa1 | 1,072,782 | 1,076,111 | 1,076,111 | 1,289,706 | 1,287,504 | 1,287,504 |
| Total | 1,796,229 | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,366 | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 |

Investments comprise Swedish government and municipalities, and fulfils the requirement of FFFS 2010:7 on assets that may be included in the liquidity reserve.

G20 LENDING TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Loans in SEK | 465,806 | 440,782 |
| Loans in DKK | 30,872 | 90,742 |
| Loans in NOK | 209,325 | 263,682 |
| Loans in EUR | 1,792,365 | 2,002,180 |
| Loans in other currencies | 7,180 | 5,252 |
| Total lending to credit institutions | 2,505,548 | 2,802,638 |

G21 LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Receivables outstanding, gross | | |
| Loans in SEK | 25,723,146 | 24,723,731 |
| Loans in DKK | 5,280,677 | 5,804,749 |
| Loans in NOK | 4,074,981 | 4,795,346 |
| Loans in EUR | 8,644,080 | 8,501,463 |
| Total lending to the public | 43,722,884 | 43,825,289 |
| Retail | 42,403,864 | 42,917,649 |
| Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans | 54,307 | 70,869 |
| Corporates ^{2) 3) 4)} | 1,264,713 | 836,771 |
| Total lending to the public | 43,722,884 | 43,825,289 |
| Less provision for anticipated credit losses ⁵⁾ | -4,618,802 | -3,922,129 |
| Total net lending to the public | 39,104,082 | 39,903,160 |
| ¹⁾ Acquired non-performing consumer loans as follows: | | |
| Opening net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans | 70,869 | 90,746 |
| Amortisation for the year | -16,041 | -19,486 |
| Currency effect | -521 | -391 |
| Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans | 54,307 | 70,869 |

¹⁾ Amount includes acquired invoice receivables of SEK 560,032 thousand (581,372).

²⁾ Amount includes lending to group companies of SEK 0 (0).

⁴⁾ Amount includes finance leases of SEK 1,990 thousand (2,127), for which Resurs Bank is lessor.

⁵⁾ Amount includes lending to retail and corporates.

Geographic distribution of net lending to the public

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sweden | 23,279,924 | 22,926,641 |
| Denmark | 4,714,604 | 5,311,719 |
| Norway | 3,791,305 | 4,486,996 |
| Finland | 7,318,249 | 7,177,804 |
| Total net lending to the public | 39,104,082 | 39,903,160 |
| Expected credit losses | | |
| Stage 1 | -376,632 | -303,912 |
| Stage 2 | -431,023 | -591,938 |
| Stage 3 | -3,811,147 | -3,026,279 |
| Total expected credit losses | -4,618,802 | -3,922,129 |

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Change in provision, Lending to the public 31/12/2025

| | Non doubtful receivables Stage 1 | Non doubtful receivables Stage 2 | Doubtful receivables Stage 3 | Total |
|--|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Carrying amount gross | | | | |
| Carrying amount gross 1 January 2025 | 33,355,318 | 4,334,040 | 6,135,931 | 43,825,289 |
| Carrying amount gross 31 December 2025 | 33,960,926 | 2,575,806 | 7,186,152 | 43,722,884 |
| Provision | | | | |
| Provision at 1 January 2025 | -303,912 | -591,939 | -3,026,278 | -3,922,129 |
| New and derecognised financial assets | -125,428 | -59,984 | -1,105,056 | -1,290,468 |
| Derecognised financial assets | 59,069 | 177,237 | 483,843 | 720,149 |
| Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD) | 39,658 | -9,494 | -98,819 | -68,655 |
| Changes in macroeconomic scenarios | -40,038 | -9,579 | 4,494 | -45,123 |
| Changes due to expert assessments (individual assessments, manual adjustments) | -23,064 | -1,500 | -99,766 | -124,330 |
| Transfers between stages | | | | |
| from 1 to 2 | 21,308 | -181,993 | 0 | -160,685 |
| from 1 to 3 | 6,365 | 0 | -120,909 | -114,544 |
| from 2 to 1 | -26,492 | 164,974 | 0 | 138,482 |
| from 2 to 3 | 0 | 60,420 | -113,829 | -53,409 |
| from 3 to 2 | 0 | -13,269 | 26,759 | 13,490 |
| from 3 to 1 | -1,375 | 0 | 27,445 | 26,070 |
| Exchange-rate differences | 7,585 | 10,689 | 115,697 | 133,971 |
| Other | 9,692 | 23,415 | 95,272 | 128,379 |
| Provision at 31 December 2025 | -376,632 | -431,023 | -3,811,147 | -4,618,802 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| Opening balance at 1 January 2025 | 33,051,406 | 3,742,101 | 3,109,653 | 39,903,160 |
| Closing balance at 31 December 2025 | 33,051,406 | 3,742,102 | 3,109,652 | 39,104,082 |
| 31/12/2024 | | | | |
| | Non doubtful receivables Stage 1 | Non doubtful receivables Stage 2 | Doubtful receivables Stage 3 | Total |
| Carrying amount gross | | | | |
| Carrying amount gross 1 January 2024 | 33,125,257 | 4,240,641 | 4,142,194 | 41,508,092 |
| Carrying amount gross 31 December 2024 | 33,355,318 | 4,334,040 | 6,135,931 | 43,825,289 |
| Provision | | | | |
| Provision at 1 January 2024 | -264,612 | -464,376 | -1,933,023 | -2,662,011 |
| New and derecognised financial assets | -81,984 | -67,580 | -1,136,995 | -1,286,559 |
| Derecognised financial assets | 47,631 | 160,611 | 357,124 | 565,366 |
| Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD) | -21,726 | 54,055 | -28,732 | 3,597 |
| Changes in macroeconomic scenarios | - | -85,654 | - | -85,654 |
| Changes due to expert assessments (individual assessments, manual adjustments) | - | - | - | 0 |
| Transfers between stages | | | | |
| from 1 to 2 | 31,096 | -318,736 | - | -287,640 |
| from 1 to 3 | 6,800 | - | -161,041 | -154,241 |
| from 2 to 1 | -17,091 | 97,062 | - | 79,971 |
| from 2 to 3 | - | 52,793 | -112,853 | -60,060 |
| from 3 to 2 | - | -11,335 | 22,558 | 11,223 |
| from 3 to 1 | -469 | - | 10,057 | 9,588 |
| Exchange-rate differences | -3,557 | -8,778 | -43,374 | -55,709 |
| Provision at 31 December 2024 | -303,912 | -591,938 | -3,026,279 | -3,922,129 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| Opening balance at 1 January 2024 | 32,860,645 | 3,776,265 | 2,209,171 | 38,846,081 |
| Closing balance at 31 December 2024 | 33,051,406 | 3,742,102 | 3,109,652 | 39,903,160 |

Provision of credit losses during the period were impacted by several different factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or Stage 3 depending on whether the loan has significantly increased (or decreased) in risk or if it has defaulted during the period and thus transferred between 12 month and full lifetime ECL
- New loans during the period and also loans removed from the portfolio in the same period. (Increases due to issue and purchase and decline due to derecognition from the statement of financial position)
- Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD), arising because the model has been updated with new amounts (Changes due to changed credit risk, net).
- Changes in macroeconomic scenarios based on the bank's forward-looking macro model
- Exchange-rate differences

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Change in gross volume, Lending to the public

31/12/2025

| | Non doubtful receivables | Non doubtful receivables | Doubtful receivables | Total |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | |
| Carrying amount gross 1 January 2025 | 33,355,318 | 4,334,040 | 6,135,931 | 43,825,289 |
| New financial assets | 14,089,211 | 461,901 | 2,062,495 | 16,613,607 |
| Derecognised financial assets | -129,066,37 | -1,303,294 | -1,397,934 | -15,607,865 |
| Transfers between stages | | | | |
| <i>from 1 to 2</i> | -1,151,481 | 1,151,481 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>from 1 to 3</i> | -349,344 | 0 | 349,344 | 0 |
| <i>from 2 to 1</i> | 1,669,763 | -1,669,763 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>from 2 to 3</i> | 0 | -392,554 | 392,554 | 0 |
| <i>from 3 to 2</i> | 0 | 69,118 | -69,118 | 0 |
| <i>from 3 to 1</i> | 68,953 | 0 | -68,953 | 0 |
| Exchange-rate differences | -814,857 | -75,123 | -218,167 | -1,108,147 |
| Carrying amount gross 31 December 2025 | 33,960,926 | 2,575,806 | 7,186,152 | 43,722,884 |

31/12/2024

| | Non doubtful receivables | Non doubtful receivables | Doubtful receivables | Total |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | |
| Carrying amount gross 1 January 2024 | 33,125,257 | 4,240,641 | 4,142,194 | 41,508,092 |
| New financial assets | 11,711,216 | 672,398 | 2,347,164 | 14,730,778 |
| Derecognised financial assets | -10,188,612 | -1,414,803 | -1,203,221 | -12,806,636 |
| Transfers between stages | | | | |
| <i>from 1 to 2</i> | -2,260,193 | 2,260,193 | - | 0 |
| <i>from 1 to 3</i> | -447,425 | - | 447,425 | 0 |
| <i>from 2 to 1</i> | 1,122,270 | -1,122,270 | - | 0 |
| <i>from 2 to 3</i> | - | -414,237 | 414,237 | 0 |
| <i>from 3 to 2</i> | - | 66,703 | -66,703 | 0 |
| <i>from 3 to 1</i> | 31,129 | - | -31,129 | 0 |
| Exchange-rate differences | 261,676 | 45,415 | 85,964 | 393,055 |
| Carrying amount gross 31 December 2024 | 33,355,318 | 4,334,040 | 6,135,931 | 43,825,289 |

Loans to the public, split by stage and provision, retail

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Stage 1 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 32,725,606 | 32,547,225 |
| Provisions | -348,454 | -295,911 |
| Carrying amount | 32,377,152 | 32,251,314 |
| Stage 2 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 2,568,459 | 4,328,312 |
| Provisions | -430,039 | -591,541 |
| Carrying amount | 2,138,420 | 3,736,771 |
| Total performing | 35,294,065 | 36,875,537 |
| Total provision, preforming | -778,493 | -887,452 |
| Stage 3 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 7,164,106 | 6,112,981 |
| Provisions | -3,790,834 | -3,006,356 |
| Carrying amount | 3,373,272 | 3,106,625 |
| Total carrying amount | 42,458,171 | 42,988,518 |
| Total provision | -4,569,327 | -3,893,808 |

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Loans to the public, split by stage and provision, corporate sector

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Stage 1 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 1,235,320 | 808,093 |
| Provisions | -28,178 | -8,001 |
| Carrying amount | 1,207,142 | 800,092 |
| Stage 2 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 7,347 | 5,728 |
| Provisions | -984 | -397 |
| Carrying amount | 6,363 | 5,331 |
| Total performing | 1,242,667 | 813,821 |
| Total provision, performing | -29,162 | -8,398 |
| Stage 3 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 22,046 | 22,950 |
| Provisions | -20,313 | -19,923 |
| Carrying amount | 1,733 | 3,027 |
| Total carrying amount | 1,264,713 | 836,771 |
| Total provision | -49,475 | -28,321 |
| Totals | | |
| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| Carrying amount gross, stage 1 | 33,960,926 | 33,355,318 |
| Carrying amount gross, stage 2 | 2,575,806 | 4,334,040 |
| Carrying amount gross, stage 3 | 7,186,152 | 6,135,931 |
| Carrying amount, gross | 43,722,884 | 43,825,289 |
| Provision stage 1 | -376,632 | -303,912 |
| Provision stage 2 | -431,023 | -591,938 |
| Provision stage 3 | -3,811,147 | -3,026,279 |
| Total provisions | -4,618,802 | -3,922,129 |
| Carrying amount | 39,104,082 | 39,903,160 |
| Share of loans in stage 1, gross% | 77.67% | 76.11% |
| Share of loans in stage 2, gross% | 5.89% | 9.89% |
| Share of loans in stage 3, gross% | 16.44% | 14.00% |
| Share of loans in stage 1, net% | 85.88% | 82.83% |
| Share of loans in stage 2, net% | 5.48% | 9.38% |
| Share of loans in stage 3, net% | 8.63% | 7.79% |
| Reserve ratio loans in stage 1 | 1.11% | 0.91% |
| Reserve ratio loans in stage 2 | 16.73% | 13.66% |
| Reserve ratio loans in stage 3 | 53.03% | 49.32% |
| Reserve ratio performing loan | 2.21% | 2.38% |
| Total reserve ratio loans | 10.56% | 8.95% |

Segment reporting, Lending to the public

| 31/12/2025 | Payment Solutions | Consumer Loans | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Carrying amount gross | | | |
| Stage 1 | 15,455,880 | 18,505,046 | 33,960,926 |
| Stage 2 | 969,199 | 1,606,607 | 2,575,806 |
| Stage 3 | 1,921,676 | 5,264,476 | 7,186,152 |
| Carrying amount gross | 18,346,755 | 25,376,129 | 43,722,884 |
| Provision | | | |
| Stage 1 | -66,992 | -309,640 | -376,632 |
| Stage 2 | -48,082 | -382,941 | -431,023 |
| Stage 3 | -813,178 | -2,997,969 | -3,811,147 |
| Total provision | -928,252 | -3,690,550 | -4,618,802 |
| Net lending to the public | | | |
| Stage 1 | 15,388,888 | 18,195,406 | 33,584,294 |
| Stage 2 | 921,117 | 1,223,666 | 2,144,783 |
| Stage 3 | 1,108,498 | 2,266,507 | 3,375,005 |
| Total net lending to the public | 17,418,503 | 21,685,579 | 39,104,082 |

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

| 31/12/2024 | Payment Solutions | Consumer Loans | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Carrying amount gross | | | |
| Stage 1 | 14,674,715 | 18,680,603 | 33,355,318 |
| Stage 2 | 1,355,135 | 2,978,905 | 4,334,040 |
| Stage 3 | 1,687,926 | 4,448,005 | 6,135,931 |
| Carrying amount gross | 17,717,776 | 26,107,513 | 43,825,289 |
| Provision | | | |
| Stage 1 | -49,715 | -254,196 | -303,911 |
| Stage 2 | -60,779 | -531,159 | -591,938 |
| Stage 3 | -674,428 | -2,351,852 | -3,026,280 |
| Total provision | -784,922 | -3,137,207 | -3,922,129 |
| Net lending to the public | | | |
| Stage 1 | 14,625,000 | 18,426,407 | 33,051,407 |
| Stage 2 | 1,294,356 | 2,447,746 | 3,742,102 |
| Stage 3 | 1,013,498 | 2,096,153 | 3,109,651 |
| Total net lending to the public | 16,932,854 | 22,970,306 | 39,903,160 |

G22 BONDS AND OTHER INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES

| | 31/12/2025 | | | 31/12/2024 | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Nominal amount | Fair value | Carrying value | Nominal amount | Fair value | Carrying value |
| Swedish mortgage institutions | 767,486 | 768,422 | 768,422 | 799,987 | 795,806 | 795,806 |
| Foreign mortgage institutions | 146,043 | 146,461 | 146,461 | 257,106 | 256,366 | 256,366 |
| Junior bonds | 634,425 | 3,625 | 3,625 | 4,537 | 4,552 | 4,552 |
| Senior bonds | 3,616 | 664,232 | 646,059 | 818,165 | 802,921 | 818,541 |
| Total | 1,551,570 | 1,582,740 | 1,564,567 | 1,879,795 | 1,859,645 | 1,875,265 |
| <i>Of which, listed</i> | <i>913,529</i> | <i>914,883</i> | <i>914,883</i> | <i>1,879,795</i> | <i>1,859,645</i> | <i>1,875,265</i> |
| Remaining maturity | | | | | | |
| 0-1 years | 437,486 | 437,072 | 437,072 | 196,973 | 197,020 | 197,020 |
| 1-3 years | 326,043 | 327,499 | 327,499 | 710,120 | 705,918 | 705,918 |
| More than 3 years | 788,041 | 818,169 | 799,996 | 972,702 | 956,707 | 972,327 |
| Total | 1,551,570 | 1,582,740 | 1,564,567 | 1,879,795 | 1,859,645 | 1,875,265 |
| Issuer's rating | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 913,529 | 914,883 | 914,883 | 1,057,093 | 1,052,172 | 1,052,172 |
| Unrated | 638,041 | 667,857 | 649,684 | 822,702 | 807,473 | 823,093 |
| Total | 1,551,570 | 1,582,740 | 1,564,567 | 1,879,795 | 1,859,645 | 1,875,265 |

In the event the credit ratings differ, the lowest is used. The credit rating of the lending programme is used for covered bonds.

G23 SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS

The shareholdings comprising shares in Vipps AS, Norsk Gjeldsinformasjon AS and Kivra Oy. The Group views these shareholdings as strategic and the assets were recognised at a total amount of SEK 1,269 thousand (11,926) on the closing date. The shareholding also includes the three wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs NPL 1 AB (559433-2974), Resurs NPL 2 AB (559434-9077) and Resurs NPL 3 AB (559434-9085). These are related to the securitisation that took place during year 2004 and are not included in the group since there is no controlling influence (see note G2 (accounting principles), under section Special Purpose Vehicles). These shares amount to a value of SEK 3,278 thousand (75).

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Cost | 16,142 | 16,340 |
| Carrying value | 4,496 | 4,547 |
| Fair value | 4,496 | 4,547 |

G24 DERIVATIVES

| 31/12/2025 | Nominal amount | | | Total | Positive market-values | Negative market-values |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | < 1 year | 1-5 years | > 5 years | | | |
| Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting | | | | | | |
| Currency related contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 7,762,728 | - | - | 7,762,728 | 38,384 | 10,820 |
| Total derivatives | 7,762,728 | 0 | 0 | 7,762,728 | 38,384 | 10,820 |
| 31/12/2024 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting | | | | | | |
| Currency related contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 8,856,244 | - | - | 8,856,244 | 22,610 | 18,055 |
| Total derivatives | 8,856,244 | 0 | 0 | 8,856,244 | 22,610 | 18,055 |

G25 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| 31/12/2025 | Goodwill | Internally developed software | Acquired customer relations | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Opening cost | 1,650,663 | 865,862 | 106,353 | 2,622,878 |
| Investments during the year | | | | 0 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -56,627 | -3,210 | -6,023 | -65,860 |
| Total cost at year-end | 1,594,036 | 862,652 | 100,330 | 2,557,018 |
| Opening amortisation | - | -226,765 | -74,583 | -301,348 |
| Amortisation for the year | - | -54,559 | -7,446 | -62,005 |
| Exchange-rate difference | - | 3,208 | 4,486 | 7,694 |
| Total accumulated amortisation at year-end | 0 | -278,116 | -77,543 | -355,659 |
| Opening impairment | | -200,781 | - | -200,781 |
| Impairment for the year ¹⁾ | - | -326,815 | - | -326,815 |
| Total accumulated impairment at year-end | 0 | -527,596 | 0 | -527,596 |
| Carrying amount | 1,594,036 | 56,940 | 22,787 | 1,673,763 |

¹⁾ Significant impairment is described more in G14.

| 31/12/2024 | Goodwill | Internally | Acquired | Total |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Opening cost | 1,668,612 | 772,558 | 108,285 | 2,549,455 |
| Investments during the year | - | 94,230 | - | 94,230 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -17,949 | -926 | -1,932 | -20,807 |
| Total cost at year-end | 1,650,663 | 865,862 | 106,353 | 2,622,878 |
| Opening amortisation | - | -197,965 | -67,661 | -265,626 |
| Amortisation for the year | - | -29,725 | -8,237 | -37,962 |
| Exchange-rate difference | - | 925 | 1,315 | 2,240 |
| Total accumulated amortisation at year-end | 0 | -226,765 | -74,583 | -301,348 |
| Opening impairment | - | -200,781 | - | -200,781 |
| Total accumulated impairment at year-end | 0 | -200,781 | 0 | -200,781 |
| Carrying amount | 1,650,663 | 438,316 | 31,770 | 2,120,749 |

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually and when indicates a decline in value. The recoverable amount is determined based on estimates of value in use using a discounted cash flow model with a five-year forecast period. The valuation is performed for each cash-generating unit: Resurs Group segments, Consumer Loans and Payment Solutions. Goodwill is allocated to the segments based on expected future benefit.

