Bonum Bank Plc

HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT

1 January - 30 June 2026

POP Bank
Bonum Bank Plc

CONTENTS

Bonum Bank Plc Half-year financial report for 1 January – 30 June 2026 is a translation of the original Finnish version "Bonum Pankki Oyj puolivuosikatsaus 1.1.–30.6.2026". In case of discrepancies, the Finnish version shall prevail.

BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

Bonum Bank Plc (hereinafter "Bonum Bank") is part of the amalgamation of POP Banks and is responsible for providing 18 POP Banks with central credit institution services, obtaining external funding for the POP Bank Group, handling payment transactions, issuing payment cards to the customers of the POP Banks and providing centralised services for the Group.

In its external business operations, Bonum Bank offers services that are aligned with the Group's strategy and supplement the Group's overall offering. The Group's external business operations mainly consist of granting secured bond loans and unsecured consumer credits. The purpose of Bonum Bank's internal service production is to limit the Group's dependence on external service providers and enhance the overall cost structure of the entire Group.

As the central credit institution for the banks of the amalgamation, Bonum Bank issues certificates of deposit under its EUR 250 million certificate of deposit programme and accepts money market deposits. Bonum Bank coordinates interest derivatives as part of interest rate risk management of the POP Bank Group. Bonum Bank is also responsible for managing of the liquidity portfolio (LCR portfolio) of the amalgamation.

In spring 2026 Bonum Bank repaid two EUR 50 million bonds and issued EUR 40 million private placement loan.

POP Bank Group carried out a major banking system implementation at the beginning of June. The system renewal covered all payment, account and lending solutions, as well as the digital service channels offered to customers, including the online bank, mobile bank and companies' machine-readable banking services. In connection with the renewal, the electronic identification service POP Avain was also renewed and integrated into the mobile bank.

As part of the core banking system renewal, the Group has, over the past two years, renewed its regulatory reporting and data warehousing solutions, as well as its workstation and network solutions. User support for the banking system has been centralised in the Group's service centre in Vaasa. The objective of the system renewal project is to transform the Group's cost structure and accelerate its development capabilities.

The result of the review period was EUR 0.4 (1.7) million. At the end of the period Bonum Bank's balance sheet totalled EUR 1,695 (1,792) million.

Bonum Bank's Annual General Meeting was held in March 2026. The Annual General Meeting dealt with statutory matters and elected Jaakko Pulli, Hanna Linna and Ilkka Lähteenmäki to the Board of Directors. Jaakko Pulli has served as Chair of the Board.

POP BANK GROUP AND AMALGAMATION OF POP BANKS

The POP Bank Group is a Finnish financial group that offers retail banking services for private customers and small and medium-sized enterprises. The POP Banks are cooperative banks owned by their member customers. The POP Banks' mission is to promote their customers' financial well-being and prosperity, as well as local success.

Structure of the POP Bank Group

The POP Bank Group consists of the POP Banks, POP Bank Centre coop and their controlled entities. The POP Banks are member credit institutions of POP Bank Centre coop. POP Bank Centre coop and its member credit institutions are mutually liable for their debts and liabilities in line with the Act on the Amalgamation of Deposit Banks. The POP Banks, POP Bank Centre coop and their controlled service companies constitute the Amalgamation of POP Banks.