Anticipated future cash flows

During the first five years, anticipated future cash flows are based on forecasts of risk-weighted volumes, income, expenses, credit losses and anticipated future capital requirements. The forecasts are based primarily on an internal assessment based on historical performance and market development of

future income and cost trends, economic conditions, anticipated interest rate trend and anticipated effects of future regulations.

A forecast is conducted over the first five years based on a long-term growth rate assumption. The assessment is based on long-term assumptions about market growth beyond the forecast period and the business's actual performance in relation to such growth. This year's impairment test is based on the assumption of a 2 per cent (2 per cent) long-term growth rate. Anticipated cash flows have been discounted using an interest rate based on a risk-free rate and risk adjustment corresponding to the market's average return.

The discount rate for this year's impairment test was 8.5 per cent (9.4 per cent) after tax. The corresponding rate before tax was 10.8 per cent (11.4 per cent) for Consumer Loans and 10.4 per cent (11.5 per cent) for Payment Solutions.

The calculated value in use of goodwill is sensitive to a number of variables that are significant to anticipated cash flows and the discount rate. The variables most significant to the calculation are assumptions about interest rate and economic trends, future margins and cost effectiveness.

Our assessment is that there is scope for a reasonable change in both the growth assumption and the discount factor without affecting the carrying amount of goodwill.

The following is a summary of goodwill allocated to each operating segment

| 31/12/2025 | Opening | Exchange- | Closing |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Payment Solutions | 346,639 | -11,892 | 334,747 |
| Consumer Loans | 1,304,024 | -44,735 | 1,259,289 |
| Total | 1,650,663 | -56,627 | 1,594,036 |
| 31/12/2024 | Opening | Exchange- | Closing |
| Payment Solutions | 350,409 | -3,770 | 346,639 |
| Consumer Loans | 1,318,203 | -14,179 | 1,304,024 |
| Total | 1,668,612 | -17,949 | 1,650,663 |

G26 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Equipment | | |
| Cost at beginning of the year | 373,772 | 325,322 |
| Additional right-of-use assets in accordance with IFRS 16 | 7,835 | 30,442 |
| Purchases during the year | 11,743 | 22,885 |
| Divestments/disposals during the year | -53,059 | -4,328 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -2,934 | -549 |
| Total cost at year-end | 337,357 | 373,772 |
| Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year | -278,267 | -235,934 |
| Accumulated depreciation of divested/disposed assets | 49,837 | 3,071 |
| Depreciation for the year | -38,006 | -46,235 |
| Exchange-rate difference | 1,815 | 831 |
| Total accumulated depreciation at year-end | -264,621 | -278,267 |
| Carrying amount ¹⁾ | 72,736 | 95,505 |

¹⁾ The carrying amount includes assets in an amount of SEK 47,663 thousand (41,218) for leases capitalised in accordance with IFRS 16.

G27 OTHER ASSETS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Receivables, group companies | - | 180,390 |
| Receivables, insurance brokers and representatives | 24,235 | 29,925 |
| Receivables, other | 24,747 | 25,178 |
| Client funds | 972 | 972 |
| Other | 53,777 | 56,287 |
| Total other assets | 103,731 | 292,752 |

G28 PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Prepaid expenses | 75,855 | 115,511 |
| Accrued interest | 22,291 | 29,875 |
| Accrued income, lending activities | 32,169 | 29,472 |
| Total prepaid expenses and accrued income | 130,315 | 174,858 |

G29 LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Loans in SEK | 19,300 | 9,300 |
| Total liabilities to credit institutions | 19,300 | 9,300 |

G30 DEPOSIT AND BORROWING FROM THE PUBLIC

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Loans in SEK | 17,384,475 | 19,107,701 |
| Loans in DKK | 3,736 | 2,623 |
| Loans in NOK | 577,480 | 1,424,985 |
| Loans in EUR | 16,360,019 | 19,316,745 |
| Total deposits and borrowing from the public | 34,325,710 | 39,852,054 |
| Retail sector | 31,861,302 | 37,595,220 |
| Corporate sector | 2,464,408 | 2,256,834 |
| Total deposits and borrowing from the public | 34,325,710 | 39,852,054 |

Maturity:

The majority of deposits from the public are payable on demand; see also Note G3, Risk management.

The amount above includes deposits from sister companies in the amount of SEK 131,361 thousand (81,257).

G31 OTHER LIABILITIES

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Liabilities to Group and sister companies | 1,114 | 7,823 |
| Trade payables | 84,074 | 102,078 |
| Liabilities to representatives | 177,905 | 201,257 |
| Preliminary tax, interest on deposits | 89,527 | 109,153 |
| Provision for loyalty programmes | 31,071 | 25,479 |
| IFRS 16 Leases | 37,665 | 46,876 |
| Agents | 7,791 | 4,346 |
| Tax | 13,477 | 11,357 |
| Other | 86,142 | 69,745 |
| Total other liabilities | 528,766 | 578,114 |

G32 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Accrued interest expenses | 121,011 | 206,396 |
| Accrued personnel costs | 100,214 | 103,911 |
| Accrued administrative expenses | 129,520 | 176,163 |
| Other deferred income | 52,303 | 12,386 |
| Total accrued expenses and deferred income | 403,048 | 498,856 |

G33 OTHER PROVISIONS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Opening balance | 14,782 | 21,442 |
| Provisions made during the year | -4,580 | -7,321 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -646 | 661 |
| Closing balance | 9,556 | 14,782 |
| Provision of credit losses, unutilised limit, Stage 1 | 9,186 | 26,548 |
| Provision of credit losses, unutilised limit, Stage 2 | 42 | 641 |
| Other provisions | 328 | -12,407 |
| Closing balance | 9,556 | 14,782 |

Resurs Bank have entered into an endowment insurance agreement for safeguarding pension obligations. The endowment insurance and obligations have been netted. The amount in other provisions, consists of payroll tax that are not covered in the insurance agreement SEK -538 thousand (-632). The market value of the endowment insurance is SEK -3,144 thousand (-3,589).

G34 ISSUED SECURITIES

Resurs Bank has completed a securitisation of loan receivables, a form of structured financing, referred to as Asset Backed Securities (ABS). This take place by transferring loan receivables to Resurs Bank's wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Limited.

This financing has been arranged with JP Morgan Chase Bank. Resurs Bank has, for a rolling period of 18 months (revolving period), the right to continue selling certain additional loan receivables to Resurs Consumer Loans.

On 31 December 2025, approximately SEK 4.9 billion in loan receivables had been transferred to Resurs Consumer Loans. Resurs Bank and Resurs Consumer Loans have provided security for the assets that form part of the securitisation. At the closing date, the external financing amounted to SEK 4.0 billion (4.0) of the ABS financing. Because significant risks and benefits associated with the loan receivables sold, these were not transferred to the subsidiary and are still reported in the bank's balance sheet and profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9.

Resurs has a funding programme for issuing bonds, the programme amounts to SEK 10,000 million (10,000). Resurs is working both on the Swedish and Norwegian market. On the closing date, Resurs Bank has five outstanding bonds at a nominal amount of SEK 1,600 (1,100) and NOK 800 million (200). Of the five bonds, four are senior unsecured bonds and one is a subordinated loan (T2) of SEK 300 million (300).

| 31/12/2025 | Currency | Nominal | Interest | Carrying | Fair |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Resurs Bank MTN 118 01/10/2026 | SEK | 800 MSEK | Variable | 799,708 | 802,078 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 305 01/10/2026 | NOK | 200 MNOK | Variable | 182,891 | 183,921 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 119 13/03-2028 | SEK | 500 MSEK | Variable | 499,451 | 502,595 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 306 13/03-2028 | NOK | 200 MNOK | Variable | 182,759 | 184,704 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 307 04/12/2028 | NOK | 400 MNOK | Variable | 365,555 | 365,324 |
| Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd ABS | SEK | 4 000 MSEK | Variable | 4,000,000 | 3,960,952 |
| Total issued securities | | | | 6,030,364 | 5,999,574 |

| 31/12/2024 | Currency | Nominal | Interest | Carrying | Fair |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| Resurs Bank MTN 118 01/10/2026 | SEK | 800,000 | Variable | 799,324 | 798,672 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 305 01/10/2026 | NOK | 200,000 | Variable | 193,770 | 193,950 |
| Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd ABS | SEK | 3,000,000 | Variable | 4,000,000 | 3,875,025 |
| Total issued securities | | | | 4,993,094 | 4,867,647 |

G35 SUBORDINATED DEBT

| 31/12/2025 | Currency | Nominal amount | Interest rate | Carrying amount | Fair value |
|--|----------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Resurs Bank MTN 203 08/06/2033 ¹⁾ | SEK | 300,000 | Variable | 299,541 | 307,068 |
| Total subordinated debt | | | | 299,541 | 307,068 |

| 31/12/2024 | Currency | Nominal amount | Interest rate | Carrying amount | Fair value |
|--|----------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Resurs Bank MTN 203 08/06/2033 ¹⁾ | SEK | 300,000 | Variable | 299,332 | 294,750 |
| Total subordinated debt | | | | 299,332 | 294,750 |

¹⁾ The issuer is entitled to early repayment of the bonds from "First Call Date" 08/03/2028, provided that the issuer receives the approval of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

G36 EQUITY

Shares

The number of shares is 500,000, with a par value of SEK 1,000. Par value is defined as share capital divided by number of shares.

Other contributed capital

Refers to unconditional shareholder contributions.

Profit or loss brought forward

Refers to profit or loss brought forward from previous years less dividends.

Translation reserve

Includes translation differences on consolidation of the Group's foreign operations.

Changes in equity

See the statement of changes in equity for details on changes in equity during the year.

Change in translation reserve

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Opening translation reserve | -6,537 | 4,748 |
| Translation difference for the year, foreign operations | -45,755 | -11,285 |
| Closing translation reserve | -52,292 | -6,537 |

G37 PLEDGED ASSETS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Lending to credit institutions ¹⁾ | 195,159 | 212,289 |
| Lending to the public | 4,943,410 | 4,941,130 |
| Restricted bank deposit ²⁾ | 72,318 | 73,984 |
| Total pledged assets for own liabilities | 5,210,887 | 5,227,403 |
| Contingent liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Other commitments | | |
| Unutilised credit facilities granted | 21,394,634 | 21,080,448 |
| Total other commitments | 21,394,634 | 21,080,448 |

Unutilised credit granted refers to externally granted credit. All unutilised credit facilities granted are terminable with immediate effect to the extent allowed under the Swedish Consumer Credit Act.

¹⁾ Lending to credit institutions refers to funds pledged as collateral for the fulfilment of commitments to payment intermediaries.

²⁾ As at 31 December 2025, SEK 71,122 thousand (72,369) in reserve requirement account at the Bank of Finland and SEK 1,196 thousand (1,615) in tax account at Norwegian Bank (DNB).

G38 RELATED PARTIES

Ownership

Resurs Bank AB, corporate identity number 516401-0208 is a wholly owned subsidiary of Resurs Holding AB, corporate identity number 556898-2291 which is owned at 31 December 2025 to 90,05 per cent by Ronneby UK Limited.

Related parties - Group companies

The Group comprised of Resurs Bank AB and its subsidiaries Resurs Norden AB and Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd. In addition to these, there are the three wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs NPL 1 AB, Resurs NPL 2 AB and Resurs NPL 3 AB. These have Lowell as an external investor and trustee for the receivables and are considered related parties even though they are not consolidated into the Group, see note G2 Accounting principles section Special Purpose Vehicles

(SPV companies). Please see below for complete Group structure.

Related parties - Other Group companies

Other Group companies are Resurs Förvaltning Norden AB, which was sold during 2025. Group companies are reported according to the acquisition method, with internal transactions eliminated at the Group level. Assets and liabilities, and dividends between Resurs Holding AB (parent company) and other Group companies, are specified in the respective notes to the statement of financial position.

Relatives - Executives

In addition to the related transactions below, intragroup and remuneration are also included to executives in related parties. This also includes a warrant program that runs 2022-2025 to group management and other key employees.

Related parties - Key personnel in Resurs Bank AB and its Parent Company Resurs Holding AB

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Magnus Fredin | CEO Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |
| Bo Lennart Jacobsen | The Chairman of the Board of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |
| Martin Bengtsson | Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |
| Håkan Berg | Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |
| Lars Fredrik Carlsson | Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |
| Johanna Clason | Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |
| Martin Hatfield Iacoponi | Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |
| Steve Krieger | Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |
| Gustaf Martin-Löf | Director of Resurs Bank AB and Resurs Holding AB |

Key personnel

Information about transactions between related party key personnel and remuneration of these individuals can be found in Note G13, Personnel.

Transactions with the Parent Company

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest expense | -193 | -327 |
| Other operating income | 3,814 | 3,814 |
| General administrative expenses | -18,235 | -12,479 |
| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| Other liabilities | -1,512 | -8,220 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | -130,711 | -80,518 |

Transactions with other group companies

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest expense | 1 | 4 |
| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | -82 | -90 |

Transactions with other companies with significant influence

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest expenses, deposits and borrowing from the public | -565 | -343 |
| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | -64,589 | -51,275 |

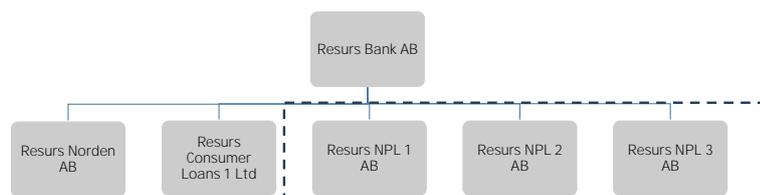
Transactions with other companies

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Transaction revenue | 886 | 754 |
| Interest incomes, Deposits and borrowing from the public | 27,935 | 30,761 |
| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| Bonds | 649,684 | 823,094 |

Transactions with key personnel

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest expenses, Deposits and borrowing from the public | -160 | -278 |
| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
| Lending to the public | 53 | 24 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | -20,237 | -22,033 |

Group structure



Companies within the dashed line are not consolidated in the group, see further in note G2 Accounting principles, section Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV companies).

G39 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31/12/2025

| | Fair value at amortised cost | Fair value through profit or loss | Total carrying amount | Fair value |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,515,319 | - | 2,515,319 | 2,515,319 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | - | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,505,548 | - | 2,505,548 | 2,505,548 |
| Lending to the public | 39,104,082 | - | 39,104,082 | 39,104,082 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 1,564,567 | - | 1,564,567 | 1,582,740 |
| Shares and participations | - | 1,218 | 1,218 | 1,218 |
| Derivatives | - | 38,384 | 38,384 | 38,384 |
| Other assets | 103,730 | - | 103,730 | 103,730 |
| Accrued income | 54,460 | - | 54,460 | 54,460 |
| Total financial assets | 45,847,706 | 1,826,037 | 47,673,743 | 47,691,916 |
| Shares in subsidiaries | | | 3,278 | |
| Intangible assets | | | 1,673,763 | |
| Property, plant & equipment | | | 72,736 | |
| Other non-financial assets | | | 420,359 | |
| Total assets | 45,847,706 | 1,826,037 | 49,843,879 | |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | 19,300 | - | 19,300 | 19,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 34,325,710 | - | 34,325,710 | 34,325,671 |
| Derivatives | - | 10,820 | 10,820 | 10,820 |
| Other liabilities | 374,169 | - | 374,169 | 374,169 |
| Accrued expenses | 350,745 | - | 350,745 | 350,745 |
| Issued securities | 6,030,364 | - | 6,030,364 | 5,999,574 |
| Subordinated debt | 299,541 | - | 299,541 | 307,068 |
| Total financial liabilities | 41,399,829 | 10,820 | 41,410,649 | 41,387,347 |
| Provisions | | | 9,556 | |
| Other non-financial liabilities | | | 231,684 | |
| Equity | | | 8,191,990 | |
| Total equity and liabilities | 41,399,829 | 10,820 | 49,843,879 | |

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31/12/2024

| | Fair value at amortised cost | Fair value through profit or loss | Total carrying amount | Fair value |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 4,762,556 | - | 4,762,556 | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | - | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 |
| Lending to credit institutions ¹⁾ | 2,802,638 | - | 2,802,638 | 2,802,638 |
| Lending to the public | - | 39,903,160 | 39,903,160 | 39,903,160 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 1,875,265 | - | 1,875,265 | 1,859,645 |
| Shares and participations | - | 4,547 | 4,547 | 4,547 |
| Derivatives | - | 22,610 | 22,610 | 22,610 |
| Other assets | 292,751 | - | 292,751 | 292,751 |
| Accrued income | 59,347 | - | 59,347 | 59,347 |
| Total financial assets | 9,792,557 | 41,680,967 | 51,473,524 | 51,457,904 |
| Shares in subsidiaries | | | 3,278 | |
| Intangible assets | | | 2,120,749 | |
| Property, plant & equipment | | | 95,505 | |
| Other non-financial assets | | | 521,965 | |
| Total assets | 9,792,557 | 41,680,967 | 54,215,021 | |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | 9,300 | - | 9,300 | 9,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 39,852,054 | - | 39,852,054 | 39,875,093 |
| Derivatives | - | 18,055 | 18,055 | 18,055 |
| Other liabilities | 404,630 | - | 404,630 | 404,630 |
| Accrued expenses | 460,713 | - | 460,713 | 460,713 |
| Issued securities | 4,993,094 | - | 4,993,094 | 4,867,647 |
| Subordinated debt | 299,332 | - | 299,332 | 294,750 |
| Total financial liabilities | 46,019,123 | 18,055 | 46,037,178 | 45,930,188 |
| Provisions | | | 14,782 | |
| Other non-financial liabilities | | | 403,494 | |
| Equity | | | 7,756,289 | |
| Total equity and liabilities | 46,019,123 | 18,055 | 54,211,743 | |

¹⁾ Included here is 135 million deposited with the Riksbank

Deposits with the Riksbank

During the year, the Riksbank decided to introduce a requirement for interest-free deposits of a portion of credit institutions' deposit base. For Resurs, this entails that SEK 135 million has been placed as a deposit with the Riksbank.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below shows financial instruments measured at fair value, based on classification in the fair value hierarchy.

Levels are defined as follows:

- Listed prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)

- Other observable inputs for assets or liabilities other than listed prices included in level 1 directly (i.e., price quotations) or indirectly (i.e., derived from price quotations) (level 2)

- Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs) (level 3)
Note G2, Accounting policies provides details

on the determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the statement of financial position. Carrying amounts for current receivables, current liabilities and deposits and loans to the public are deemed to reflect fair value.

Financial assets valued through fair value

| | 31/12/2025 | | | 31/12/2024 | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | | |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 1,786,435 | - | - | 1,750,650 | - | - |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 1,564,567 | - | - | 1,875,265 | - | - |
| Securitisation | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Shares and participations | - | - | 1,218 | - | - | 1,269 |
| Derivatives | - | 38,384 | - | - | 22,610 | - |
| Total | 3,351,002 | 38,384 | 1,218 | 3,625,915 | 22,610 | 1,269 |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: | | | | | | |
| Derivatives | - | -10,820 | - | - | -18,055 | - |
| Total | 0 | -10,820 | 0 | 0 | -18,055 | 0 |

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Changes within level 3

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Shares and participations | | |
| Opening balance | 1,269 | 11,926 |
| Investments during the period | - | 1,736 |
| Change in fair value of shares and participating interests | - | -12,526 |
| Exchange-rate fluctuations | -51 | 133 |
| Closing balance | 1,218 | 1,269 |

Financial instruments measured at fair value for disclosure purposes

The carrying amount of variable rate deposits and borrowing from the public is deemed to reflect fair value. Other fair value of subordinated debt is calculated based on valuation at the listing marketplace. Fair value has been classified as level 1. market interest rate instead of at the original effective interest rate. Fair value has been classified as level 2.

For fixed rate deposits and borrowing from the public, fair value is calculated based on current market rates, with the initial credit spread for deposits kept constant. Fair value has been classified as level 2. Fair value of issued securities (MTN) is calculated based on the listing marketplace. Fair value has been classified as level 1. The carrying amount of current receivables and liabilities and variable rate loans is deemed to reflect fair value.

For subordinated debts to fellow subsidiary, Solid Försäkringsaktieföretag, fair value of issued amount is calculated by using the present value method. The fair value has been classified as level 2. For issued securities (ABS), fair value is calculated by assuming that duration ends at the close of the revolving period. Fair value has been classified as level 3. The fair value of the portion of lending that has been sent to debt recovery and purchased non-performing consumer loans is calculated by discounting calculated cash flows at the estimated

Transfer between levels

There has not been any transfer of financial instruments between the levels.

Financial assets and liabilities that are offset or subject to netting agreements

Derivative agreement has been made under the ISDA agreement. The amounts are not offset in the statement of financial position. The derivatives at 31 December 2024 (also applied 31/12/2023) were covered by the ISDA Credit Support Annex, which means that collateral is obtained and provided in the form of bank deposits between the parties.

| | Related agreements 31/12/2025 | | | | Related agreements 31/12/2024 | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Gross amount in the balance sheet | Master netting agreement | Collateral received/pledged | Net amount | Gross amount in the balance sheet | Master netting agreement | Collateral received/pledged | Net amount |
| Derivatives | 38,384 | -10,820 | -15,100 | 12,464 | 22,610 | -18,055 | 10,800 | 15,355 |
| Total assets | 38,384 | 10,820 | 0 | 0 | 22,610 | -18,055 | 10,800 | 15,355 |
| Derivatives | -10,820 | 10,820 | - | - | -18,055 | 18,055 | - | - |
| Total liabilities | -10,820 | 10,820 | 0 | 0 | -18,055 | 18,055 | 0 | 0 |

G40 SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No significant events after end of the period.

G41 KEY ESTIMATES AND ASSESSMENTS

When preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS and generally accepted accounting principles, management needs to proactively make certain estimates, assumptions and evaluations. These are based on historical experience and current factors, which are considered fair and reasonable. The results of these professional estimates and assessments affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The Group has made the following critical estimates in applying significant accounting principles:

- classification and measurement of financial instruments
- impairment testing of goodwill and other assets
- provisions of credit losses
- other provisions

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The accounting principles in Note G2 define the way in which assets and liabilities are to be classified in the various categories. Fair value measurement of financial instruments may lead to some uncertainty, as prevailing interest rates and market conditions may change quickly and affect the value of the asset.

Impairment testing of goodwill and other assets

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually when the annual accounts are prepared or as soon as changes indicate that impairment is required, for example, a changed business climate or decision to divest or discontinue operations. Impairment is recognised if the estimated value in use exceeds the carrying amount. A description of impairment testing for the year is provided in Note G25.

Provisions of credit losses

The calculation of credit losses is based on calculating the expected credit losses. The impairment model includes a three-stage model based on changes in the credit quality of financial assets. The assets are divided into three different stages depending on how credit risk has changed since the asset was initially recognised in the balance sheet. Stage 1 encompasses assets for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk, stage 2 encompasses assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk, while stage 3 encompasses defaulted assets.

The provision of expected credit losses for assets is governed by the category to which the assets belong. Provisions are made under stage 1 for expected credit losses within 12 months, while provisions for stage 2 and 3 are made for expected credit losses under the full lifetime of the assets.

Calculations of expected credit losses include forward-looking information based on the macroeconomic outlook.

The Group has decided to base the forward-looking calculations on a macroeconomic variable that from a historical perspective has proven to correlate well with changes in the Group's credit losses, see Note G2.

Other provisions

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle a present obligation at the reporting date. Earnings may be affected if an estimate has been made that is not consistent with the actual outcome. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Changes to estimates are recognised in the period of the change if the change affects only that period. Changes are recognised in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both.

Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

The group's assessment is that controlling influence does not exist in the three subsidiaries that are related to the securitisation carried out during 2023, namely Resurs NPL1 AB, Resurs NPL2 AB and Resurs NPL3 AB. This is because the bank has limited ability to influence the management of the receivables and cannot unilaterally call for the disposal of the receivables. The SPV companies are consequently not consolidated (see further note G2 Accounting principles, section Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)).

Statement and notes - Parent company

PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

| SEK thousand | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | P5 | 4,392,303 | 4,673,553 |
| Lease income | P9 | 731 | 790 |
| Interest expense | P5 | -1,233,010 | -1,742,052 |
| Net interest | | 3,160,024 | 2,932,291 |
| Fee & commission income | P6 | 539,687 | 543,350 |
| Fee & commission expense | P6 | -68,945 | -78,978 |
| Net provision | | 470,742 | 464,372 |
| Net income/expense from financial transactions | P7 | -52,450 | -46,430 |
| Other operating income | P8 | 181,344 | 216,756 |
| Total operating income | | 3,759,660 | 3,566,989 |
| General administrative expenses | P10,P11 | -1,650,449 | -1,612,714 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets | P12 | -111,729 | -116,712 |
| Other operating expenses | P13 | -111,556 | -69,564 |
| Total expenses before credit losses | | -1,873,734 | -1,798,990 |
| Profit before credit losses | | 1,885,926 | 1,767,999 |
| Net credit losses | P14 | -1,198,533 | -1,570,454 |
| Operating profit | | 687,393 | 197,545 |
| Appropriations | | -208,000 | - |
| Tax | P15 | -122,073 | -64,668 |
| Profit for the year | | 357,320 | 132,877 |
| Profit for the year attributable to Resurs Bank AB shareholders | | 357,320 | 132,877 |

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| SEK thousand | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| Profit for the year | | 357,320 | 132,877 |
| Other comprehensive income that may be reversed to profit/loss | | | |
| Translation differences for the year, foreign operations | P34 | -22,262 | -7,066 |
| Comprehensive income for the year | | 335,058 | 125,811 |
| Attributable to Resurs Bank AB shareholders | | 335,058 | 125,811 |

PARENT COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

| SEK thousand | Note | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | | 2,515,319 | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | P16 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,650 |
| Lending to credit institutions | P17 | 2,329,314 | 2,630,543 |
| Lending to the public | P18 | 39,201,495 | 39,999,894 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | P19 | 1,564,567 | 1,875,265 |
| Shares and participations | P20 | 4,496 | 1,269 |
| Shares and participations in Group companies | P21 | 50,099 | 53,377 |
| Derivatives | P22 | 38,384 | 22,610 |
| Goodwill | P23 | 858,428 | 973,018 |
| Other intangible assets | P23 | 24,365 | 35,265 |
| Property, plant & equipment | P24 | 35,279 | 50,330 |
| Other assets | P25 | 104,764 | 293,785 |
| Current tax assets | | 178,695 | 241,234 |
| Deferred tax asset | P15 | 165,560 | 164,806 |
| Prepaid expenses and accrued income | P26 | 132,404 | 176,932 |
| Total assets | | 48,989,604 | 53,031,534 |
| Liabilities, provisions and equity | | | |
| Liabilities and provisions | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | P27 | 19,300 | 9,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | P28 | 34,326,360 | 39,852,702 |
| Other liabilities | P29 | 4,467,053 | 4,510,393 |
| Derivatives | P22 | 10,820 | 18,055 |
| Accrued expenses and deferred income | P30 | 401,898 | 498,512 |
| Tax liabilities | | 666 | 42,132 |
| Deferred tax liability | P15 | 12,693 | 16,937 |
| Other provisions | P31 | 9,556 | 14,782 |
| Issued securities | P32 | 2,030,364 | 993,094 |
| Subordinated debt | P33 | 299,541 | 299,332 |
| Total liabilities and provisions | | 41,578,251 | 46,255,239 |
| Untaxed reserves | | 0 | 0 |
| Equity | P34 | | |
| Restricted equity | | | |
| Share capital | | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Statutory reserve | | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| Total restricted equity | | 512,500 | 512,500 |
| Non-restricted equity | | | |
| Translation reserve | | -12,192 | 10,070 |
| Retained earnings | | 6,553,725 | 6,120,848 |
| Profit for the year | | 357,320 | 132,877 |
| Total non-restricted equity | | 6,898,853 | 6,263,795 |
| Total equity | | 7,411,353 | 6,776,295 |
| Total liabilities, provisions and equity | | 48,989,604 | 53,031,534 |

See Note P54 for information on pledged assets, contingent liabilities and commitments.

PARENT COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

| | Share capital | Statutory reserve | Translation reserve | Retained earnings | Profit/loss for the year | Total equity |
|--|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Initial equity at 1 January 2024 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 17,136 | 5,892,049 | 229,817 | 6,651,502 |
| Appropriation of profits according to resolution by Annual General Meeting | | | | 229,817 | -229,817 | 0 |
| Net profit for the year | | | | | 132,877 | 132,877 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | | -7,066 | | | -7,066 |
| <i>Owner transactions</i> | | | | | | |
| Share-based payments | | | | -1,018 | | -1,018 |
| Equity at 31 December 2024 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 10,070 | 6,120,848 | 132,877 | 6,776,295 |
| Initial equity at 1 January 2025 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 10,070 | 6,120,848 | 132,877 | 6,776,295 |
| Appropriation of profits according to resolution by Annual General Meeting | | | | 132,877 | -132,877 | 0 |
| Net profit for the year | | | | | 357,320 | 357,320 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | | -22,262 | | | -22,262 |
| <i>Owner transactions</i> | | | | | | |
| Unconditional shareholder's contribution | | | | 300,000 | | 300,000 |
| Equity at 31 December 2025 | 500,000 | 12,500 | -12,192 | 6,553,725 | 357,320 | 7,411,353 |

For further information see Note P34.

PARENT COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)

| SEK thousand | Note | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Operating activities | | | |
| Operating profit | | 687,393 | 197,545 |
| - of which, interest received | | 4,399,905 | 4,668,630 |
| - of which, interest paid | | -1,318,395 | -1,746,428 |
| Adjustments for non-cash items in operating profit | | 1,189,155 | 1,624,219 |
| Tax paid | | -92,410 | -124,122 |
| Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities | | 1,784,138 | 1,697,642 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | | |
| Lending to the public | | -514,197 | -2,319,494 |
| Other assets | | 219,928 | -525,468 |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | | 10,000 | 6,200 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | | -5,474,886 | 3,708,483 |
| Acquisition of investment assets ¹⁾ | | -595,810 | -4,313,205 |
| Divestment of investment assets ¹⁾ | | 777,347 | 4,260,394 |
| Other liabilities | | -240,393 | 1,046,823 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | | -4,033,873 | 3,561,375 |
| Investing activities | | | |
| Acquisition of intangible and tangible fixed assets | P23,P24 | -28,320 | -22,920 |
| Divestment of intangible and tangible fixed assets | | 2,622 | 1,184 |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | -25,698 | -21,736 |
| Financing activities | | | |
| Shareholder's contributions | | 300,000 | - |
| Payment relating to amortisation of leasing debts | | -18,738 | -8,818 |
| New issued securities | | 1,047,481 | 338,973 |
| Matured issued securities | | - | -1,982,365 |
| Matured subordinated debt | | - | -300,000 |
| Cash flow from financing activities | | 1,328,743 | -1,952,210 |
| Cash flow for the period | | -2,730,828 | 1,587,429 |
| Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year ²⁾ | | 7,393,099 | 5,829,953 |
| Exchange rate differences | | 47,416 | -24,283 |
| Cash & cash equivalents at end of the year ²⁾ | | 4,709,687 | 7,393,099 |
| Adjustment for non-cash items in operating profit | | | |
| Credit losses | P14 | 1,198,533 | 1,570,454 |
| Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed | P12 | 111,729 | 116,712 |
| Profit/loss tangible assets | | 2,831 | -343 |
| Impairment of shares | | - | 12,526 |
| Profit/loss on investment assets ¹⁾ | | 2,455 | 310 |
| Change in provisions | | -5,536 | -7,104 |
| Adjustment to interest paid/received | | -93,341 | -18,159 |
| Currency effects | | 10,619 | -37,766 |
| Share-based payments | | - | -1,018 |
| Change in fair value of shares and participating interests | | -39,104 | -12,526 |
| Other items that do not affect liquidity | | 969 | 1,133 |
| Sum non-cash items in operating profit | | 1,189,155 | 1,624,219 |

¹⁾ Investment assets are comprised of bonds and other interest-bearing securities, treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing, subordinated debt and shares and participating interest.

²⁾ Liquid assets are comprised of lending to credit institutions (excluding the Riksbank's deposit requirement) and cash and balances at central banks.

| SEK thousand | 1 Jan 2025 | Cash flow | Non cash items | | 31 Dec 2025 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Accrued acquisition costs | Exchange-rate difference | |
| Issued securities | 993,094 | 1,047,481 | 760 | -10,971 | 2,030,364 |
| Subordinated debt | 299,332 | - | 209 | - | 299,541 |
| Total | 1,292,426 | 1,047,481 | 969 | -10,971 | 2,329,905 |

| SEK thousand | 1 Jan 2024 | Cash flow | Non cash items | | 31 Dec 2024 |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | | Accrued acquisition costs | Exchange-rate difference | |
| Issued securities | 2,643,430 | -1,643,392 | 882 | -7,826 | 993,094 |
| Subordinated debt | 599,080 | -300,000 | 252 | - | 299,332 |
| Total | 3,242,510 | -1,943,392 | 1,134 | -7,826 | 1,292,426 |

Notes

PI PARENT COMPANY ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The Parent Company's annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies Act and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and general recommendations on credit institutions and securities companies (FFFS 2008:25), including all of the applicable amendments and the Swedish Financial Reporting Board's RFR 2, Accounting for Legal Entities. This annual report was prepared in accordance with so-called statutory IFRS, meaning that the international accounting standards and interpretations hereof that have been endorsed by the EU have been applied insofar as possible within the framework of national laws and regulations, as well as in observation of the connection between accounting and taxation. The differences between the Group and the Parent Company are described below.

References to the Group's accounting principles in the Parent Company's accounting principles are only presented in case of a difference or addition to the text.

Changed accounting principles in the Parent Company

No changes to accounting principles that take effect as of financial years beginning 1 January 2025 or later have affected the Parent Company.

Shares and participations in Group companies

Shares and participations in Group companies are reported pursuant to the cost method. Dividends received are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is deemed certain.

Processing fees associated with acquisitions are added to acquisition value in the Parent Company; processing fees are eliminated in the Group.

Tax

In the parent company's balance sheet, untaxed reserves are reported without being divided into equity and deferred tax liability, unlike in the Group. Similarly, in the parent company's income statement, there is no allocation of part of the appropriations to deferred tax expense.

Appropriations comprise provisions, reversals of untaxed reserves and Group contributions.

Intangible assets

The parent company amortises goodwill systematically based on estimated useful life. All expenses, including development costs, relating to internally developed intangible assets are recognised in the income statement as a cost.

Leases

The parent company reports its finance leases in accordance with the exemption allowed in RFR 2. Leased assets are therefore recognised as items of property, plant & equipment at cost less depreciation, calculated using the annuity method, and any impairment resulting from the lessee's insolvency. Lease income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Resurs Bank does not apply IFRS 16.

Group contributions and shareholder contributions

Group contributions and shareholder contributions are reported in accordance with the alternative rule in RFR 2. This means that both received and paid Group contributions are reported as appropriations in the income statement. Shareholder contributions are reported as an increase in shares in Group companies.

P2 RISKMANAGEMENT

See note G3 for further information.

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE, GROSS AND NET

| | 31/12/2025 | | | | 31/12/2024 | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | Credit risk exposure, gross | Provision | Value of collateral | Credit risk exposure, net | Credit risk exposure, gross | Provision | Value of collateral | Credit risk exposure, net |
| Cash and balances at central banks | | | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 2,429,251 | - | - | 2,429,251 | 4,590,764 | - | - | 4,590,764 |
| AA+/Aa1 | 86,068 | - | - | 86,068 | 171,792 | - | - | 171,792 |
| Total cash and balances at central banks | 2,515,319 | 0 | 0 | 2,515,319 | 4,762,556 | 0 | 0 | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | | | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 710,324 | - | - | 710,324 | 463,146 | - | - | 463,146 |
| AA+/Aa1 | 1,076,111 | - | - | 1,076,111 | 1,287,504 | - | - | 1,287,504 |
| Total treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 1,786,435 | 0 | 0 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,650 | 0 | 0 | 1,750,650 |
| Lending to credit institutions | | | | | | | | |
| - AAA/Aaa | 134,946 | - | - | 134,946 | - | - | - | - |
| AA-/Aa3 | 1,420,870 | - | - | 1,420,870 | 1,484,718 | - | - | 1,484,718 |
| A+/A1 | 773,498 | - | - | 773,498 | 1,112,292 | - | - | 1,112,292 |
| A/A2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unrated ²⁾ | - | - | - | - | 33,533 | - | - | 33,533 |
| Total lending to credit institutions | 2,329,314 | 0 | 0 | 2,329,314 | 2,630,543 | 0 | 0 | 2,630,543 |
| Lending to the public | | | | | | | | |
| Lending to the public - Retail | 42,458,171 | -4,569,327 | - | 37,888,844 | 42,988,518 | -3,893,809 | - | 39,094,709 |
| Lending to the public - Corporate | 1,362,126 | -49,475 | - | 1,312,651 | 933,505 | -28,320 | - | 905,185 |
| Total lending to the public | 43,820,297 | -4,618,802 | 0 | 39,201,495 | 43,922,023 | -3,922,129 | 0 | 39,999,894 |
| Bonds | | | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 914,883 | - | - | 914,883 | 1,052,172 | - | - | 1,052,172 |
| Unrated | 649,684 | - | - | 649,684 | 823,093 | - | - | 823,093 |
| Total bonds | 1,564,567 | 0 | 0 | 1,564,567 | 1,875,265 | 0 | 0 | 1,875,265 |
| Lease receivables | 1,990 | 0 | 0 | 1,990 | 2,487 | 0 | 0 | 2,487 |
| Derivatives | | | | | | | | |
| AA-/Aa3 | 27,475 | - | - | 27,475 | 10,630 | - | - | 10,630 |
| A+/A1 | 10,909 | - | - | 10,909 | 11,980 | - | - | 11,980 |
| Total derivatives | 38,384 | 0 | 0 | 38,384 | 22,610 | 0 | 0 | 22,610 |
| Total credit risk exposure in the balance sheet | 52,056,306 | -4,618,802 | 0 | 47,437,504 | 54,966,134 | -3,922,129 | 0 | 51,044,005 |
| Commitments | | | | | | | | |
| Unutilised credit facilities granted ³⁾ | 21,394,634 | -9,228 | - | 21,385,406 | 21,080,448 | -27,189 | - | 21,053,259 |
| Total credit risk exposure | 73,450,940 | -4,628,030 | 0 | 68,822,910 | 76,046,582 | -3,949,318 | 0 | 72,097,264 |

In the event credit ratings differ, the lowest is used.

¹⁾ The item 'unrated treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing' is comprised of holdings in a Swedish municipality that are not rated.

²⁾ The item 'lending to credit institutions - unrated' is comprised of lending to other banks. Resurs Bank have a deposit co-operative with Avanza Bank, a bank listed on Nasdaq Stockholm; the SEK 0 million (34) of liquidity is to manage daily flows arising from the deposit co-operative.

³⁾ All granted but unutilised credit facilities are terminable to the extent permitted under the Swedish Consumer Credit Act.

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC BY CREDIT RATING

| 31/12/2025 | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Carrying amount gross | Provision | Carrying amount gross | Provision | Carrying amount gross | Provision | |
| Very low risk | 10,499,580 | -48,129 | 2,980 | -135 | - | - | 10,454,296 |
| Low risk | 13,554,397 | -102,079 | 22,525 | -126 | - | - | 13,474,717 |
| Medium low risk | 6,301,374 | -104,450 | 68,169 | -908 | - | - | 6,264,185 |
| Medium risk | 3,071,575 | -97,986 | 175,766 | -6,592 | - | - | 3,142,763 |
| Higher risk | 631,413 | -23,988 | 2,306,366 | -423,262 | 7,186,152 | -3,811,147 | 5,865,534 |
| Total | 34,058,339 | -376,632 | 2,575,806 | -431,023 | 7,186,152 | -3,811,147 | 39,201,495 |

| 31/12/2024 | Stage 1 | | Stage 2 | | Stage 3 | | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Carrying amount gross | Provision | Carrying amount gross | Provision | Carrying amount gross | Provision | |
| Very low risk | 9,638,354 | -20,306 | 2,768 | -173 | - | - | 9,620,643 |
| Low risk | 13,460,830 | -84,650 | 24,041 | -169 | - | - | 13,400,052 |
| Medium low risk | 6,903,762 | -97,234 | 116,575 | -2,392 | - | - | 6,920,711 |
| Medium risk | 2,852,733 | -78,894 | 935,877 | -52,505 | - | - | 3,657,211 |
| Higher risk | 596,373 | -22,828 | 3,254,779 | -536,699 | 6,135,931 | -3,026,279 | 6,401,277 |
| Total | 33,452,052 | -303,912 | 4,334,040 | -591,938 | 6,135,931 | -3,026,279 | 39,999,894 |

Assessments of the credit quality of consumer loans that are non-performing are based on the IFRS 9 structure and the three stages in which a credit is categorised. The Group assesses the credit quality of lease receivables and lending to the public, corporate customers, on the basis of the individual borrower's ability to pay.