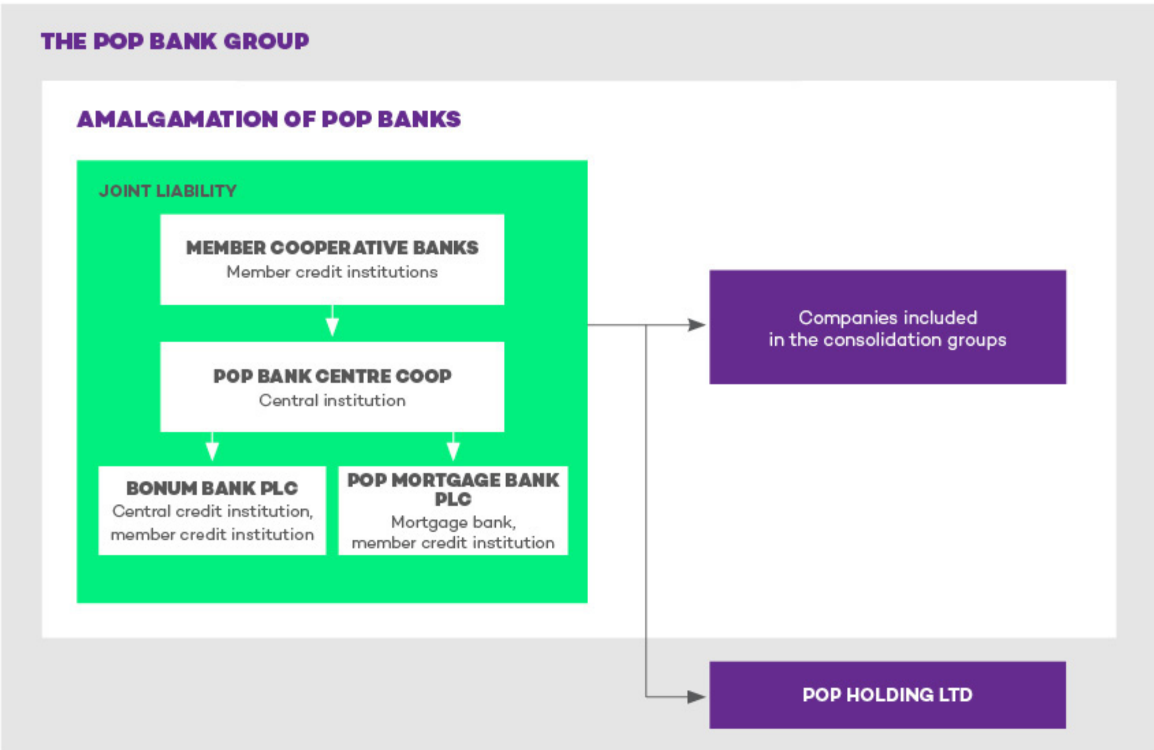
POP Bank Centre coop is the central institution of the Amalgamation of POP Banks and is responsible for steering and supervising the POP Bank Group. POP Bank Centre coop has two subsidiaries, Bonum Bank Plc and POP Mortgage Bank Plc, which are also its member credit institutions.

Bonum Bank Plc serves as the central credit institution of the POP Banks and acquires external funding for the Group by issuing unsecured bonds. Bonum Bank Plc is also responsible for the POP Banks' card business and the Group's payment transactions and centralised services, in addition to granting credit to retail customers. POP Mortgage Bank Plc is responsible for the Group's mortgage-backed funding, which it acquires by issuing covered bonds.

POP Bank Group also includes POP Holding Ltd owned by POP Banks and POP Bank Centre coop. POP Holding Ltd owns 30 per cent of Finnish P&C Insurance Ltd that belongs to LocalTapiola Group and uses the auxiliary business name of POP Insurance. POP Holding Ltd is not a member of the amalgamation of POP Banks and is not included in the scope of joint liability.

The following figure shows the structure of the POP Bank Group and the entities included in the amalgamation and covered by joint mutual responsibility. There were no changes in the Group's structure under the review period.

POP BANK GROUP STRUCTURE



OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Geopolitical instability continued on several fronts during 2026. The most significant impact on the economy resulted from the outbreak of war in the Middle East, which disrupted oil shipments and triggered a shock in global oil prices. As a result, global economic growth slowed and economic growth forecasts were revised downwards. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine also continued.

The war in the Middle East also prompted an increase in short-term market interest rates in March, while higher oil prices significantly accelerated inflation. In response, the European Central Bank began raising its key interest rates in June.