To safeguard the Group's credit quality, the Group continuously monitors and reports on corporate credit lending commitments in accordance with specific guideline. In collaboration with established credit rating agencies, the Group regularly tracks the situation of individual credit commitments in order to monitor customers' repayment capacity.

MARKET RISKS

Market risk in the financial operations primarily comprises interest rate risk, currency risk and share price risk. The Board of Directors has adopted policies governing the management of these risks, including the establishment of limits designed to ensure that risk exposure remains within acceptable levels. No positions are held in the trading book.

Foreign exchange risk arises from mismatches between assets and liabilities denominated in different currencies. Interest rate risk arises from differences in interest rate repricing terms and maturities between interest-bearing assets and liabilities.

INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is primarily defined as the risk of increased interest expenses, i.e. the risk that net interest income will decline as a result of adverse movements in market interest rates. Interest rate risk normally arises as a result of having different maturities or fixed interest terms for their assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk increases if the terms for assets deviate from the terms for liabilities. Interest rate risk mainly affects in the form of gradual changes in net interest income, which can thus affect operating income and both short and long-term capital ratios.

Interest rate risk refers to the sensitivity to changes in interest rates and the structure of the interest rate curve. Most of the interest rate risks are structural and arise in deposit and lending where fixed interest terms for assets and liabilities do not always coincide.

Resurs Bank seeks to achieve sound matching between fixed and variable interest rates in its statement of financial position, and can relatively quickly mitigate interest rate rises by changing the terms of new loans. Overall interest rate risk is deemed to be limited. This given the relatively high credit turnover rate and the fact that interest rates can be adjusted within two months according to credit agreements and applicable consumer credit legislation in several markets. Most lending and deposits take place at variable interest rates. Interest swap agreements may also be signed to limit interest rate risk. The Treasury Department continually measures, monitors and manages interest rate risk on interest-bearing assets and liabilities using a variety of models and the Board of Directors has established limits for maximum acceptable level of interest rate risk.

In a calculation of a one (1) percentage-point change in the market rate, net interest income for the next 12 months would increase/decrease by SEK 47 million (55), based on interest-bearing assets and liabilities on the closing date.

A one (1) percentage-point parallel shift in the yield curve and by applying the discounted future cash flow, interest rate risk on equity on the closing date was SEK 82 million (55).

The financing via deposits at variable interest rates has a contractual and theoretical very short fixed interest term of only one day.

The customer behavior, unlike the contractual, has historically been significantly longer than one day.

In legal terms, the interest rate risk associated with lending is limited since the majority of the interest rate terms are variable. In reality, however, it is not as easy for market reasons to fully compensate a change in interest rates, and this may have an impact on net interest income. Higher interest expenses can be countered promptly by amending the terms for new lending. In view of the relatively high credit turnover rate, overall interest rate risk is deemed limited. Most borrowers in the Payment Solutions segment are also able to switch between various partial payment options during the credit period.

FIXED INTEREST

| 31/12/2025 | Less than 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | More than 1 year | Interest- free | Total |
|---|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,444,198 | 71,121 | - | - | - | 2,515,319 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 236,207 | 898,072 | 270,450 | 381,706 | - | 1,786,435 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,194,367 | - | 134,947 | - | - | 2,329,314 |
| Lending to the public | 27,245,647 | 7,372,898 | 1,623,493 | 2,959,457 | - | 39,201,495 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 348,472 | 502,928 | 146,747 | 566,420 | - | 1,564,567 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | 4,496 | 4,496 |
| Shares and participation in Group companies | - | - | - | - | 50,099 | 50,099 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | - | - | 882,793 | 882,793 |
| Property, plant & equipment ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 35,279 | 35,279 |
| Other assets | - | - | - | - | 619,807 | 619,807 |
| Total assets | 32,468,891 | 8,773,898 | 2,175,637 | 3,907,583 | 1,592,474 | 48,989,604 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | - | - | - | - | 19,300 | 19,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 28,957,931 | 695,466 | 3,507,035 | 1,165,928 | - | 34,326,360 |
| Other liabilities | 4,000,000 | - | - | - | 902,686 | 4,902,686 |
| Issued securities | - | 2,030,364 | - | - | - | 2,030,364 |
| Subordinated debt | - | 299,541 | - | - | - | 299,541 |
| Equity | - | - | - | - | 7,411,353 | 7,411,353 |
| Total liabilities | 32,957,931 | 3,025,371 | 3,507,035 | 1,165,928 | 8,333,339 | 48,989,604 |
| <i>Difference, assets and liabilities</i> | <i>-489,040</i> | <i>5,748,527</i> | <i>-1,331,398</i> | <i>2,741,655</i> | <i>-6,740,865</i> | <i>-71,121</i> |

1) Property, plant & equipment with fixed interest refers to leases reported as operating leases in the legal entity.

| 31/12/2024 | Less than 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-12 months | More than 1 year | Interest- free | Total |
|---|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 4,762,556 | - | - | - | - | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 178,109 | 1,044,194 | 144,585 | 383,762 | - | 1,750,650 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,630,543 | - | - | - | - | 2,630,543 |
| Lending to the public | 35,087,956 | 413,524 | 1,074,400 | 3,424,014 | - | 39,999,894 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 303,540 | 479,016 | 118,693 | 974,016 | - | 1,875,265 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | 4,547 | 4,547 |
| Shares and participation in Group companies | - | - | - | - | 50,099 | 50,099 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | - | - | 1,008,283 | 1,008,283 |
| Property, plant & equipment ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 50,330 | 50,330 |
| Other assets | - | - | - | - | 899,367 | 899,367 |
| Total assets | 42,962,704 | 1,936,734 | 1,337,678 | 4,781,792 | 2,012,626 | 53,031,534 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | 9,300 | - | - | - | - | 9,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 30,747,026 | 1,214,085 | 6,432,363 | 1,459,228 | - | 39,852,702 |
| Other liabilities | - | - | - | - | 5,100,811 | 5,100,811 |
| Issued securities | 993,094 | - | - | - | - | 993,094 |
| Subordinated debt | - | 299,332 | - | - | - | 299,332 |
| Equity | - | - | - | - | 6,776,295 | 6,776,295 |
| Total liabilities | 31,749,420 | 1,513,417 | 6,432,363 | 1,459,228 | 11,877,106 | 53,031,534 |
| <i>Difference, assets and liabilities</i> | <i>11,213,284</i> | <i>423,317</i> | <i>-5,094,685</i> | <i>3,322,564</i> | <i>-9,864,480</i> | <i>0</i> |

1) Property, plant & equipment with fixed interest refers to leases reported as operating leases in the legal entity.

CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk refers to the risk that the value of assets and liabilities, including derivatives, may fluctuate as a result of changes in exchange rates or other related risk factors. The risk arises when assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into SEK and their value changes due to exchange rate movements.

The main currencies for the operations are: SEK, NOK, DKK and EUR. To mitigate currency risk, efforts are made to match assets and liabilities in the respective currency as far as possible, and part of earnings in currencies other than SEK are exchanged on a regular basis.

The Treasury Department manages the currency exposures arising in the operations by using currency hedges to reduce the net value of assets and liabilities (including derivatives) in one single currency. Derivative transactions are governed by standardized ISDA and CSA agreements.

Transactions in foreign branches are translated to SEK using the average exchange rates applicable for the period in which the income and expenses are recognised. Exchange rate differences arising from the settlement of such transactions, as well as from the translation of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate, are recognised in profit or loss.

CURRENCY EXPOSURE

| 31/12/2025 | DKK | EUR | NOK | Other | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Foreign currency assets, presented in SEK thousand | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | - | 86,068 | 64,008 | - | 150,076 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 43,545 | 591,487 | 128,158 | - | 763,190 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 30,872 | 1,792,365 | 208,801 | 7,075 | 2,039,113 |
| Lending to the public | 4,714,604 | 7,318,249 | 3,791,305 | 99,403 | 15,923,561 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 131,015 | 720,545 | 42,211 | - | 893,771 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | 845 | - | 845 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | 588,946 | - | 588,946 |
| Property, plant & equipment | 38 | 2,026 | 9,242 | - | 11,306 |
| Other assets | 15,252 | 193,322 | 52,370 | - | 260,944 |
| Total assets | 4,935,326 | 10,704,062 | 4,885,886 | 106,478 | 20,631,752 |
| Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand | | | | | |
| Deposits from the public | 3,736 | 16,360,019 | 577,480 | - | 16,941,235 |
| Other liabilities | 49,688 | 170,182 | 110,006 | 2,474 | 332,350 |
| Other provisions | -461 | 3,200 | 1,031 | - | 3,770 |
| Issued securities | - | - | 731,205 | - | 731,205 |
| Total liabilities | 52,963 | 16,533,401 | 1,419,722 | 2,474 | 18,008,560 |
| Net assets | 4,882,363 | -5,829,339 | 3,466,164 | 104,004 | |
| Nominal amount, currency hedges | -4,881,108 | 5,826,855 | -2,881,620 | - | |
| Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges | 1,255 | -2,484 | 584,544 | 104,004 | |
| Sensitivity analysis | | | | | |
| Total financial assets | 4,928,188 | 10,535,768 | 4,273,131 | 106,478 | |
| Total financial liabilities | -36,988 | -16,479,596 | -1,403,998 | 617 | |
| Nominal amount, currency hedges | -4,881,108 | 5,826,855 | -2,881,620 | - | |
| Currency exposure | 10,092 | -116,973 | -12,487 | 107,095 | |
| Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5% | 505 | -5,849 | -624 | 5,355 | |

CURRENCY EXPOSURE

| 31/12/2024 | DKK | EUR | NOK | Other | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Foreign currency assets, presented in SEK thousand | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | - | 171,792 | 65,358 | - | 237,150 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 30,709 | 577,743 | 135,835 | - | 744,287 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 90,742 | 2,002,181 | 263,160 | 2,436 | 2,358,519 |
| Lending to the public | 5,311,719 | 7,177,804 | 4,486,996 | 99,222 | 17,075,741 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 170,777 | 866,839 | 45,297 | - | 1,082,913 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Intangible assets | - | - | 895 | - | 895 |
| Property, plant & equipment | 2,579 | 4,001 | 14,424 | - | 21,004 |
| Other assets | 6,014 | 282,572 | 59,124 | - | 347,710 |
| Total assets | 5,612,540 | 11,082,932 | 5,071,089 | 101,658 | 21,868,219 |
| Foreign currency liabilities, presented in SEK thousand | | | | | |
| Deposits from the public | 2,623 | 19,316,744 | 1,424,985 | - | 20,744,352 |
| Other liabilities | 77,194 | 279,318 | 110,902 | 557 | 467,971 |
| Other provisions | -1,080 | 6,836 | 773 | - | 6,529 |
| Issued securities | - | - | 193,770 | - | 193,770 |
| Total liabilities | 78,737 | 19,602,898 | 1,730,430 | 557 | 21,412,622 |
| Net assets | 5,533,803 | -8,519,966 | 3,340,659 | 101,101 | |
| Nominal amount, currency hedges | -5,481,688 | 8,521,577 | -3,374,556 | - | |
| Difference between assets and liabilities incl. nominal amount of currency hedges | 52,115 | 1,611 | -33,897 | 101,101 | |
| Sensitivity analysis | | | | | |
| Total financial assets | 5,602,967 | 10,844,466 | 5,041,138 | 104,345 | |
| Total financial liabilities | -29,547 | -19,544,946 | -1,706,847 | 3,395 | |
| Nominal amount, currency hedges | -5,481,688 | 8,521,577 | -3,374,556 | - | |
| Currency exposure | 91,732 | -178,903 | -40,265 | 107,740 | |
| Exchange-rate fluctuation, 5% | 4,587 | -8,945 | -2,013 | 5,387 | |

FUNDING

A core component of financing efforts is maintaining a well-diversified financing structure with access to several sources of financing. Access to a number of sources of financing means that it is possible to use the most appropriate source of financing at any particular time.

Resurs works continuously to maintain a diversified funding structure. FX swaps are used to manage the currency risk associated with lending in currencies other than the currencies found in the financing operations. These derivatives are covered and regulated by ISDA and CSA agreements established with numerous counterparties.

The largest type of financing is deposits from the public. This type of financing is offered to customers in several countries. Deposits, which are analysed on a regular basis, totalled SEK 34,326 million (39,853). The lending to the public/deposits from the public ratio is 114 percent (100 percent).

Deposit products are covered by the deposit guarantee scheme, the purpose of which is to strengthen the protection of deposits received from the public and contribute to the stability of the financial system. The state deposit insurance scheme in Sweden is SEK 1,050,000 per person and institution, with the option of applying to extend this amount under certain circumstances. From January 1st 2026 it will be increased to SEK 1,150,000. All deposits offered to customers are within the Swedish deposit guarantee scheme. In Norway, the state deposit insurance totals NOK 2,000,000 per person. The majority of deposits from the public are covered guarantee.

There is a funding programme for issuing bonds, the programme amounts to SEK 10,000 million (10,000). Within the programme, Resurs has been working successfully to issue bonds on a regular basis and sees itself as an established issuer on the market. Resurs has acted both on the Swedish and Norwegian markets. At 31 December 2025 Resurs Bank has five outstanding bonds at a nominal amount of SEK 1,600 million (1,100) and NOK 800 million (200). Of the five bonds, four are senior unsecured bonds and one is a subordinated loan (T2) of SEK 300 million (300).

Resurs Banks has an official credit rating from the credit rating company Nordic Credit Rating (NCR). Access to Nordic Credit Ratings analyses can be found on the website www.nordiccreditrating.com.

Resurs Bank has completed a securitisation of loan receivables, a form of structured financing, referred to as Asset Backed Securities (ABS). This takes place by transferring loan receivables to Resurs Bank's wholly owned subsidiaries Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Limited. This financing has been arranged with JP Morgan Chase Bank. Resurs Bank has, for a rolling period of 18 months (revolving period), the right to continue selling certain additional loan receivables to Resurs Consumer Loans.

On 31 December 2025, approximately SEK 4.9 billion in loan receivables had been transferred to Resurs Consumer Loans. Resurs Bank and Resurs Consumer Loans have provided security for the assets that form part of the securitisation. At the closing date, the external financing amounted to SEK 4.0 billion (4.0) of the ABS financing. Resurs Bank has the right to amortise, decrease, the financing monthly. Since Resurs has this possibility, there are currency derivatives that are part of the monthly interest payment.

The minimum requirement for the structural liquidity measure Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is that the ratio must amount to at least 100%. The requirement states that there should be sufficient stable funding over a one-year horizon under normal and stressed conditions. The ratio on balance sheet day is 110% (109%).

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity risk includes the risk of not being able to meet liquidity commitments without significantly higher costs.

Resurs Bank, must maintain a liquidity reserve and have access to unutilised liquidity in the event of irregular or unexpected liquidity flows.

Managing liquidity risk is centralised and the Treasury Department is responsible for continuously monitoring, analysing, forecasting, managing and reporting liquidity risks. The department is led by the Head of Treasury, who in turn organisationally reports to the CFO. The Group's liquidity risk is managed through policies that specify limits, responsibilities and monitoring and include a contingency plan. The purpose of the contingency plan is to prepare for various courses of action if liquidity trend unfavourably. This plan includes risk indicators that could trigger the contingency plan and action plans to strengthen liquidity.

Monthly reports that include information on the financial situation, liquidity forecast and risk measures are submitted to the Finance Committee. Policies adopted by the Board are continuously monitored, while the Finance Committee may also establish requirements that must be followed.

Regular reports are also submitted to the Board. The Group's liquidity risk is controlled and audited by independent functions.

There must always be liquid assets that can be used immediately to manage daily cash flows arising in the business. There must also be preparedness for uneven cash flows or to strengthen intraday liquidity. This can be handled, for example, by quickly redistributing liquidity or pledging or selling investments in bonds. There must be preparedness for strengthening of liquidity through various actions. Resurs Bank is a participant in RIX and a monetary policy counterparty to the Swedish Riksbank.

The financing mainly consists of long-term savings (deposit) together with ABS and MTN bonds. The lending operation consists to a significant extent of short-term lending (Credit Cards and Retail Finance). Since the business operation have a positive cash flow the structural liquidity risk is limited. In the liquidity exposure table with maturity times, deposits from the public at variable interest rates are placed in the payable on demand category. However, assessment and historical outcomes show that customer behaviour – as opposed to the contractual – is significantly longer than this. The company believes that deposits from the public are a long-term and stable source of financing. Investments must be of a high credit and liquidity quality and consideration is continuously given to maintaining a sufficient amount of liquid assets.

A funding and liquidity plan is made whenever required, at least once annually. Stress tests are carried out regularly to ensure that liquidity is in place for circumstances that deviate from normal conditions. One recurring stress test evaluates significant outflows of deposits from the public. Stress scenarios combining a variety of events and circumstances are implemented on a regular basis. Examples of combined events are disruptions in the capital market and deterioration in customers' repayment behaviour.

LIQUIDITY EXPOSURE, UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS

| 31/12/2025 | Payable on demand | <3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5years | > 5 years | No duration | Total |
|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,444,197 | - | - | - | - | 71,122 | 2,515,319 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 0 | 90,388 | 796,631 | 981,668 | - | - | 1,868,687 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,098,972 | - | 94,200 | - | - | 136,142 | 2,329,314 |
| Lending to the public | - | 5,353,833 | 8,723,910 | 22,693,283 | 18,112,770 | 6,208,551 | 61,092,347 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | - | 183,480 | 321,622 | 1,022,559 | 167,751 | - | 1,695,412 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | - | 54,595 | 54,595 |
| Other financial assets | - | 158,212 | 1,013 | - | - | - | 159,225 |
| Total | 4,543,169 | 5,785,913 | 9,937,376 | 24,697,510 | 18,280,521 | 6,470,410 | 69,714,899 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | - | - | 19,300 | - | - | - | 19,300 |
| Deposits from the public ¹⁾ | 28,738,436 | 933,897 | 3,642,415 | 1,210,339 | - | - | 34,525,087 |
| Issued securities | - | 23,269 | 1,052,788 | 1,130,065 | - | - | 2,206,122 |
| Subordinated debt | - | 5,437 | 16,372 | 327,246 | - | - | 349,055 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | 4,546,992 | 44,576 | 108,319 | - | - | 4,699,887 |
| Total | 28,738,436 | 5,509,595 | 4,756,151 | 2,775,969 | 0 | 0 | 41,799,451 |
| Net assets | -24,195,267 | 276,318 | 5,181,225 | 21,921,541 | 18,280,521 | 6,470,410 | 27,915,448 |
| Derivatives, received | - | 5,163,501 | 2,626,815 | - | - | - | 7,790,315 |
| Derivatives, paid | - | -5,141,124 | -2,621,604 | - | - | - | -7,762,728 |
| <i>Difference per time interval ²⁾</i> | <i>-24,195,267</i> | <i>298,695</i> | <i>5,186,436</i> | <i>21,921,541</i> | <i>18,280,521</i> | <i>6,470,410</i> | <i>27,943,035</i> |

| 31/12/2024 | Payable on demand | <3 months | 3-12 months | 1-5years | > 5 years | No duration | Total |
|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Financial assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 4,690,187 | - | - | - | - | 72,369 | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | - | 261,775 | 220,055 | 1,377,872 | 693 | - | 1,860,395 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,528,128 | - | 100,800 | - | - | 1,615 | 2,630,543 |
| Lending to the public | - | 5,601,558 | 8,948,471 | 23,759,103 | 19,696,724 | 5,031,579 | 63,037,435 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | - | 168,438 | 220,495 | 1,418,311 | 376,361 | - | 2,183,605 |
| Shares and participations | - | - | - | - | - | 54,646 | 54,646 |
| Other financial assets | - | 351,819 | 1,313 | - | - | - | 353,132 |
| Total | 7,218,315 | 6,383,590 | 9,491,134 | 26,555,286 | 20,073,778 | 5,160,209 | 74,882,312 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | - | - | 9,300 | - | - | - | 9,300 |
| Deposits from the public ¹⁾ | 30,318,914 | 1,678,890 | 6,834,630 | 1,360,476 | - | - | 40,192,910 |
| Issued securities | - | 10,242 | 30,066 | 1,034,489 | - | - | 1,074,797 |
| Subordinated debt | - | 5,917 | 17,752 | 353,386 | - | - | 377,055 |
| Other financial liabilities | - | 4,707,806 | 36,058 | 100,578 | - | - | 4,844,442 |
| Total | 30,318,914 | 6,402,855 | 6,927,806 | 2,848,929 | 0 | 0 | 46,498,504 |
| Net assets | -23,100,599 | -19,265 | 2,563,328 | 23,706,357 | 20,073,778 | 5,160,209 | 28,383,808 |
| Derivatives, received | - | 4,418,966 | 4,441,863 | - | - | - | 8,860,829 |
| Derivatives, paid | - | -4,420,130 | -4,436,114 | - | - | - | -8,856,244 |
| <i>Difference per time interval ²⁾</i> | <i>-23,100,599</i> | <i>-20,429</i> | <i>2,569,077</i> | <i>23,706,357</i> | <i>20,073,778</i> | <i>5,160,209</i> | <i>28,388,393</i> |

The cash flow for securities is calculated applying the coupon-rate for each security at that point of time.

¹⁾ Interest attributable to deposits from the public with fixed interest rates largely comprises interest that is capitalised and paid at maturity. The model assumes that deposits with fixed interest terms of less than 12 months are capitalised and paid at maturity. For deposits with fixed interest terms of more than 12 months, interest is capitalised and paid annually and at maturity.

²⁾ Amounts payable on demand amounted to SEK -24,193 million (-23,101). Contractual and expected terms are deemed to deviate for deposits from the public of SEK 28,738 million (30,318). The pattern, unlike the contractual terms, has historically been significantly lower than one day.

LIQUIDITY AND LIQUIDITY RESERVE

The liquidity consist of both a liquidity reserve and additional liquidity portfolio which are monitored daily. The primary liquidity risk is considered to be a scenario in which multiple depositors simultaneously withdraw their deposited funds. An internal model is used to set minimum required liquidity reserve, calculated based on deposit volumes, the proportion covered by deposit guarantee and the maturity profile of issued securities. The Board has stipulated that the liquidity reserve may never fall below SEK 1,500 million. In addition to this reserve, there is an intraday liquidity requirement of at least 4 per cent of deposits from the public, with a minimum of SEK 1,000 million. There are also other liquidity requirements regulating and controlling the business.

The liquidity reserve, totalling SEK 2,458 million (2,632), is in accordance with Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority regulations on liquidity risk management (FFFS 2010:7) and applicable amendments. The assets included are segregated, unencumbered, and of high quality, with the majority carrying the highest credit ratings.

In addition to the liquidity reserve, Resurs Bank holds other liquid assets, primarily cash at central banks or balances with other banks. These assets are also of high credit quality and amounted to SEK 5,097 million (7,575). Accordingly, total liquidity amounted to SEK 7,555 million (10,207), corresponding to 22 per cent (26 per cent) of deposits from the public. There is also unutilised credit facilities of NOK 50 million (50).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is reported monthly to the authorities. The LCR measures the ratio between high qualitative assets and net outflow during a 30-day stressed period. A ratio of 100 per cent means that the assets met the stressed scenario and this is also the authority's limit. As of December 31 the LCR is 247 per cent (419 per cent). For the period January to December 2025, the average LCR was 316.

All valuations of interest-bearing securities were made at market values that take into account accrued interest.

LIQUIDITY RESERVE

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| Liquidity reserve as per FFFS 2010:7 definition | | |
| Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org. | 385,071 | 424,361 |
| Securities issued by municipalities | 1,154,725 | 1,130,565 |
| Lending to credit institutions | - | 20,000 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 918,665 | 1,056,750 |
| Summary Liquidity reserve as per FFFS 2010:7 | 2,458,461 | 2,631,676 |
| Other liquidity portfolio | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,650,266 | 4,762,556 |
| Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org. | 50,839 | - |
| Securities issued by municipalities | 201,114 | 202,193 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,194,368 | 2,610,543 |
| Total other liquidity portfolio | 5,096,587 | 7,575,292 |
| Total liquidity portfolio | 7,555,048 | 10,206,968 |
| Other liquidity-creating measures | | |
| Unutilised credit facilities | 45,740 | 48,485 |

In evaluating liquid assets for LCR reporting, the following assessment of liquid asset quality is made before each value judgement in accordance with the EU Commission's delegated regulation (EU) 575/2013

Valuations of interest-bearing securities in the above table are measured at market value and accrued interest.

LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (LCR) - LIQUID ASSETS

| 31/12/2025 | Total | SEK | EUR | DKK | NOK |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Level 1 assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | 2,444,198 | 2,365,243 | 14,947 | - | 64,008 |
| Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org. | 435,910 | - | 392,336 | 43,574 | - |
| Securities issued by municipalities | 1,309,717 | 1,026,002 | 201,073 | - | 82,642 |
| Extremely high quality covered bonds | 864,317 | 485,227 | 336,794 | - | 42,296 |
| Level 2 assets | | | | | |
| Securities or guaranteed by municipalities | 46,122 | 46,122 | - | - | - |
| High quality covered bonds | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Total liquid assets | 5,100,264 | 3,922,594 | 945,150 | 43,574 | 188,946 |

| 31/12/2024 | Total | SEK | EUR | DKK | NOK |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Level 1 assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central banks | 4,690,187 | 4,525,406 | 99,423 | - | 65,358 |
| Securities or guaranteed by sovereigns, central banks, MDBs and international org. | 424,361 | - | 393,585 | 30,776 | - |
| Securities issued by municipalities | 1,104,495 | 830,439 | 186,510 | - | 87,546 |
| Covered bonds | 982,717 | 504,398 | 432,923 | - | 45,396 |
| Level 2 assets | | | | | |
| Securities or guaranteed by municipalities | 48,997 | - | - | - | 48,997 |
| Covered bonds | 74,033 | 74,033 | - | - | - |
| Total liquid assets | 7,324,790 | 5,934,276 | 1,112,441 | 30,776 | 247,297 |

Level 1 consist of high qualitative assets, level 2 consists of assets with the highest quality in accordance to the rules of Liquidity Coverage Ratio.

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total liquid assets | 5,100,264 | 7,324,790 |
| Net liquidity outflow | 2,038,720 | 1,725,402 |
| LCR measure | 247% | 419% |

P3 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Capital adequacy

Capital requirements are calculated in accordance with European Parliament and Council Regulation EU 575/2013 (CRR) and Directive 2013/36 EU (CRD IV). The Directive was incorporated via the Swedish Capital Buffers Act (2014:966), and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations regarding prudential requirements and capital buffers (FFFS 2014:12). The capital requirement calculation below comprises the statutory capital requirement for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, market risk and operational risk.

In 2023, the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority carried out a Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) regarding specific own funds requirements and Pillar 2 guidance. They decided that the Bank should meet a specific own funds requirement for credit risk, interest risk and other market risks, of 1,86 per cent of the total risk-weighted exposure amount.

The combined buffer requirement for Resurs Bank AB comprises a capital conservation buffer and a countercyclical capital buffer. The capital conservation buffer requirement amounts to 2.5 per cent of the risk-weighted assets. The countercyclical capital buffer requirement is weighted according to geographical requirements and amounts to 1.7 per cent. 31 December 2025 Sweden has counter-cyclical buffer requirements of 2 per cent, Norway 2.5 per cent and Denmark 2.5 per cent. Finland's countercyclical buffer requirement remains unchanged at 0 per cent.

The Board's guidelines specify that the bank must maintain a capital base that, by a sound margin, covers statutory minimum capital requirements and the capital requirements calculated for other risks identified in the

operations according to the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP). The ongoing review of the internal capital adequacy assessment process is an integral part of the Bank's risk management. The internal capital adequacy assessment process is performed annually and the internally assessed capital requirement is updated quarterly based on established models. Information about risk management in the Bank can be found in Note G3 Risk management.

Capital base

The capital base is the total of Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital less deductions in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation 575/2013 EU (CRR). Deductions made by the consolidated situation are presented in the table below and deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital

Common Equity Tier 1 capital comprises share capital, paid-in capital, retained earnings and other reserves of the companies included in the consolidated situation. Net profit for the year may only be included after approval by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's.

Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital comprises Common Equity Tier 1 capital and other Tier 1 capital. The Bank does not currently have any Additional Tier 1 instruments, which means that Common Equity Tier 1 capital is equal to Tier 1 capital.

Tier 2 capital

Tier 2 capital comprises dated or perpetual subordinated loans. When the remaining maturity of subordinated loan is less than 5 years, it is no longer fully included as Tier 2 capital in the capital ratio calculations. Tier 2 capital is subordinate to the bank's deposits from the public and liabilities to non-preferential creditors. In the event of default or bankruptcy, subordinated loans are repaid after other liabilities. See Note P33 Subordinated debt, for further information.

Capital requirement

The Bank calculates the capital requirement for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, market risk and operational risk. Credit risk is calculated by applying the standardised method under which the asset items of the Bank is weighted and divided between different exposure classes. The total risk-weighted exposure amount is multiplied by 8 per cent to obtain the capital requirement for credit risk.

The credit valuation adjustment risk is calculated according to the simplified standardised method and is applied to calculate the counterparty risk arising when the Bank hedges currency exposures by using derivative instruments.

The capital requirement for operational risk is calculated with the Business Indicator Component (BIC) approach. With this approach, several components are calculated and added to a Business Indicator (BI). The size of the BI stipulates an alpha coefficient, which multiplied with the BI gives the BIC, which is the capital requirement for the operational risk. Three external rating companies are used to calculate the bank's capital base requirement for bonds and other interest-bearing securities.

CAPITAL BASE

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Tier 1 capital | | |
| Equity | 7,411,353 | 6,776,295 |
| Foreseeable dividend | - | - |
| Equity | 7,411,353 | 6,776,295 |
| <i>Less:</i> | | |
| Insufficient coverage regarding non performing loans | -138,635 | -13,536 |
| Items related to securitisation positions | -3,625 | -4,552 |
| Additional value adjustments | -3,278 | -3,645 |
| Intangible fixed assets | -3,387 | -1,008,299 |
| Shares in subsidiaries | -882,793 | -3,278 |
| Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital | 6,379,635 | 5,742,985 |
| Total Tier 1 capital | 6,379,635 | 5,742,985 |
| Tier 2 capital | | |
| Dated subordinated loans | 299,541 | 299,332 |
| Total Tier 2 capital | 299,541 | 299,332 |
| Total capital base | 6,679,176 | 6,042,317 |

SPECIFICATION OF RISK-WEIGHTED EXPOSURE AMOUNT AND CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

| | 31/12/2025 | | 31/12/2024 | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Risk-weighted exposure amount | Capital requirement | Risk-weighted exposure amount | Capital requirement |
| Credit risks | | | | |
| Exposures to regional governments of local authorities | 9,149 | 732 | 9,713 | 777 |
| Exposures to institutions | 505,199 | 40,416 | 601,110 | 48,089 |
| Exposures to corporates | 821,201 | 65,696 | 455,191 | 36,415 |
| Retail exposures | 25,568,802 | 2,045,504 | 26,944,650 | 2,155,572 |
| Exposures in default | 3,236,370 | 258,910 | 3,096,116 | 247,689 |
| Exposures in the form of covered bonds | 91,397 | 7,312 | 105,112 | 8,409 |
| Items related to securitisation positions | 645,412 | 51,633 | 817,722 | 65,418 |
| Equity exposures | 51,316 | 4,105 | 51,367 | 4,109 |
| Other items | 863,053 | 69,044 | 1,171,809 | 93,745 |
| Total credit risk | 31,791,899 | 2,543,352 | 33,252,790 | 2,660,223 |
| Credit valuation adjustment risk | 66,326 | 5,306 | 58,157 | 4,653 |
| Market risk | | | | |
| Currency risk | - | - | - | - |
| Operational risk (standardised method) | 2,500,300 | 200,024 | 2,821,432 | 225,715 |
| Total riskweighted exposure and total capital requirement | 34,358,525 | 2,748,682 | 36,132,379 | 2,890,591 |
| Total Tier 2 capital requirement | | 639,069 | | 672,062 |
| Capital conservation buffer | | 858,963 | | 903,309 |
| Countercyclical capital buffer | | 587,507 | | 627,449 |
| Total capital requirement Capital buffers | | 1,446,470 | | 1,530,758 |
| Total capital requirement | | 4,834,221 | | 5,093,411 |

REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

| | 31/12/2025 | | 31/12/2024 | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Amount | Share of risk-weighted exposure | Amount | Share of risk-weighted exposure |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital (Pillar 1) | 1,546,134 | 4.5 | 1,625,957 | 4.5 |
| Other Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 2) | 359,476 | 1.1 | 378,035 | 1.1 |
| Combined buffer requirement | 1,446,470 | 4.2 | 1,530,758 | 4.2 |
| Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements | 3,332,080 | 9.8 | 3,534,750 | 9.8 |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital | 6,379,635 | 18.6 | 5,742,985 | 15.9 |
| Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 1) | 2,061,512 | 6.0 | 2,167,943 | 6.0 |
| Other Tier 1 capital requirements (Pillar 2) | 479,301 | 1.4 | 504,047 | 1.4 |
| Combined buffer requirement | 1,446,470 | 4.2 | 1,530,758 | 4.2 |
| Total Tier 1 capital requirements | 3,987,283 | 11.6 | 4,202,748 | 11.6 |
| Tier 1 capital | 6,379,635 | 18.6 | 5,742,985 | 15.9 |
| Capital requirements (Pillar 1) | 2,748,681 | 8.0 | 2,890,590 | 8.0 |
| Other capital requirements (Pillar 2) | 639,069 | 1.9 | 672,062 | 1.9 |
| Combined buffer requirement | 1,446,470 | 4.2 | 1,530,758 | 4.2 |
| Total capital requirement | 4,834,220 | 14.1 | 5,093,410 | 14.1 |
| Total capital base | 6,679,176 | 19.4 | 6,042,317 | 16.7 |

CAPITAL RATIO AND CAPITAL BUFFERS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, % | 18.6 | 15.9 |
| Tier 1 ratio, % | 18.6 | 15.9 |
| Total capital ratio, % | 19.4 | 16.7 |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement incl. buffer requirement, % | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| - of which, capital conservation buffer requirement, % | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| - of which, countercyclical buffer requirement, % * | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Common Equity Tier 1 capital available for use as buffer, % | 9.6 | 6.9 |

*Geographical allocation of the countercyclical buffer requirement

| | 31/12/2025 | | | 31/12/2024 | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Credit risk exposure | Counter-cyclical buffer requirement | Weighted counter-cyclical buffer requirement | Credit risk exposure | Counter-cyclical buffer requirement | Weighted counter-cyclical buffer requirement |
| Sweden | 18,446,989 | 2.0% | 1.2% | 18,769,731 | 2.0% | 1.1% |
| Norway | 2,972,209 | 2.5% | 0.2% | 3,518,589 | 2.5% | 0.3% |
| Finland | 6,162,336 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6,181,815 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Denmark | 3,613,907 | 2.0% | 0.3% | 4,090,023 | 2.5% | 0.3% |
| Ireland | 82,110 | 1.5% | 0.0% | 81,809 | 1.5% | 0.0% |
| Total¹⁾ | 31,277,551 | | 1.7% | 32,641,967 | | 1.7% |

¹⁾ The calculation exclude the exposures towards institute according to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations regarding prudential requirements and capital buffers (FFFS 2014:12).

LEVERAGE RATIO

The leverage ratio is a non-risk-sensitive capital requirement defined in Regulation (EU) no 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The ratio states the amount of equity in relation to the bank's total assets including items that are not recognised in the balance sheet and is calculated by the Tier 1 capital as a percentage of the total exposure measure.

In addition to legal requirements of 3 per cent according to CRR II, Resurs should also hold an additional 0,5 per cent in leverage ratio according to a decision made by the Financial Supervisory Authority after their conducted review and evaluation.

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Tier 1 capital | 6,379,635 | 5,742,985 |
| Leverage ratio exposure | 50,381,367 | 54,444,310 |
| Leverage ratio, % | 12.7 | 10.5 |
| Leverage ratio requirement Pillar 1, % | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Pillar 2 Guidance, % | - | - |
| Total leverage ratio including Pillar 2 Guidance, % | 3.0 | 3.0 |

P4 GEOGRAPHIC INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND OTHER DATA BY COUNTRY

| 2025 | Sweden | Denmark | Norway | Finland | Total |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Gross income ¹⁾ | 3,018,086 | 578,892 | 533,779 | 930,858 | 5,061,615 |
| Profit before tax | 332,181 | 132,088 | -32,251 | 255,375 | 687,393 |
| Income tax expense | -42,861 | -36,256 | 7,820 | -50,776 | -122,073 |
| Assets | 33,441,079 | 4,625,158 | 3,458,582 | 7,464,785 | 48,989,604 |

| 2024 | Sweden | Denmark | Norway | Finland | Total |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Gross income ¹⁾ | 3,060,932 | 656,044 | 646,546 | 1,024,497 | 5,388,019 |
| Profit before tax | 51,451 | 192,321 | -31,262 | -14,965 | 197,545 |
| Income tax expense | -27,325 | -48,118 | 7,641 | 3,134 | -64,668 |
| Assets | 35,551,947 | 4,730,082 | 5,233,889 | 7,515,616 | 53,031,534 |

¹⁾ Gross income includes interest income, lease income, fee and commission income, net income/expense from financial transactions, profit/loss from participations in Group companies and other operating income.

The Bank has no single customer that generates 10% or more of total revenues.

P5 NET INTEREST INCOME/EXPENSE

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Interest income | | |
| Lending to credit institutions | 109,803 | 173,946 |
| Lending to the public ¹⁾²⁾ | 4,186,764 | 4,383,697 |
| Interest-bearing securities | 95,736 | 115,910 |
| Total interest income | 4,392,303 | 4,673,553 |
| <i>Of which, interest income calculated using the effective interest method</i> | <i>4,296,567</i> | <i>4,557,643</i> |
| Interest expense | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | -265 | -844 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | -987,805 | -1,453,702 |
| Issued securities | -222,036 | -255,268 |
| Subordinated debt | -22,904 | -32,224 |
| Other liabilities | | -14 |
| Total interest expense | -1,233,010 | -1,742,052 |
| <i>Of which, expense for deposit guarantee scheme and resolution fee</i> | | <i>-79,101</i> |
| <i>Of which, interest expense calculated using the effective interest method</i> | | <i>-1,742,052</i> |
| Net interest income/expense | 3,159,293 | 2,931,501 |
| ¹⁾ Amount includes interest income on impaired receivables of: | 222,147 | 150,095 |
| ²⁾ Amount includes income from purchased non-performing consumer receivables: | | |
| Collected amounts | 48,297 | 50,453 |
| Amortisation | -16,041 | -19,486 |
| Costs of collected amounts | 20 | 25 |
| Total income from purchased non-performing consumer receivables | 32,276 | 30,992 |

P6 FEES AND COMMISSIONS

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Fee & commission income | | |
| Lending commissions | 106,591 | 109,083 |
| Credit card commissions | 65,680 | 67,428 |
| Compensation, mediated insurance | 244,355 | 247,633 |
| Other commissions | 123,061 | 119,206 |
| Total fee & commission income | 539,687 | 543,350 |
| Fee & commission expenses | | |
| Credit card commissions | -68,945 | -78,978 |
| Total fee & commission expenses | -68,945 | -78,978 |
| Total net provision | 470,742 | 464,372 |

No commission income or commission expense is attributable to balance sheet items at fair value.

P7 NET INCOME/EXPENSE FROM FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Dividend | 885 | 1499 |
| Change in fair value of bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 3,015 | 8,291 |
| Change in fair value of shares and participating interests | 0 | -12,526 |
| Derivatives | 11,865 | 170,989 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -68,215 | -214,683 |
| Total net income/expense from financial transactions | -52,450 | -46,430 |
| Net gains/losses by measurement category¹⁾ | | |
| Financial assets at FVTPL, designated | 15,765 | 168,253 |
| Loan receivables and account receivables | -68,215 | -214,683 |
| Total | -52,450 | -46,430 |

¹⁾ Net gain and net loss relate to realised and unrealised changes in value.