Although there were tentative signs of a recovery in household consumption during the first half of the year, and an increase in overseas travel compared with the first half of 2025, consumer behaviour is still cautious. Consumers continued to be concerned about the general employment situation and various cuts to public benefits and the declining confidence in publicly funded healthcare services and services for older persons. The renewed rise in interest rates was also a particular concern for mortgage borrowers. As a result, households continued to increase their savings during the first half of the year.

Housing prices continued to decline and housing sales remained at a low level. The construction sector continued to face challenges, and residential construction in particular remained subdued due to weak demand.

The overall situation in Finnish agriculture improved slightly during the first half of 2026, although there were considerable differences between production sectors. Profitability remained particularly weak for grain farms, as inflation continued to drive up prices of production inputs. In forestry, the price of pulpwood declined as demand weakened, while sawlog prices remained close to the high levels recorded in 2025.

Overall, the Finnish economy showed encouraging signs during the first half of the year. Finland's economic growth figures for 2025 were revised upwards significantly in June, and the first quarter of 2026 also saw broad-based growth in output. Industrial exports increased, and employment has been rising across several industrial sectors.

KEY FIGURES AND RATIOS

Key income figures

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2026	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2025	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2024	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2023
Net interest income	5,088	9,243	10,233	12,999
Net commissions and fees	3,789	7,821	8,024	7,226
Net investment income	217	532	566	-769
Personnel expenses	-4,721	-8,182	-6,864	-5,409
Other operating expenses	-6,448	-13,150	-13,943	-11,982
Impairment losses on financial assets	-2,522	-2,518	-3,018	-3,306
Profit before taxes	548	3,475	978	3,015

Key balance sheet figures

(EUR 1,000)	30 June 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Loan portfolio	1,076,264	1,152,518	1,218,276	1,042,922
Deposit portfolio	1,494,689	1,528,570	1,458,207	1,458,207
Equity capital	54,393	53,995	51,007	50,543
Balance sheet total	1,694,892	1,792,465	2,050,510	1,837,618

Key ratios

	30 Jun 2026	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Cost to income ratio	78.7%	78.3%	84.2%	74.3%
Return on assets, ROA	0.05%	0.3%	0.04%	0.1%
Return on equity, ROE	1.6%	5.3%	1.5%	5.0%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio, (CET1)	21.0%	20.3%	20.3%	19.4%
Capital adequacy ratio, (TC)	21.0%	20.3%	20.3%	19.4%
Equity ratio	3.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.8%

The calculation formulas for key ratios are presented on Bonum Bank Plc Board of Directors' and Financial Statements Report 2025. When calculating ROA and ROE, the profit for the review period has been changed to match full year level.

INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET

Financial performance

Bonum Bank's profit before taxes was EUR 0.5 million, whereas in the comparison period it was EUR 2.1 million. Profit for the review period was EUR 0.4 (1.7) million. The profit for the financial period primarily consists of interest income from central credit institution services and unsecured loans, as well as commission income from payment transmission and card payment. The cost-to-income ratio of the bank was 78.7 (71.0) per cent.

Total operating income was EUR 14.4 (14.2) million This represents an increase of 1.2 per cent compared to the previous year. Net interest income increased to EUR 5.1 (4.4) million. The development of net interest income is mainly explained by lower interest costs from central credit institution services.

Net commission income decreased 3.5 per cent from previous year to EUR 3.8 (3.9) million. Commission income consists mostly of income from the cards business and payment transmission fees.

Net investment income decreased from previous year and totalled EUR 0.2 (0.3) million. Net investment income consists mainly of net gains from foreign currency transactions and net income from derivatives. Other operating income amounted to EUR 5.3 (5.6) million. The item consists of the Group's internal services and other group internal invoicing.