P8 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other income, lending to the public | 152,827 | 180,450 |
| Other operating income | 28,517 | 36,306 |
| Total operating income | 181,344 | 216,756 |

P9 LEASES

Resurs Bank as lessor

The Bank owns assets that are leased to customers under finance leases. As the Bank applies IFRS on a statutory exemption basis, it has opted to account for these as operating leases in the parent company, which means that the leased assets are recognised as property, plant & equipment in the balance sheet for the parent

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------|--------------|
| Non-cancellable lease payments: | | |
| Within one year | 507 | 507 |
| Between one and five years | 169 | 676 |
| After five years | - | - |
| Total non-cancellable lease payments | 676 | 1,183 |

Resurs Bank as lessee

Operating leases are part of Resurs Bank's normal operations and are primarily attributable to office space leases, with a small share attributable to car leases. Most office leases have maturities of ten years, and car leases three years. Expensed leasing fees in 2024 totalled SEK 43,215 million (44,032). There are no variable fees. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases fall due as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Non-cancellable lease payments: | | |
| Within one year | 13,428 | 10,838 |
| Between one and five years | 7,889 | 14,813 |
| After five years | - | - |
| Total non-cancellable lease payments | 21,317 | 25,651 |

P10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| General administrative expenses | | |
| Personnel expenses (also see Note P11) | -802,269 | -685,724 |
| Postage, communication and notification costs | -198,306 | -194,497 |
| IT costs | -351,656 | -392,842 |
| Premises costs | -44,313 | -52,413 |
| Consulting expenses | -109,890 | -113,751 |
| Other | -144,015 | -173,487 |
| Total general administrative expenses | -1,650,449 | -1,612,714 |

The item Other in the classification of general administrative expenses includes fees and remuneration to auditors as set out below.

| Auditors fee and expenses | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| <i>PWC</i> | | |
| Audit services | -5,049 | -5,347 |
| Other assistance arising from audit | -600 | -600 |
| Tax advisory services | - | -86 |
| Other services | -844 | -612 |
| Total Auditors fee and expenses | -6,493 | -6,645 |

The amount for 2025 includes audit fees to Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB of SEK 6,493 thousand, allocated to the audit services of SEK 5,049 thousand, other assistance arising from audit of SEK 600 thousand, tax advisory services of SEK 0 thousand, and other services of SEK 844 thousand.

Audit services comprise the examination of the annual financial statements and accounting records and the administration of the Board of Directors and CEO. They also include other procedures required to be carried out by the Group's and Parent Company's auditors, as well as advice or other assistance arising from observations made during the audit or while performing such other procedures.

P11 PERSONNEL

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Salaries | -536,924 | -463,167 |
| Social insurance costs | -172,105 | -141,258 |
| Pension costs | -77,049 | -60,324 |
| Other personnel expenses | -16,191 | -20,975 |
| Total personnel expenses | -802,269 | -685,724 |
| Salaries and other benefits | | |
| Board, CEO and other senior executives | -18,776 | -14,585 |
| Other employees | -518,148 | -448,582 |
| Total salaries and other benefits | -536,924 | -463,167 |

The Management has changed during the year.

| Remuneration and other benefits | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2025 | Basic salary/ Board fees | Variable remunera- tion | Other benefits ³⁾ | Pensions | Total |
| <i>Board and CEO</i> | | | | | |
| Lennart Jacobsen, Chairman ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Fredrik Carlsson ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Mikael Wintzell (resigned 11/03/2025) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Ola Laurin (resigned 11/03/2025) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Johanna Clason (elected 11/03/2025) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Håkan Berg ((elected 11/03/2025)) ¹⁾ | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Gustaf Martin-Löf | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Martin Iacoponi | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Martin Bengtsson | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Steve Krieger | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Magnus Fredin, CEO | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Other senior executives (7 individuals) ²⁾ | -18,776 | - | -585 | -5,476 | -24,837 |
| Other employees that may affect the Bank's risk level (13 individuals) | -19,748 | - | -1,047 | -4,704 | -25,499 |
| Total remuneration and other benefits | -38,524 | 0 | -1,632 | -10,180 | -50,336 |

PERSONNEL

| 2024 | Basic salary/ Board fees | Variable remunera- tion | Other benefits ³⁾ | Pensions | Total |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Board and CEO</i> | | | | | |
| Martin Bengtsson, Chairman (resigned 10/10/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Lennart Jacobsen, Chairman (elected 10/10/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Lars Nordstrand (resigned 10/10/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Fredrik Carlsson (resigned 30/04/2024 & elected 10/10/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Marita Odélius (resigned 10/10/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Mikael Wintzell 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Ola Laurin (elected 15/05/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Harald Walden (elected 01/05/2024 & resigned 10/10/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Kristina Patek (resigned 30/04/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Pia-Lena Olofsson (resigned 10/10/2024) 1) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Magnus Fredin, CEO | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Nils Carlsson, (CEO resigned 31/07/2023, final salary 27/06/2024) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Other senior executives (6 individuals) 2) | -14,585 | - | -653 | -4,282 | -19,520 |
| Other employees that may affect the Bank's risk level (21 individuals) | -23,834 | - | -1,136 | -6,004 | -30,974 |
| Total remuneration and other benefits | -38,419 | 0 | -1,789 | -10,286 | -50,494 |

¹⁾ Board fees have been paid from the parent company Resurs Holding AB

²⁾ Other senior executives excluding CEO is in total 6 (10) individuals. This includes 1 individual (1) that receive remuneration from Resurs Holding AB.

³⁾ Consists of car and food allowance.

Pension costs

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Board, CEO and other senior executives | -5,476 | -4,282 |
| Other employees | -71,573 | -56,042 |
| Total | -77,049 | -60,324 |

Board members and senior executives at the end of the year

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------|--------------------|--------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Number | Of which, men | Of which, women | Number | Of which, men | Of which, women |
| Board members | 8 | 87% | 13% | 8 | 100% | 0% |
| CEO and senior executives | 8 | 75% | 25% | 7 | 86% | 14% |

Remuneration policy, pensions and terms and conditions are described in further detail in Note G13.

Senior executives' use of credit facilities in banking operations

| | 31/12/2025 | | 31/12/2024 | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Credit limits | Unutilised credit | Credit limits | Unutilised credit |
| CEO | - | - | 20 | 6 |
| Board members | 90 | 49 | 90 | 18 |
| Other senior executives in the Parent Company | 1,283 | 989 | 631 | 419 |
| Total | 1,373 | 1,038 | 741 | 443 |

Lending terms correspond to terms normally applied in credit lending to other personnel. The bank has not pledged security or assumed contingent liabilities for above-named executives.

Average number of employees

| | 2025 | | | 2024 | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Sweden | 365 | 286 | 651 | 292 | 258 | 550 |
| Denmark | 5 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Norway | 13 | 13 | 26 | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| Finland | 25 | 30 | 55 | 31 | 34 | 65 |
| Total | 408 | 329 | 737 | 347 | 314 | 661 |

P12 DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Depreciation and amortisation | | |
| Leased equipment | -497 | -497 |
| Other equipment | -20,402 | -22,781 |
| Intangible assets | -90,830 | -93,445 |
| Total depreciation and amortisation | -111,729 | -116,723 |
| Impairment | | |
| Leased equipment | | 11 |
| Total impairment | 0 | 11 |
| Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets | -111,729 | -116,712 |

P13 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Marketing | -101,493 | -62,958 |
| Insurance | -7,370 | -6,606 |
| Other | -2,693 | |
| Total other operating expenses | -111,556 | -69,564 |

P14 CREDIT LOSSES

| SEK thousand | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Provision of credit losses | | |
| Stage 1 | -114,420 | -35,163 |
| Stage 2 | 95,843 | -119,519 |
| Stage 3 | -807,485 | -1,061,259 |
| Total | -826,062 | -1,215,941 |
| Provision of credit losses off balance (unutilised limit) | | |
| Stage 1 | 4,973 | 8,689 |
| Stage 2 | -211 | -1,439 |
| Stage 3 | -277 | - |
| Total | 4,485 | 7,250 |
| Write-offs of confirmed credit losses | -379,356 | -366,898 |
| Recoveries of previously confirmed credit losses | 2,400 | 5,135 |
| Total | -376,956 | -361,763 |
| Credit losses | -1,198,533 | -1,570,454 |
| <i>of which lending to the public</i> | <i>-1,203,018</i> | <i>-1,577,704</i> |

P15 TAX

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Current tax expense | | |
| Current tax for the year | -122,688 | -168,102 |
| Adjustment of tax attributable to previous year's | -14,159 | -703 |
| Current tax expense | -136,847 | -168,805 |
| Deferred tax on temporary differences | 14,774 | 104,137 |
| Total tax expense reported in income statement | -122,073 | -64,668 |

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Reconciliation of effective tax | | | | |
| Profit before tax | | 479,393 | | 0 |
| Tax at prevailing tax rate | -20.6% | -98,755 | -20.6% | -40,694 |
| Non-deductible expenses/Non-taxable income | 3.8% | 18,121 | 45.4% | 89,653 |
| Tax attributable to differing tax rates for foreign branch offices and subsidiaries | -5.7% | -27,280 | -57.2% | -112,924 |
| Tax attributable to prior years | -3.0% | -14,159 | -0.4% | -703 |
| Recognised effective tax | -25.5% | -122,073 | -32.7% | -64,668 |

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--|------|--|---------------|----------------|
| Change in deferred tax | | | | |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, property, plant & equipment | | | 211 | -189 |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, intangible assets | | | 2,868 | 3,957 |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, lending to the public | | | 11,506 | 91,286 |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, pensions | | | -304 | - |
| Tax effects attributable to temporary differences, other | | | 493 | 9,083 |
| Total deferred tax | | | 14,774 | 104,137 |

Deferred tax assets

| 2025 | Opening balance | Income statement | Exchange differences | Offset by country | Closing balance |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax assets for property, plant & equipment | 1,060 | 211 | -60 | - | 1,211 |
| Deferred tax assets for intangible assets | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Deferred tax assets for lending to the public | 166,737 | 10,251 | -10,400 | - | 166,588 |
| Deferred tax assets for pensions, net | 971 | -304 | - | - | 667 |
| Deferred tax assets, other | 402 | 155 | -23 | - | 534 |
| Offset by country | -4,364 | - | - | 924 | -3,440 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 164,806 | 10,313 | -10,483 | 924 | 165,560 |

| 2024 | Opening balance | Income statement | Exchange differences | Offset by country | Closing balance |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax assets for property, plant & equipment | -163 | 1,229 | -6 | - | 1,060 |
| Deferred tax assets for intangible assets | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Deferred tax assets for lending to the public | 76,964 | 87,146 | 2,627 | - | 166,737 |
| Deferred tax assets for pensions, net | 971 | - | - | - | 971 |
| Deferred tax assets, other | - | 407 | -5 | - | 402 |
| Offset by country | -3,918 | - | - | -446 | -4,364 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 73,854 | 88,782 | 2,616 | -446 | 164,806 |

Deferred tax liabilities

| 2025 | Opening balance | Income statement | Exchange differences | Offset by country | Closing balance |
|--|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities for property, plant & equipment | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Deferred tax liabilities for intangible liabilities | 7,569 | -2,868 | -433 | - | 4,268 |
| Deferred tax liabilities for lending to the public | 12,060 | -1,254 | -179 | - | 10,627 |
| Deferred tax liabilities, other | 1,672 | -338 | -96 | - | 1,238 |
| Offset by country | -4,364 | - | - | 924 | -3,440 |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | 16,937 | | | 924 | 12,693 |

| 2024 | Opening balance | Income statement | Exchange differences | Offset by country | Closing balance |
|--|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities for property, plant & equipment | -1,438 | 1,418 | 20 | - | 0 |
| Deferred tax liabilities for intangible liabilities | 11,574 | -3,957 | -48 | - | 7,569 |
| Deferred tax liabilities for lending to the public | 16,264 | -4,140 | -64 | - | 12,060 |
| Deferred tax liabilities, other | 10,482 | -8,675 | -135 | - | 1,672 |
| Offset by country | -3,918 | - | - | -446 | -4,364 |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | 32,964 | -15,354 | -227 | -446 | 16,937 |

P16 TREASURY AND OTHER BILLS ELIGIBLE FOR REFINANCING

| | 31/12/2025 | | | 31/12/2024 | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Nominal amount | Fair value | Carrying value | Nominal amount | Fair value | Carrying value |
| Issued by | | | | | | |
| Swedish government and municipalities | 1,303,874 | 1,305,513 | 1,305,513 | 1,269,057 | 1,278,685 | 1,278,685 |
| Foreign governments and municipalities | 492,355 | 480,922 | 480,922 | 481,309 | 471,965 | 471,965 |
| Total | 1,796,229 | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,366 | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 |
| <i>Of which, listed</i> | <i>1,796,229</i> | <i>1,786,435</i> | <i>1,786,435</i> | <i>1,750,366</i> | <i>1,750,650</i> | <i>1,750,650</i> |
| Remaining maturity | | | | | | |
| 0-1 years | 854,522 | 854,604 | 854,604 | 454,067 | 453,008 | 453,008 |
| 1-3 years | 437,178 | 433,378 | 433,378 | 982,299 | 980,674 | 980,674 |
| More than 3 years | 504,529 | 498,453 | 498,453 | 314,000 | 316,968 | 316,968 |
| Total | 1,796,229 | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,366 | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 |
| Issuer's rating | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 723,447 | 710,324 | 710,324 | 460,660 | 463,146 | 463,146 |
| AA+/Aa1 | 1,072,782 | 1,076,111 | 1,076,111 | 1,289,706 | 1,287,504 | 1,287,504 |
| Total | 1,796,229 | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 | 1,750,366 | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 |

Investments are in municipal and government bonds and meet FFS 2010:7 requirements for assets that may be included in the liquidity reserve.

P17 LENDING TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Loans in SEK | 289,571 | 268,688 |
| Loans in DKK | 30,872 | 90,742 |
| Loans in NOK | 209,325 | 263,682 |
| Loans in EUR | 1,792,365 | 2,002,180 |
| Loans in other currencies | 7,181 | 5,251 |
| Total lending to credit institutions | 2,329,314 | 2,630,543 |

P18 LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Receivables outstanding, gross | | |
| Loans in SEK | 25,820,559 | 24,820,465 |
| Loans in DKK | 5,280,677 | 5,804,749 |
| Loans in NOK | 4,074,981 | 4,795,346 |
| Loans in EUR | 8,644,080 | 8,501,463 |
| Total lending to the public | 43,820,297 | 43,922,023 |
| Retail sector | 42,403,865 | 42,917,650 |
| Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans ¹⁾ | 54,306 | 70,868 |
| Corporate sector ^{2) 3)} | 1,362,126 | 933,505 |
| Total lending to the public | 43,820,297 | 43,922,023 |
| Less provision for expected credit losses ⁴⁾ | -4,618,802 | -3,922,129 |
| Total net lending to the public | 39,201,495 | 39,999,894 |
| ¹⁾ Acquired non-performing consumer loans as follows: | | |
| Opening net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans | 70,868 | 90,745 |
| Amortisation for the year | -16,041 | -19,486 |
| Currency effect | -521 | -391 |
| Net value of acquired non-performing consumer loans | 54,306 | 70,868 |

²⁾ Amount includes acquired invoice receivables of SEK 560,032 million (581,372).

³⁾ Amount includes finance leases of SEK 99,403 million (92,2) for which Resurs Bank is lessor.

⁴⁾ Amount includes lending to retail and corporate sectors.

Geographic distribution of net lending to the public

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sweden | 23,277,934 | 22,924,154 |
| Denmark | 4,714,604 | 5,311,719 |
| Norway | 3,791,305 | 4,486,996 |
| Finland | 7,318,249 | 7,177,804 |
| Ireland | 99,403 | 99,222 |
| Total net lending to the public | 39,201,495 | 39,999,895 |
| Expected credit losses | | |
| Stage 1 | -376,632 | -303,912 |
| Stage 2 | -431,023 | -591,938 |
| Stage 3 | -3,811,147 | -3,026,279 |
| Total expected credit losses | -4,618,802 | -3,922,129 |

Change in provision, Lending to the public 31/12/2025

| | Non doubtful receivables | Non doubtful receivables | Doubtful receivables | Total |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | |
| Carrying amount gross | | | | |
| Carrying amount gross 1 January 2025 | 33,452,052 | 4,334,040 | 6,135,931 | 43,922,023 |
| Carrying amount gross 31 December 2025 | 34,058,339 | 2,575,806 | 7,186,152 | 43,820,297 |
| Provision | | | | |
| Provision at 1 January 2025 | -303,912 | -591,938 | -3,026,279 | -3,922,129 |
| New and derecognised financial assets | -125,428 | -59,984 | -1,105,056 | -1,290,468 |
| Derecognised financial assets | 59,069 | 177,237 | 483,843 | 720,149 |
| Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD) | 39,658 | -9,494 | -98,819 | -68,655 |
| Changes in macroeconomic scenarios | -40,038 | -9,579 | 4,494 | -45,123 |
| Changes due to expert assessments (individual assessments, manual adjustments) | -23,064 | -1,500 | -99,766 | -124,330 |
| Transfers between stages | | | | |
| from 1 to 2 | 21,308 | -181,993 | 0 | -160,685 |
| from 1 to 3 | 6,365 | 0 | -120,909 | -114,544 |
| from 2 to 1 | -26,492 | 164,974 | 0 | 138,482 |
| from 2 to 3 | 0 | 60,420 | -113,829 | -53,409 |
| from 3 to 2 | 0 | -13,269 | 26,759 | 13,490 |
| from 3 to 1 | -1,375 | 0 | 27,445 | 26,070 |
| Exchange-rate differences | 7,585 | 10,690 | 115,697 | 133,972 |
| Other | 9,692 | 23,413 | 95,273 | 128,378 |
| Provision at 31 December 2025 | -376,632 | -431,023 | -3,811,147 | -4,618,802 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| Opening balance at 1 January 2025 | 33,148,140 | 3,742,102 | 3,109,652 | 39,999,894 |
| Closing balance at 31 December 2025 | 33,681,707 | 2,144,783 | 3,375,005 | 39,201,495 |

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Change in provision, Lending to the public 31/12/2024

| | Non doubtful receivables | Non doubtful receivables | Doubtful receivables | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Carrying amount gross | | | | |
| Carrying amount gross 1 January 2024 | 33,196,686 | 4,240,641 | 4,142,194 | 41,579,521 |
| Carrying amount gross 31 December 2024 | 33,452,052 | 4,334,040 | 6,135,931 | 43,922,023 |
| Provision | | | | |
| Provision at 1 January 2024 | -264,601 | -464,376 | -1,933,023 | -2,662,000 |
| New and derecognised financial assets | -81,984 | -67,580 | -1,137,006 | -1,286,570 |
| Derecognised financial assets | 47,631 | 160,611 | 357,124 | 565,366 |
| Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD) | -21,726 | 54,055 | -28,732 | 3,597 |
| Changes in macroeconomic scenarios | - | -85,654 | - | -85,654 |
| Changes due to expert assessments (individual assessments, manual adjustments) | - | - | - | 0 |
| Transfers between stages | | | | |
| from 1 to 2 | 31,085 | -318,736 | - | -287,651 |
| from 1 to 3 | 6,800 | - | -161,030 | -154,230 |
| from 2 to 1 | -17,091 | 97,062 | - | 79,971 |
| from 2 to 3 | - | 52,793 | -112,853 | -60,060 |
| from 3 to 2 | - | -11,335 | 22,558 | 11,223 |
| from 3 to 1 | -469 | - | 10,057 | 9,588 |
| Exchange-rate differences | -3,557 | -8,778 | -43,374 | -55,709 |
| Provision at 31 December 2024 | -303,912 | -591,938 | -3,026,279 | -3,922,129 |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| Opening balance at 1 January 2024 | 32,932,085 | 3,776,265 | 2,209,171 | 38,917,521 |
| Closing balance at 31 December 2024 | 33,148,140 | 3,742,102 | 3,109,652 | 39,999,894 |

Provision of credit losses during the period were impacted by several different factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2 or Stage 3 depending on whether the loan has significantly increased (or decreased) in risk or if it has defaulted during the period and thus transferred between 12 month and full lifetime ECL.
- New loans during the period and also loans removed from the portfolio in the same period. (Increases due to issue and purchase and decline due to derecognition from the statement of financial position)
- Changes in risk factors (PD/EAD/LGD), arising because the model has been updated with new amounts (Changes due to changed credit risk, net).
- Changes in macroeconomic scenarios based on macroeconomic factors, that from a historical perspective has proven to correlate well with changes in the Group's credit losses.
- Exchange-rate differences

Change in gross volume, Lending to the public 31/12/2025

| | Non doubtful receivables | Non doubtful receivables | Doubtful receivables | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Carrying amount gross | | | | |
| Carrying amount gross 1 January 2025 | 33,452,052 | 4,334,040 | 6,135,931 | 43,922,023 |
| New and derecognised financial assets | 14,089,890 | 461,901 | 2,062,495 | 16,614,286 |
| Derecognised financial assets | -12,906,637 | -1,303,294 | -1,397,934 | -15,607,865 |
| Transfers between stages | | | | |
| from 1 to 2 | -1,151,481 | 1,151,481 | 0 | 0 |
| from 1 to 3 | -349,344 | 0 | 349,344 | 0 |
| from 2 to 1 | 1,669,763 | -1,669,763 | 0 | 0 |
| from 2 to 3 | 0 | -392,554 | 392,554 | 0 |
| from 3 to 2 | 0 | 69,118 | -69,118 | 0 |
| from 3 to 1 | 68,953 | 0 | -68,953 | 0 |
| Exchange-rate differences | -814,857 | -75,123 | -218,167 | -1,108,147 |
| Carrying amount gross 31 December 2025 | 34,058,339 | 2,575,806 | 7,186,152 | 43,820,297 |

Change in gross volume, Lending to the public 31/12/2024

| | Non doubtful receivables | Non doubtful receivables | Doubtful receivables | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Carrying amount gross | | | | |
| Carrying amount gross 1 January 2024 | 33,196,686 | 4,240,641 | 4,142,194 | 41,579,521 |
| New and derecognised financial assets | 11,790,406 | 678,857 | 2,286,820 | 14,756,083 |
| Derecognised financial assets | -10,188,612 | -1,414,803 | -1,203,221 | -12,806,636 |
| Transfers between stages | | | | |
| from 1 to 2 | -2,314,078 | 2,314,078 | - | 0 |
| from 1 to 3 | -447,425 | - | 447,425 | 0 |
| from 2 to 1 | 1,122,270 | -1,122,270 | - | 0 |
| from 2 to 3 | - | -474,581 | 474,581 | 0 |
| from 3 to 2 | - | 66,703 | -66,703 | 0 |
| from 3 to 1 | 31,129 | - | -31,129 | 0 |
| Exchange-rate differences | 261,676 | 45,415 | 85,964 | 393,055 |
| Carrying amount gross 31 December 2024 | 33,452,052 | 4,334,040 | 6,135,931 | 43,922,023 |

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Loans to the public, split by stage and provision, retail

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Stage 1 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 32,725,606 | 32,547,225 |
| Provisions | -348,454 | -295,911 |
| Carrying amount | 32,377,152 | 32,251,314 |
| Stage 2 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 2,568,459 | 4,328,312 |
| Provisions | -430,039 | -591,541 |
| Carrying amount | 2,138,420 | 3,736,771 |
| Total performing | 35,294,065 | 36,875,537 |
| Total provision, performing | -778,493 | -887,452 |
| Stage 3 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 7,164,106 | 6,112,981 |
| Provisions | -3,790,834 | -3,006,357 |
| Carrying amount | 3,373,272 | 3,106,624 |
| Total carrying amount | 42,458,171 | 42,988,518 |
| Total provision | -4,569,327 | -3,893,809 |

Loans to the public, split by stage and provision, corporate sector

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Stage 1 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 1,332,733 | 904,827 |
| Provisions | -28,178 | -8,000 |
| Carrying amount | 1,304,555 | 896,827 |
| Stage 2 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 7,347 | 5,728 |
| Provisions | -984 | -397 |
| Carrying amount | 6,363 | 5,331 |
| Total performing | 1,340,080 | 910,555 |
| Total provision, performing | -29,162 | -8,397 |
| Stage 3 | | |
| Carrying amount, gross | 22,046 | 22,950 |
| Provisions | -20,313 | -19,923 |
| Carrying amount | 1,733 | 3,027 |
| Total carrying amount | 1,362,126 | 933,505 |
| Total provision | -49,475 | -28,320 |

Totals

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Carrying amount gross, stage 1 | 34,058,339 | 33,452,052 |
| Carrying amount gross, stage 2 | 2,575,806 | 4,334,040 |
| Carrying amount gross, stage 3 | 7,186,152 | 6,135,931 |
| Carrying amount, gross | 43,820,297 | 43,922,023 |
| Provision stage 1 | -376,632 | -303,912 |
| Provision stage 2 | -431,023 | -591,938 |
| Provision stage 3 | -3,811,147 | -3,026,279 |
| Total provisions | -4,618,802 | -3,922,129 |
| Carrying amount | 39,201,495 | 39,999,894 |
| Share of loans in stage 1, gross% | 77.72% | 76.16% |
| Share of loans in stage 2, gross% | 5.88% | 9.87% |
| Share of loans in stage 3, gross% | 16.40% | 13.97% |
| Share of loans in stage 1, net% | 85.92% | 82.87% |
| Share of loans in stage 2, net% | 5.47% | 9.36% |
| Share of loans in stage 3, net% | 8.61% | 7.77% |
| Reserve ratio loans in stage 1 | 1.11% | 0.91% |
| Reserve ratio loans in stage 2 | 16.73% | 13.66% |
| Reserve ratio loans in stage 3 | 53.03% | 49.32% |
| Reserve ratio performing loan | 2.20% | 2.37% |
| Total reserve ratio loans | 10.54% | 8.93% |

LENDING TO THE PUBLIC

Segment reporting, Lending to the public
31/12/2025

| | Payment Solutions | Consumer Loans | Total |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Carrying amount gross | | | |
| Stage 1 | 15,455,880 | 18,602,459 | 34,058,339 |
| Stage 2 | 969,199 | 1,606,607 | 2,575,806 |
| Stage 3 | 1,921,676 | 5,264,476 | 7,186,152 |
| Carrying amount gross | 18,346,755 | 25,473,542 | 43,820,297 |
| | § | | |
| Provision | | | |
| Stage 1 | -66,992 | -309,640 | -376,632 |
| Stage 2 | -48,082 | -382,941 | -431,023 |
| Stage 3 | -813,178 | -2,997,969 | -3,811,147 |
| Total provision | -928,252 | -3,690,550 | -4,618,802 |
| Net lending to the public | | | |
| Stage 1 | 15,388,888 | 18,292,819 | 33,681,707 |
| Stage 2 | 921,117 | 1,223,666 | 2,144,783 |
| Stage 3 | 1,108,498 | 2,266,507 | 3,375,005 |
| Total net lending to the public | 17,418,503 | 21,782,992 | 39,201,495 |
| 31/12/2024 | Payment Solutions | Consumer Loans | Total |
| Carrying amount gross | | | |
| Stage 1 | 14,674,715 | 18,777,337 | 33,452,052 |
| Stage 2 | 1,355,135 | 2,978,905 | 4,334,040 |
| Stage 3 | 1,687,926 | 4,448,005 | 6,135,931 |
| Carrying amount gross | 17,717,776 | 26,204,247 | 43,922,023 |
| Provision | | | |
| Stage 1 | -49,715 | -254,197 | -303,912 |
| Stage 2 | -60,779 | -531,159 | -591,938 |
| Stage 3 | -674,427 | -2,351,852 | -3,026,279 |
| Total provision | -784,921 | -3,137,208 | -3,922,129 |
| Net lending to the public | | | |
| Stage 1 | 14,625,000 | 18,523,140 | 33,148,140 |
| Stage 2 | 1,294,356 | 2,447,746 | 3,742,102 |
| Stage 3 | 1,013,499 | 2,096,153 | 3,109,652 |
| Total net lending to the public | 16,932,855 | 23,067,039 | 39,999,894 |

P19 BONDS AND OTHER INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES

| | 31/12/2025 | | | 31/12/2024 | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Nominal amount | Fair value | Carrying value | Nominal amount | Fair value | Carrying value |
| Swedish mortgage institutions | 767,486 | 768,422 | 768,422 | 799,987 | 795,806 | 795,806 |
| Foreign mortgage institutions | 146,043 | 146,461 | 146,461 | 257,106 | 256,366 | 256,366 |
| Junior bonds | 634,425 | 3,625 | 3,625 | 4,537 | 4,552 | 4,552 |
| Senior bonds | 3,616 | 664,232 | 646,059 | 818,165 | 802,921 | 818,541 |
| Total | 1,551,570 | 1,582,740 | 1,564,567 | 1,879,795 | 1,859,645 | 1,875,265 |
| <i>Of which, listed</i> | <i>913,529</i> | <i>914,883</i> | <i>914,883</i> | <i>1,057,093</i> | <i>1,052,172</i> | <i>1,052,172</i> |
| Remaining maturity | | | | | | |
| 0-1 years | 437,486 | 437,072 | 558,241 | 196,973 | 197,020 | 197,020 |
| 1-3 years | 326,043 | 327,499 | 534,970 | 710,120 | 705,919 | 705,919 |
| More than 3 years | 150,000 | 150,312 | 471,356 | 972,702 | 956,707 | 972,326 |
| Total | 913,529 | 914,883 | 1,564,567 | 1,879,795 | 1,859,646 | 1,875,265 |
| Issuer's rating | | | | | | |
| AAA/Aaa | 913,529 | 914,883 | 914,883 | 1,057,093 | 1,052,172 | 1,052,172 |
| Unrated | 638,041 | 667,857 | 649,684 | 822,702 | 807,473 | 823,093 |
| Total | 1,551,570 | 1,582,740 | 1,564,567 | 1,879,795 | 1,859,645 | 1,875,265 |

In the event the credit ratings differ, the lowest is used. The credit rating of the lending programme is used for covered bonds.

G20 SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS

The shareholdings comprising shares in Vipps AS, Norsk Gjeldsinformasjon AS and in Kivra Oy. The Group views these shareholdings as strategic and the assets were recognised at a total amount of SEK 1,269 thousand (1,218) on the closing date.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Cost | 16,142 | 15,312 |
| Carrying value | 1,218 | 1,269 |
| Fair value | 1,218 | 1,269 |

P21 SHARES AND PARTICIPATIONS IN GROUP COMPANIES

| 31/12/2025 | Corp. ID. No. | Domiciled | Share of capital, % | Share of votes, % | Number of shares | Carrying value |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Subsidiaries and indirect subsidiaries | | | | | | |
| Resurs Norden AB | 556634-3280 | Helsingborg | 100 | 100 | 250,000 | 50,099 |
| Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd | 559,768 | Dublin | 100 | 100 | 3 | 0 |
| Resurs NPL 1 AB | 559433-2974 | Helsingborg | 100 | 100 | 25,000 | 275 |
| Resurs NPL 2 AB | 559434-9077 | Helsingborg | 100 | 100 | 25,000 | 2,799 |
| Resurs NPL 3 AB | 559434-9085 | Helsingborg | 100 | 100 | 25,000 | 204 |
| Total carrying amount of shares in subsidiaries | | | | | | 53,377 |

| 31/12/2024 | Corp. ID. No. | Domiciled | Share of capital, % | Share of votes, % | Number of shares | Carrying value |
|--|---------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Subsidiaries and indirect subsidiaries | | | | | | |
| Resurs Norden AB | 556634-3280 | Helsingborg | 100 | 100 | 250,000 | 50,099 |
| Resurs Consumer Loans 1 Ltd | 559,768 | Dublin | 100 | 100 | 3 | 0 |
| Resurs NPL 1 AB | 559433-2974 | Helsingborg | 100 | 100 | 25,000 | 275 |
| Resurs NPL 2 AB | 559434-9077 | Helsingborg | 100 | 100 | 25,000 | 2,799 |
| Resurs NPL 3 AB | 559434-9085 | Helsingborg | 100 | 100 | 25,000 | 204 |
| Total carrying amount of shares in subsidiaries | | | | | | 53,377 |

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Opening cost | 142,406 | 139,203 |
| Acquisitions of subsidiaries | - | - |
| Paid-in capital subsidiaries | - | 3,203 |
| Closing accumulated cost | 142,406 | 142,406 |
| Opening impairment | -7,023 | -7,023 |
| Closing accumulated impairment | -7,023 | -7,023 |
| Opening change in value | -82,006 | -82,006 |
| Closing accumulated changes in value | -82,006 | -82,006 |
| Closing residual value according to plan | 53,377 | 53,377 |

P22 DERIVATIVES

31/12/2025

| | Nominal amount | | | Total | Positive market-values | Negative market-values |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | < 1 year | 1-5 years | > 5 years | | | |
| Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting | | | | | | |
| Currency related contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 7,762,728 | - | - | 7,762,728 | 38,384 | 10,820 |
| Total derivatives | 7,762,728 | 0 | 0 | 7,762,728 | 38,384 | 10,820 |

31/12/2024

| | Nominal amount | | | Total | Positive market-values | Negative market-values |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | < 1 year | 1-5 years | > 5 years | | | |
| Derivatives instruments, no hedge accounting | | | | | | |
| Currency related contracts | | | | | | |
| Swaps | 8,856,244 | - | - | 8,856,244 | 22,610 | 18,055 |
| Total derivatives | 8,856,244 | 0 | 0 | 8,856,244 | 22,610 | 18,055 |

P23 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

| | 31/12/2025 | | | | 31/12/2024 | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | Goodwill | Internally developed software | Acquired customer relations | Total | Goodwill | Internally developed software | Acquired customer relations | Total |
| Opening cost | 1,650,663 | 66,415 | 106,380 | 1,823,458 | 1,668,611 | 67,306 | 108,287 | 1,844,204 |
| Investments during the year | - | - | - | 0 | - | 35 | - | 35 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -56,628 | -3,210 | -6,021 | -65,859 | -17,948 | -926 | -1,907 | -20,781 |
| Total cost at year-end | 1,594,035 | 63,205 | 100,359 | 1,757,599 | 1,650,663 | 66,415 | 106,380 | 1,823,458 |
| Opening amortisation | -661,067 | -62,921 | -74,608 | -798,596 | -598,577 | -61,925 | -67,662 | -728,164 |
| Amortisation for the year | -81,467 | -1,917 | -7,446 | -90,830 | -83,263 | -1,921 | -8,261 | -93,445 |
| Exchange-rate difference | 6,927 | 3,204 | 4,489 | 14,620 | 4,195 | 925 | 1,314 | 6,434 |
| Total accumulated amortisation at year-end | -735,607 | -61,634 | -77,565 | -874,806 | -677,645 | -62,921 | -74,609 | -815,175 |
| Carrying amount | 858,428 | 1,571 | 22,794 | 882,793 | 973,018 | 3,494 | 31,771 | 1,008,283 |

Impairment testing of goodwill

Impairment testing is conducted at Group level, see note G26. No impairment need has been identified.

P24 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Leased equipment | | |
| Cost at beginning of the year | 5,969 | 5,969 |
| Total cost at year-end | 5,969 | 5,969 |
| Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year | -3,482 | -2,985 |
| Depreciation for the year | -497 | -497 |
| Total accumulated depreciation at year-end | -3,979 | -3,482 |
| Accumulated impairment at beginning of year | - | -11 |
| Impairment/reversal of impairment during year | - | 11 |
| Total accumulated impairment | 0 | 0 |
| Carrying amount for leased equipment | 1,990 | 2,487 |
| Other equipment | | |
| Cost at beginning of year | 216,998 | 195,741 |
| Purchases during year | 11,743 | 22,885 |
| Divestments/disposals during the year | -10,227 | -841 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -1,772 | -787 |
| Total accumulated depreciation at year-end | 216,742 | 216,998 |
| Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year | -169,154 | -147,570 |
| Accumulated depreciation of divested/disposed assets | 4,774 | |
| Depreciation for the year | -20,403 | -22,781 |
| Exchange-rate difference | 1,331 | 1,197 |
| Total accumulated depreciation at year-end | -183,452 | -169,154 |
| Carrying amount for other equipment | 33,289 | 47,843 |
| Carrying amount for tangible assets | 35,279 | 50,330 |

P25 OTHER ASSETS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Receivables, group companies | 1,035 | 181,424 |
| Receivables, insurance brokers and representatives | 24,235 | 29,925 |
| Receivables, other | 24,747 | 25,178 |
| Client funds | 972 | 972 |
| Other | 53,775 | 56,286 |
| Total other assets | 104,764 | 293,785 |

P26 PREPAID EXPENSES AND ACCRUED INCOME

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Prepaid expenses | 77,944 | 117,585 |
| Accrued interest | 22,291 | 29,875 |
| Accrued income, lending activities | 32,169 | 29,472 |
| Total prepaid expenses and accrued income | 132,404 | 176,932 |

P27 LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Loans in SEK | 19,300 | 9,300 |
| Total liabilities to credit institutions | 19,300 | 9,300 |

P28 DEPOSITS AND BORROWING FROM THE PUBLIC

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Deposits and borrowing in SEK ¹⁾ | 17,385,125 | 19,108,350 |
| Deposits and borrowing in DKK | 3,736 | 2,623 |
| Deposits and borrowing in NOK | 577,480 | 1,424,985 |
| Deposits and borrowing in EUR | 16,360,019 | 19,316,744 |
| Total deposits and borrowing from the public | 34,326,360 | 39,852,702 |
| Retail sector | 31,861,952 | 37,595,218 |
| Corporate sector | 2,464,408 | 2,257,484 |
| Total deposits and borrowing from the public | 34,326,360 | 39,852,702 |

Maturity

The majority of deposits from the public are payable on demand; see also Note G3, Risk management.

¹⁾ The amount includes deposit from sister companies totalling SEK 131,361 thousand (81,257).

P29 OTHER LIABILITIES

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Liabilities to Group and sister companies | 3,978,617 | 3,987,560 |
| Trade payables | 81,687 | 100,767 |
| Liabilities to representatives | 177,905 | 201,257 |
| Preliminary tax, interest on deposits | 89,527 | 109,153 |
| Provision for loyalty programmes | 31,071 | 25,479 |
| Agents | 7,791 | 4,346 |
| Tax | 13,477 | 11,357 |
| Other | 86,978 | 70,474 |
| Total other liabilities | 4,467,053 | 4,510,393 |

P30 ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Accrued interest expenses | 121,011 | 206,396 |
| Accrued personnel-related expenses | 100,214 | 103,911 |
| Accrued administrative expenses | 128,370 | 175,819 |
| Other deferred income | 52,303 | 12,386 |
| Total accrued expenses and deferred income | 401,898 | 498,512 |

P31 OTHER PROVISIONS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Opening balance | 14,782 | 21,442 |
| Provisions/Reversals made during the year | -4,580 | -7,321 |
| Exchange-rate difference | -646 | 661 |
| Closing balance | 9,556 | 14,782 |
| Provision of credit losses, unutilised limit, Stage 1 | 9,186 | 26,548 |
| Provision of credit losses, unutilised limit, Stage 2 | 42 | 641 |
| Other provisions | 328 | -12,407 |
| Closing balance | 9,556 | 14,782 |

Resurs Bank have entered into an endowment insurance agreement for safeguarding pension obligations. The endowment insurance and obligations have been netted. The amount in other provisions, consists of payroll tax that are not covered in the insurance agreement SEK -538 thousand (-632). The market value of the endowment insurance is SEK -3,144 thousand (-3,589).