Operating expenses totalled EUR 11.3 (10.1) million. Personnel expenses increased to EUR 4.7 (4.0) million. Personnel expenses are composed of salary expenses and pension and other indirect employee expenses. The increase in operating expenses comes mainly from increased personnel expenses. At the end of the period, Bonum Bank's total number of employees was 131 (124 at the beginning of the review period).

Depreciation and amortisation and impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amounted to EUR 0.2 (0.2) million.

Impairment losses on financial assets grew to EUR 2.5 (2.0) million compared to previous year. In the comparison period, a divestment of the borrowing portfolio was carried out. Credit loss receivables are subject to active debt collection measures.

Balance sheet development

At the end of the review period, Bonum Bank's balance sheet stood at EUR 1,695 million (EUR 1,792 million at the beginning of the review period).

Cash and cash equivalents decreased during the year to EUR 345 (376) million. Loans and receivables from credit institutions amounted to EUR 881 (962) million. This item includes funding provided by Bonum Bank to other member banks of the POP Bank Group. At the end of the review period, loans and receivables from customers amounted to EUR 196 (190) million. This item includes the credit used on credit cards issued by Bonum Bank and other loan products issued by Bonum Bank to its customers.

Liabilities to credit institutions decreased during the year to EUR 1,473 (1,514) million. This item includes deposits made by other member banks of the POP Bank Group and deposits from other banks outside the Group. The amount of debt securities issued to the public was EUR 104 (164) million at the end of the review period.

CREDIT RATING

Bonum Bank's credit rating 'BBB'/'A-2' was affirmed in May. Outlook was updated from positive to stable due to the general deterioration of the banking sector in Finland. Bonum Bank's resolution counterparty ratings (RCRs) are 'BBB+/A-2'. Bonum Bank's ratings are affirmed by Credit Rating Agency S&P Global Ratings.

RISK AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY MANAGEMENT AND RISK POSITION

Principles and organisation of risk and capital management

The POP Bank Group's strategy outlines the Group's risk appetite. Business activities are carried out at a moderate risk level so that the risks can be managed in full. Risk management aims to ensure that the risk levels are proportionate to Bonum Bank's and the amalgamation's risk-bearing capacity and liquidity position.

Risk management processes must be able to identify all significant risks of the business operations and assess, measure and monitor these regularly. The most significant risks associated with Bonum Bank's operations are credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

The amalgamation's risk management and capital adequacy management are described in more detail in Note 4 to the POP Bank Group's financial statements. The POP Bank Group submits the amalgamation's Pillar III data in accordance with the EU Capital Requirements Regulation to the European Banking Authority (EBA), which publishes it in the Pillar 3 data hub. A link to the service is published on the POP Bank Group's website.

Risk position

Credit risk

Bonum Bank's credit risk exposure decreased during the review period. At the end of the review period, the balance sheet items exposed to credit risk totalled EUR 434.5 (408.4) million. Bonum Bank's off-balance sheet credit commitments amounted to EUR 204.7 (204.7) million, consisting mainly of unused credit limits for card credit and POP Banks' liquidity limits. Bonum Bank's most significant credit risks are related to investment activities and unsecured lending.

At the end of the review period, Bonum Bank's investment assets amounted to EUR 236.3 (215.6) million. The investment assets included in the liquidity reserve include debt securities issued by governments, municipalities, credit institutions and non-financial corporations. Some of these debt securities are accepted as collateral by the ECB. The credit risk related to investment activities is managed mainly by limiting the creditworthiness of investments and distributing investment assets across sectors, counterparties and instrument classes.

The loan portfolio of retail banking grew by 2.9 per cent during the review period, amounting to EUR 196 (190) million. Most of the lending is unsecured lending, which represented 58.4 (58.5) per cent of the loan portfolio. Loans granted to private customers represented 87.9 (87.8) per cent of the credit portfolio.

Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on loans, receivables and off-balance sheet items increased by EUR 2 million during the review period, amounting to EUR 7.5 million. Expected credit losses in ECL phase 3 increased to EUR 5.9 (3.9) million. Write offs were in total EUR 0.5 (3) million. The development of the levels of ECL allowances and write offs at the comparison period were affected by the debt collection portfolio sales carried out at the comparison period. Appropriate collection measures are applied to defaulted receivables in collection.

Credit risk monitoring in banking operations is based on the continuous monitoring of non-performing receivables, payment delays and forbearance, and on monitoring the quality of the loan portfolio. Monitoring the amount of expected credit losses is an important part of the credit risk management process. Foreseeable credit management problems are addressed as early as possible.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity position of the POP Bank Group remained strong during the review period. On 30 June 2026, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was 216.5 per cent (241.9 per cent on 31 December 2025) while the minimum level was 100 per cent.

At the end of the review period, Bonum Bank held the consortium's LCR-eligible liquid assets before the haircuts of EUR 760.3 (771.4) million, of which 46.9 (49.9) per cent were cash and central bank receivables and 50.5 (48.0) per cent highly liquid level 1 securities. In addition, the amalgamation held EUR 142.9 (149.9) million of unpledged securities eligible for central bank financing outside the LCR portfolio.

The requirement for stable funding (Net Stable Funding Requirement, NSFR) measures the maturity mismatch of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and aims to ensures that the level of stable funding is sufficient to meet funding needs over a one-year period, thus preventing over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding. The NSFR ratio of the amalgamation on 30 June 2026 was 136.1 per cent (136.5 per cent on 31 December 2025) with a minimum requirement of 100.0 per cent.

With regard to member credit institutions, POP Bank Central Cooperative, the central cooperative of the POP Bank Amalgamation, applies the authorisation received from the Financial Supervisory Authority to decide that the liquidity requirements set for credit institutions laid down in Part Six of the EU Capital Requirements Regulation and the European Union regulations issued on the basis of it are not applied to its member credit institutions. In accordance with the authorisation, the regulatory requirements for liquidity risk in terms of LCR and NSFR requirements must only be met at the amalgamation level.

Market risk

The most significant market risk related to Bonum Bank's business operations is the interest rate risk associated with the banking book. The interest rate risk refers to the impact of changes in interest levels on the market value of balance sheet and off-balance-sheet items, or on net interest income. Banking book consists of loans and deposits, wholesale funding and liquidity portfolio investments.

Bonum Bank's business operations do not include trading activities. On amalgamation level, any use of derivatives is limited to hedging interest rate risk in the banking book items. The Bank continued execution of derivative hedges during the financial year to hedge net interest income in member banks balance sheet.

Bonum Bank monitors the interest rate risk using the present value method and the dynamic income risk model on monthly basis. The present value method measures how changes in interest rates affect the constructed market value of the balance sheet. In the present value method, the market value of the balance sheet is calculated as the present value of the expected cash flows of individual balance sheet items.

The primary focus of the portfolio management is on LCR eligible instruments that ensure the liquidity position. Interest rate sensitivity indicators are used to monitor the market value changes caused by changes in the interest rates and credit spreads of investment items in different interest rate scenarios. The income risk model predicts future net interest income and its changes in various market rate scenarios within a time frame of five years.

Operational risks

The objective of the management of operational risks is to identify essential operational risks in business operations and minimise their materialisation and impact. The objective is pursued through operational risk management processes, internal guidelines, process controls, continuous personnel training and internal control measures.

The most important operational risk management processes are operative risk self-assessment process, continuous evaluation of realized operative incidents and near-miss events and new product / service approval procedure. All these incorporate recognition and evaluation of essential risks in business processes and planning of procedures to mitigate the risk.

Capital adequacy

At the end of the review period, Bonum Bank's capital adequacy was at a good level. The bank's capital ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (CET1%) were both 21.0 per cent (20.3 per cent on 31 December 2025). Bonum Bank's own funds of EUR 53.5 (50.8) million consist entirely of CET1 capital. The bank's risk-weighted assets grew moderately during the review period.