P32 ISSUED SECURITIES

| 31/12/2025 | Currency | Nominal amount | Interest rate | Carrying amount | Fair value |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Resurs Bank MTN 118 2026-10-01 | SEK | 800 MSEK | Rörlig | 799,708 | 802,080 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 305 2026-10-01 | NOK | 200 MNOK | Rörlig | 182,891 | 183,921 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 119 2028-03-13 | SEK | 500 MSEK | Rörlig | 499,451 | 502,595 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 306 2028-03-13 | NOK | 200 MNOK | Rörlig | 182,759 | 184,704 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 307 2028-12-04 | NOK | 400 MNOK | Rörlig | 365,555 | 365,324 |
| Total issued securities | | | | 2,030,364 | 2,038,624 |

| 31/12/2024 | Currency | Nominal | Interest | Carrying | Fair |
|--------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| Resurs Bank MTN 118 01/10/2026 | SEK | 800,000 | Variable | 799,324 | 798,672 |
| Resurs Bank MTN 305 01/10/2026 | NOK | 200,000 | Variable | 193,770 | 193,950 |
| Total issued securities | | | | 993,094 | 992,622 |

P33 SUBORDINATED DEBT

| 31/12/2025 | Currency | Nominal | Interest | Carrying | Fair |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| Resurs Bank MTN 203 08/06/2033 ¹⁾ | SEK | 300,000 | Variable | 299,541 | 307,068 |
| Total subordinated debt | | | | 299,541 | 307,068 |

| 31/12/2024 | Currency | Nominal | Interest | Carrying | Fair value |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| Resurs Bank MTN 203 08/06/2033 ¹⁾ | SEK | 300,000 | Variable | 299,332 | 294,750 |
| Total subordinated debt | | | | 299,332 | 294,750 |

¹⁾The issuer is entitled to early repayment of the bonds from "First Call Date" 08/03/2028, provided that the issuer receives the approval of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

P34 EQUITY

Shares

The number of shares is 500,000, with a par value of SEK 1,000. Par value is defined as share capital divided by number of shares.

Profit/loss carried forward

Refers to profit or loss brought forward from previous years less dividends.

Since then none change in the translation reserve has been done in the branches.

Statutory reserve

Refers to provisions to the statutory reserve that were made before the legislative amendment in 2006. The statutory reserve is classified as restricted capital and may not be used for the purpose of dividends.

Translation reserve

Includes translation differences on consolidation of the Group's foreign operations. The branches use Swedish kronor as functional currency since the second quarter of 2015.

Changes in equity

See the statement of changes in equity for details on changes in equity during the year.

Change in translation reserve

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Opening translation reserve | 10,070 | 17,136 |
| Translation difference for the year, foreign operations | -22,262 | -7,066 |
| Closing translation reserve | -12,192 | 10,070 |

Proposed allocation of profits

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Profit or loss brought forward | 6,541,533,000 | 6,130,918,000 |
| Profit for the year | 357,320,000 | 132,877,000 |
| Total | 6,898,853,000 | 6,263,795,000 |

The Board of Directors propose that these earnings be appropriated as follows (SEK):

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Carried forward | 6,898,853,000 | 6,263,795,000 |
| Total | 6,898,853,000 | 6,263,795,000 |

The Board believes that the proposed dividend is justifiable with respect to the requirements that the nature, scope and risks of the operations impose on the size of the Parent Company's and the Group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and financial position.

P35 PLEDGED ASSETS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

| | 31/12/2025 | 31/12/2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Lending to credit institutions ¹⁾ | 95,756 | 113,067 |
| Lending to the public | 4,943,410 | 4,941,130 |
| Restricted bank deposits ²⁾ | 72,318 | 73,984 |
| Total collateral pledged for own liabilities | 5,111,484 | 5,128,181 |
| Contingent liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Other commitments | | |
| Unutilised credit facilities granted | 21,394,634 | 21,080,448 |
| Total other commitments | 21,394,634 | 21,080,448 |

Unutilised credit granted refers to externally granted credit. All unutilised credit facilities granted are terminable with immediate effect to the extent allowed under the Swedish Consumer Credit Act.

1) Lending to credit institutions refers to funds pledged as collateral for the fulfilment of commitments to payment intermediaries.

2) As at 31 December 2025, SEK 71,122 thousands (72,369) in reserve requirement account at the Bank of Finland and SEK 1,196 thousands (1,615) in tax account at Norwegian Bank (DNB).

P36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

| 31/12/2025 | Fair value at amortised cost | Fair value through profit or loss | Fair value through other compre- hensive | Total carrying amount |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 2,515,319 | - | 2,515,319 | 2,515,319 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | - | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 | 1,786,435 |
| Lending to credit institutions | 2,329,314 | - | 2,329,314 | 2,329,314 |
| Lending to the public | 39,201,495 | - | 39,201,495 | 39,201,495 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 1,564,567 | - | 1,564,567 | 1,582,740 |
| Shares and participations | - | 1,218 | 1,218 | 1,218 |
| Derivatives | - | 38,384 | 38,384 | 38,384 |
| Other assets | 104,765 | - | 104,765 | 104,765 |
| Accrued income | 54,460 | - | 54,460 | 54,460 |
| Total financial assets | 45,769,920 | 1,826,037 | 47,595,957 | 47,614,130 |
| Shares and participations in Group companies | | | 53,377 | |
| Intangible assets | | | 882,793 | |
| Property, plant & equipment | | | 35,279 | |
| Other non-financial assets | | | 422,198 | |
| Total assets | 45,769,920 | 1,826,037 | 48,989,604 | |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 19,300 | - | 19,300 | 19,300 |
| Derivatives | 34,326,360 | - | 34,326,360 | 34,326,321 |
| Other liabilities | - | 10,820 | 10,820 | 10,820 |
| Accrued expenses | 4,350,292 | - | 4,350,292 | 4,350,292 |
| Issued securities | 349,595 | - | 349,595 | 349,595 |
| Subordinated debt | 2,030,364 | - | 2,030,364 | 2,038,624 |
| Total financial liabilities | 299,541 | - | 299,541 | 307,068 |
| | 41,375,452 | 10,820 | 41,386,272 | 41,402,020 |
| Provisions | | | 9,556 | |
| Other non-financial liabilities | | | 182,423 | |
| Untaxed reserves | | | 7,411,353 | |
| Equity | | | | |
| Total liabilities and equity | 41,375,452 | 10,820 | 48,989,604 | |

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

31/12/2024

| | Fair value | Fair value | Fair value | Total carrying |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances at central banks | 4,762,556 | - | 4,762,556 | 4,762,556 |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | - | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 | 1,750,650 |
| Lending to credit institutions ¹⁾ | 2,630,543 | - | 2,630,543 | 2,630,543 |
| Lending to the public | - | 39,999,894 | 39,999,894 | 39,999,894 |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 1,875,265 | - | 1,875,265 | 1,875,265 |
| Shares and participations | - | 1,269 | 1,269 | 1,269 |
| Derivatives | - | 22,610 | 22,610 | 22,610 |
| Other assets | 293,785 | - | 293,785 | 293,785 |
| Accrued income | 59,347 | - | 59,347 | 59,347 |
| Total financial assets | 9,621,496 | 41,774,423 | 51,395,919 | 51,395,919 |
| Shares and participations in Group companies | | | 53,377 | |
| Intangible assets | | | 1,008,283 | |
| Property, plant & equipment | | | 50,330 | |
| Other non-financial assets | | | 523,625 | |
| Total assets | 9,621,496 | 41,774,423 | 53,031,534 | |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Liabilities to credit institutions | 9,300 | - | 9,300 | 9,300 |
| Deposits and borrowing from the public | 39,852,702 | - | 39,852,702 | 39,852,702 |
| Derivatives | - | 18,055 | 18,055 | 18,055 |
| Other liabilities | 4,384,073 | - | 4,384,073 | 4,384,073 |
| Accrued expenses | 460,369 | - | 460,369 | 460,369 |
| Issued securities | 993,094 | - | 993,094 | 993,094 |
| Subordinated debt | 299,332 | - | 299,332 | 299,332 |
| Total financial liabilities | 45,998,870 | 18,055 | 46,016,925 | 46,016,925 |
| Provisions | | | 14,782 | |
| Other non-financial liabilities | | | 223,532 | |
| Equity | | | 6,776,295 | |
| Total liabilities and equity | 45,998,870 | 18,055 | 53,031,534 | |

¹⁾ Included here is 135 million deposited with the Riksbank

Deposits with the Riksbank

During the year, the Riksbank decided to introduce a requirement for interest-free deposits of a portion of credit institutions' deposit base.

For Resurs, this entails that SEK 135 million has been placed as a deposit with the Riksbank.

The table below shows financial instruments measured at fair value, based on classification in the fair value hierarchy.

Levels are defined as follows:

- Listed prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)

- Other observable inputs for assets or liabilities other than listed prices included in level 1 directly (i.e., price quotations) or indirectly (i.e., derived from price quotations) (level 2)

- Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs) (level 3)

Note G2, Accounting policies provides details on the determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the statement of financial position. Carrying amounts for current receivables, current liabilities and deposits and loans to the public are deemed to reflect fair value.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

| | 31/12/2025 | | | 31/12/2024 | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: | | | | | | |
| Treasury and other bills eligible for refinancing | 1,786,435 | - | - | 1,750,650 | - | - |
| Bonds and other interest-bearing securities | 1,564,567 | - | - | 1,875,265 | - | - |
| Shares and participations | - | - | 1,218 | - | - | 1,269 |
| Derivatives | - | 38,384 | - | - | 22,610 | - |
| Total | 3,351,002 | 38,384 | 1,218 | 3,625,915 | 22,610 | 1,269 |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: | | | | | | |
| Derivatives | - | -10,820 | - | - | -18,055 | - |
| Total | 0 | -10,820 | 0 | 0 | -18,055 | 0 |

Changes within level 3

SEK thousand

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Shares and participations | | |
| Opening balance | 1,269 | 11,925 |
| Investments during the period | - | 1,736 |
| Change in fair value of shares and participating interests | - | -12,526 |
| Exchange-rate fluctuations | -51 | 134 |
| Closing balance | 1,218 | 1,269 |

Financial instruments measured at fair value for disclosure purposes

The carrying amount of variable rate deposits and borrowing from the public is deemed to reflect fair value.

For fixed rate deposits and borrowing from the public, fair value is calculated based on current market rates, with the initial credit spread for deposits kept constant. Fair value has been classified as level 2.

For subordinated debts to fellow subsidiary, Solid Försäkrings AB, fair value of issued amount is calculated by using the present value method. The fair value has been classified as level 2.

Other fair value of subordinated debt is calculated based on valuation at the listing marketplace. Fair value has been classified as level 1.

Fair value of issued securities (MTN) is calculated based on the listing marketplace. Fair value has been classified as level 1.

For issued securities (ABS), fair value is calculated by assuming that duration ends at the close of the revolving period. Fair value has been classified as level 3.

The fair value of the portion of lending that has been sent to debt recovery and purchased non-performing consumer loans is calculated by discounting calculated cash flows at the estimated market interest rate instead of at the original effective interest rate. Fair value has been classified as level 2.

The carrying amount of current receivables and liabilities and variable rate loans is deemed to reflect fair value.

Transfer between levels

There has not been any transfer of financial instruments between the levels.

Financial assets and liabilities that are offset or subject to netting agreements

Derivative agreement has been made under the ISDA agreement. The amounts are not offset in the statement of financial position.

The derivatives at 31 December 2024 (also applied 31/12/2023) were covered by the ISDA Credit Support Annex, which means that collateral is obtained and

provided in the form of bank deposits between the parties.

| | Related agreements 31/12/2025 | | | | Related agreements 31/12/2024 | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Gross | Master | Collateral | Net | Gross | Master | Collateral | Net |
| Derivatives | 38,384 | -10,820 | -15,100 | 12,464 | 22,610 | -18,055 | 10,800 | 15,355 |
| Total assets | 38,384 | 10,820 | 0 | 0 | 22,610 | -18,055 | 10,800 | 15,355 |
| Derivatives | -10,820 | 10,820 | - | - | -18,055 | 18,055 | - | - |
| Total liabilities | -10,820 | 10,820 | 0 | 0 | -18,055 | 18,055 | 0 | 0 |

P37 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

New Board members

At an extraordinary General Meeting 11th of March 2025, Håkan Berg and Johanna Clason were elected as new Board members.

P38 KEY ESTIMATES AND ASSESSMENTS

When preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS and generally accepted accounting principles, management needs to proactively make certain estimates, assumptions and evaluations. These are based on historical experience and current factors, which are considered fair and reasonable. The results of these professional estimates and assessments affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements.

Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The Group has made the following critical estimates in applying significant accounting principles:

- classification and measurement of financial instruments
- impairment testing of goodwill and other assets
- provisions of credit losses
- other provisions

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The accounting principles in Note G2 define the way in which assets and liabilities are to be classified in the various categories. Fair value measurement of financial instruments may lead to some uncertainty, as prevailing interest rates and market conditions may change quickly and affect the value of the asset.

Impairment testing of goodwill and other assets
Goodwill is tested for impairment annually when the annual accounts are prepared or as soon as changes indicate that impairment is requirement, for example, a changed business climate or decision to divest or discontinue operations. Impairment is recognised if the estimated value in use exceeds the carrying amount. A description of impairment testing for the year is provided in Note G24.

Provisions of credit losses

The calculation of credit losses is based on calculating the expected credit losses. The impairment model includes a three-stage model based on changes in the credit quality of financial assets. The assets are divided into three different stages depending on how credit risk has changed since the asset was initially recognised in the balance sheet. Stage 1 encompasses assets for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk, stage 2 encompasses assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk, while stage 3 encompasses defaulted assets.

The provision of expected credit losses for assets is governed by the category to which the assets belong. Provisions are made under stage 1 for expected credit losses within 12 months, while provisions for stage 2 and 3 are made for expected credit losses under the full lifetime of the assets.

Calculations of expected credit losses include forward-looking information based on the macroeconomic outlook. The Group has decided to base the forward-looking calculations on a macroeconomic variable that from a historical perspective has proven to correlate well with changes in the Group's credit losses, see Note G2.

Other provisions

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle a present obligation at the reporting date. Earnings may be affected if an estimate has been made that is not consistent with the actual outcome.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Changes to estimates are recognised in the period of the change if the change affects only that period. Changes are recognised in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both

SIGNATURES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE CEO

The Board of Directors and the CEO give their assurance that the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Sweden, and the consolidated accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as referenced by the European Parliament and the Council directive (EC) 1606/2002 dated 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts give a true and fair view of the Parent Company's and the Group's financial position and results of operations. The Administration Reports for the Parent

Company and the Group give a true and fair view of the development of the Parent Company's and the Group's operations, position and results and describe the significant risks and uncertainties to which the Parent Company and the Group companies are exposed.

As specified above, the Parent Company's and the Group's annual accounts were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2025. The income statements and balance sheets will be presented to the Annual General Meeting for approval on 27 May 2025.

The Annual Report was approved on 19 March 2026
Stockholm, on the date as evidenced by our electronic signature.

Magnus Fredin
Chief Executive Officer

The Board of Directors,

Lennart Jacobsen
Chairman of the Board

Martin Bengtsson
Member of the Board

Håkan Berg
Member of the Board

Fredrik Carlsson
Member of the Board

Johanna Clason
Member of the Board

Martin Iacoponi
Member of the Board

Steve Kriger
Member of the Board

Gustaf Martin-Löf
Member of the Board

Our auditor's report on the annual report and the consolidated financial statements, as well as our assurance report on the sustainability report, was submitted on the date stated in our electronic signature.

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Peter Nilsson
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in charge

Frida Main
Authorized Public Accountant



Auditor's report

This is an unofficial translation of the report originally issued in Swedish. In case of discrepancies between the original report and this translation the original Swedish version shall prevail.

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Resurs Bank AB, corporate identity number 516401-0208

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Resurs Bank AB for the year 2025 except for the corporate governance statement on pages 7-8.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of parent company as of 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. The consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2025 and their financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. Our opinions do not cover the corporate governance statement on pages 7-8. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the income statement and statement of financial position for the group.

Our opinions in this report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts are consistent with the content of the additional report that has been submitted to the parent company's audit committee in accordance with the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 11.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. This includes that, based on the best of our knowledge and belief, no prohibited services referred to in the Audit Regulation (537/2014) Article 5.1 have been provided to the audited company or, where applicable, its parent company or its controlled companies within the EU.

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

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter

Provision for expected credit losses

The balance sheet item Lending to the public amounts to 39.1 billion SEK, less provision for expected credit losses of 4.6 billion SEK, and amounts to 78% of the total balance sheet of the group.

The assessment of the provisions for expected credit losses involved critical judgments and estimates. Estimates include, among other things, the assessment of the probability of default, whether a credit event has occurred, and the loss given default.

The expected credit loss is calculated as a function of the probability of default, the exposure at default and the loss given default. The loans are categorized into three stages depending on the level of credit risk or changes in credit risk for each individual loan. For loans performing without an increase in credit risk, stage 1, a 12 month expected credit loss is calculated. For loans where there is deemed to be a significant increase credit risk, stage 2, or loans in default, stage 3, a lifetime expected credit loss is calculated.

Management has the possibility to adjust the model driven expected credit losses to address known impairment model limitations.

The valuation of the provision for expected credit losses has been assessed as a key audit matter due to the complexity of the calculation and because it requires the company to make significant assumptions and judgments, which can have a material impact on the financial statements.

Refer to Annual Report note G2 Accounting Principles, "Credit losses and impairment of financial assets" and G21 "Lending to the public" for further information.

How our audit addressed the Key audit matter

Our audit of the provisions for expected credit losses has been performed through a combination of a review of internal control and a substantive examination, which, among other things, included:

We have performed walkthroughs of the group's process of granting credits and the process of provisions for expected credit losses. The work has included a review of policies and guidelines in order to identify significant risks of error and controls in order to prevent and detect those kinds of errors.

Our testing of controls has included manual controls, transfers between systems including the duality and key controls within the loans and provision process.

Through the support from our credit modelling experts, we have reviewed the company's model of calculating provisions by evaluating the key assumptions. Further we have reviewed the result of the managements own model validation. We have performed a recalculation on a sample of loans and reviewed the managements adjustments of the model driven expected credit losses.

We have reconciled the provision for expected credit losses to the accounting and assessed if the disclosures in the annual report are appropriate.

Impairment assessment of Goodwill

The balance sheet item Goodwill amounts to 1.6 billion SEK and is a substantial item of the total balance sheet of the group. The company tests the book value of Goodwill annually, which is based on discounted future cashflows of the cash generating units that can be attributed to Goodwill. The impairment test included a high level of judgement and estimates on future cashflows. Note G25 and G42 in the annual report specifies how the company has performed its judgements and presents the key assumptions and sensitivity analysis. The assumptions that has the highest impact on the impairment test is future margins, capital requirement, credit losses and the discount factor. The annual impairment test performed by management did not result in an impairment.

Refer to Annual Report note G2 Accounting Principles, "Intangible assets" and G25 "Intangible assets" for further information.

In our audit we have reviewed the company's model for impairment test of Goodwill. The audit has among others included the following:

We have reviewed and reconciled the assumptions and input data through the company's forecasts and strategic plans per segment.

We have analyzed how previous years forecasts has been reached and analyzed eventual adjustments to the model to manage the development within the business and external factors.

We have reviewed the sensitivity of the most important assumption to assess if there is need for impairment.

Further we have reviewed the disclosures regarding the impairment test that is included in the annual report.

Responsibilities of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies and, concerning the consolidated accounts, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts and consolidated accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. They disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intend to liquidate the company, to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee shall, without prejudice to the Board of Director's responsibilities and tasks in general, among other things oversee the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The auditor's examination of the administration of the company and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director of Resurs Bank AB for the year 2025 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the parent company and the group in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Director's and the Managing Director

The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group' equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.



Auditor's responsibility

Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Banking and Financing Business Act, Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the administration is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement

The Board of Directors is responsible for that the corporate governance statement on pages 7-8 has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act.

Our examination of the corporate governance statement is conducted in accordance with FAR's auditing standard RevR 16 The auditor's examination of the corporate governance statement. This means that our examination of the corporate governance statement is different and substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. We believe that the examination has provided us with sufficient basis for our opinions.

A corporate governance statement has been prepared. Disclosures in accordance with chapter 6 section 6 the second paragraph points 2-6 of the Annual Accounts Act and chapter 7 section 31 the second paragraph the same law are consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and are in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act for Credit Institutions and Securities Companies.

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, Torsgatan 21, 113 97 Stockholm, was appointed auditor of Resurs Bank AB by the general meeting of the shareholders on the 27 May 2025 and has been the company's auditor since the 26 April 2023.

Stockholm 19 March 2026

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Peter Nilsson
Authorized Public Accountant
Auditor in charge

Frida Main
Authorized Public Accountant