Bonum Bank's own funds consist of share capital, retained earnings and other non-restricted reserves. In line with the practice followed by the amalgamation, the bank does not include the profit for the financial year in its own funds. Based on permission from the Financial Supervisory Authority, the member credit institutions of the amalgamation are exempted, by a decision of the central institution, from the own funds requirement for intra-group items, and from the restrictions imposed on major counterparties concerning items between the central credit institution and the member banks.

The statutory minimum for capital adequacy ratio is 8 per cent and 4.5 per cent for CET1 capital. In addition to the minimum capital adequacy ratio, Bonum Bank is subject to fixed additional capital requirement, which is 2.5 per cent in accordance with the Act on Credit Institutions, and to the variable country-specific additional capital requirements for foreign exposures. All additional capital requirements have to be covered in full with tier 1 capital.

Bonum Bank's leverage ratio was 6.1 (5.7) per cent. The minimum level required is 3.0 per cent. With an exemption from the FIN-FSA, the amalgamation's internal items are deducted from the amount of liabilities in the calculation of the leverage ratio.

Summary of capital adequacy

Bonum Bank Plc **Summary of capital adequacy (EUR 1,000)**	**30 Jun 2026**	**31 Dec 2025**
Own funds		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before deductions	53,954	51,219
Deductions from Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-480	-435
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	**53,474**	**50,784**
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	**53,474**	**50,784**
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	**53,474**	**50,784**
Total risk weighted assets	**254,979**	**250,469**
of which credit risk	205,450	201,076
of which credit valuation adjustment risk (CVA)	4,214	4,146
of which market risk (exchange rate risk)	1,808	1,741
of which operational risk	43,507	43,507
Fixed capital conservation buffer according to Act on Credit institutions (2.5%)	**6,374**	**6,262**
Countercyclical capital buffer	**373**	**357**
CET1 Capital ratio (%)	**21.0%**	**20.3%**
T1 Capital ratio (%)	**21.0%**	**20.3%**
Total capital ratio (%)	**21.0%**	**20.3%**
Capital requirement		
Total capital	53,474	50,784
Capital requirement*	27,146	26,656
Capital buffer	26,328	24,127
Leverage ratio		
Tier 1 capital (T1)	53,474	50,784
Leverage ratio exposure	882,508	885,221
Leverage ratio, %	6.1%	5.7%

*The capital requirement consists of the statutory capital adequacy requirement (8.0%), the fixed countercyclical capital buffer requirement under the Credit Institutions Act (2.5%) and country-specific variable capital requirements for foreign exposures.

EVENTS AFTER THE REVIEW PERIOD

Bonum Bank's Board of Directors is not aware of any events having taken place after the closing date that would have a material impact on the information presented in the financial statements.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR

An estimate of the development of the result for 2026 is given only in the POP Bank Group's Financial Statements Release and Half-Year Financial Report. Bonum Bank's financial performance is subject to uncertainty due to changes in market interest rates and the investment market, as well as the development of the amount of loan losses.

All forecasts and estimates presented are based on management's current view of economic development, and actual results may differ significantly due to factors affecting the operating environment.

TABLES (IFRS)

INCOME STATEMENT

(EUR 1,000)	Note	1 Jan–30 June 2026	1 Jan–30 June 2025
Interest income		24,642	32,251
Interest expenses		-19,553	-27,852
Net interest income	**2**	**5,088**	**4,400**
Net commissions and fees	3	3,789	3,924
Net investment income	4	217	298
Other operating income		5,296	5,604
Total operating income		**14,390**	**14,226**
Personnel expenses		-4,721	-4,020
Other operating expenses		-6,448	-5,935
Depreciation and amortisation		-150	-149
Total operating expenses		**-11,319**	**-10,104**
Impairment losses on financial assets	7	-2,522	-2,049
Profit before taxes		**548**	**2,073**
Income tax expense		-110	-414
Profit for the period		**439**	**1,659**

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–30 June 2026	1 Jan–30 June 2025
Profit for the financial period	**439**	**1,659**
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Net changes in fair value of equity instruments	10	-3
Deferred taxes	-2	1
Total	**8**	**-2**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Movement in fair value reserve for liability instruments	-60	281
Deferred taxes	12	-56
Total	**-48**	**225**
Other comprehensive income items total	**-40**	**222**
Comprehensive income for the financial year	**398**	**1,881**

BALANCE SHEET

(EUR 1,000)	Note	30 June 2026	31 Dec 2025
Assets			
Liquid assets		344,980	375,583
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	5	880,503	962,196
Loans and receivables from customers	5	195,761	190,322
Derivatives	5,6,9,11	13,550	18,064
Investment assets		236,291	215,566
Intangible assets		41	64
Property, plant and equipment		402	177
Other assets		23,284	30,471
Tax assets		80	23
Total assets		**1,694,892**	**1,792,465**
Liabilities			
Liabilities to credit institutions	5,6,8	1,472,549	1,513,589
Liabilities to customers	5,6,8	22,140	14,981
Derivatives	5,6,9,11	13,729	13,616
Debt securities issued to the public	10	103,886	163,887
Other liabilities		27,973	32,094
Tax liabilities		221	304
Total liabilities		**1,640,499**	**1,738,471**
Equity capital			
Share capital		10,000	10,000
Reserves		30,819	30,860
Retained earnings		13,574	13,135
Total equity capital		**54,393**	**53,995**
Total liabilities and equity capital		**1,694,892**	**1,792,465**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(EUR 1,000)	Share capital	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance 1 Jan 2026	**10,000**	**860**	**30,000**	**13,135**	**53,995**
Comprehensive income for the financial year					
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	439	**439**
Other comprehensive income	-	-40	-	-	**-40**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**-40**		**439**	**398**
Balance 30 Jun 2026	**10,000**	**819**	**30,000**	**13,574**	**54,393**

(EUR 1,000)	Share capital	Fair value reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance 1 Jan 2025	**10,000**	**657**	**30,000**	**10,350**	**51,007**
Comprehensive income for the financial year					
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	1,659	**1,659**
Other comprehensive income	-	222	-	-	**222**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**-**	**222**	**-**	**1,659**	**1,881**
Balance 30 Jun 2025	**10,000**	**879**	**30,000**	**12,009**	**52,888**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(EUR 1,000)	Note	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2026	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2025
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		439	1,659
Adjustments to profit for the financial year		2,720	2,438
Increase (-) or decrease (+) in operating assets		**8,382**	**15,030**
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	5.6	29,907	-886
Loans and receivables from customers	5.6	-7,876	758
Investment assets		-20,836	12,450
Other assets		7,187	2,709
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in operating liabilities		**-33,529**	**-7,488**
Liabilities to credit institutions	5,6,8	-36,311	-4,265
Liabilities to customers	5,6,8	7,160	3,239
Other liabilities		-4,378	-6,461
Income tax paid		-239	-229
Total cash flow from operating activities		**-22,226**	**11,410**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE and intangible assets		-	-21
Total cash flow from investing activities		**-**	**-21**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		-128	-126
Debt securities issued, increase	10	48,828	8,862
Debt securities issued, decrease	10	-108,862	-9,803
Total cash flow from financing activities		**-60,162**	**-1,066**
Change in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at period-start		703,987	968,626
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		621,600	978,949
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**-82,388**	**10,323**
Cash and cash equivalents			
Liquid assets		344,980	607,990
Receivables from credit institutions payable on demand		276,619	370,959
Total		**621,600**	**978,949**

(EUR 1,000)	Note	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2026	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2025
Additional information of the cash flow statement			
Interest received		**28,535**	**37,248**
Interest paid		**24,377**	**35,238**
Dividends received		**5**	**4**
Adjustments to result for the financial year			
Non-cash items and other adjustments			
Net changes in fair value		-103	-204
Impairment losses on receivables		2,522	2,049
Other		301	593
Adjustments to profit for the financial year		**2,720**	**2,438**

NOTES

NOTE 1 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Bonum Bank's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the related interpretations (IFRIC).

The half-year financial report for 1 January – 30 June 2026 has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and the accounting policies presented in Bonum Bank's IFRS financial statements 31 December 2025.

The figures disclosed in the half-year financial report are unaudited. The reported figures are in thousand euros, unless otherwise stated. The figures in the calculations and tables are rounded, whereby the sum total of individual figures may deviate from the sum total presented. The operating currency of Bonum Bank is euro.

A copy of Bonum Bank's half-year financial report is available from its office at Hevosenkenkä 3, FI-02600 Espoo, and online at **www.poppankki.fi**. Bonum Bank publishes one interim report per year.

Accounting policies requiring management judgement

The application of IFRS requires the management's assessments and assumptions concerning the future. These affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and the information included in the notes. The management's main estimates concern the future and the key uncertainties related to the amounts at the balance sheet date. In particular, they are related to fair value assessment and impairment of financial assets. The management's estimates and assumptions are based on the best view at the balance sheet date, which may differ from the actual result. Due to the uncertainty of projecting the development of economy, the fair values and impairments of financial assets are subject to greater uncertainty than usual.

Impairment of financial assets

Calculation of the expected credit losses includes parameters requiring management's consideration. Management has to determine the method of taking macroeconomic information into consideration in the calculations, the principles of evaluating significant increases in the credit risk, the assessment of loss in default and the credit conversion factors applied to credit cards.

Determining fair value

Determining the fair value of unquoted investments requires the management's judgement and estimates of several factors used in the estimates, which can differ from the actual outcomes, thereby leading to a significant change in the value of the available-for-sale investment and equity capital.

The management must assess whether the markets for financial instruments are active or not. Furthermore, the management must assess whether an individual financial instrument is subject to active trading and whether the price information obtained from the market is a reliable indication of the instrument's fair value.

When the fair value of financial instruments is determined using a valuation technique, the management's judgement is needed in the choice of the valuation technique to be applied. As far as there is no market input available for the techniques, management must evaluate how other data can be used for the valuation.

Changes in accounting principles

The IFRS standards, standard amendments, or interpretations that came into effect on 1 January 2026 did not have a material impact on the Bonum Bank's half-year financial report.

POP Bank Group intends to adopt IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures standard for the financial year commencing 1 January 2027. The Standard shall be applied in periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but its earlier application is permitted. IFRS 18 supersedes IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The adoption of the standard will have an impact on the presentation of POP Bank Group's financial statements. The standard will change the presentation of Bonum Bank's financial statements.

NOTE 2 INTEREST INCOME AND EXPENSES

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–30 June 2026	1 Jan–30 June 2025
Interest income		
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	14,291	21,643
Loans and receivables from customers	7,117	7,387
Debt securities		
At amortised cost	2,802	2,336
At fair value through profit or loss	431	877
Other interest income	1	9
Total interest income	**24,642**	**32,251**
Interest expenses		
Liabilities to credit institutions	-19,106	-24,244
Liabilities to customers	-14	-21
Debt securities issued to the public	-2,400	-3,786
Hedging derivatives	1,989	212
Other interest expenses	-22	-13
Total interest expenses	-19,553	-27,852
of which negative interest income	-1	-3
Net interest income	**5,088**	**4,400**

NOTE 3 NET COMMISSIONS AND FEES

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–30 June 2026	1 Jan–30 June 2025
Commissions and fees		
Lending	583	633
Card business	2,515	2,579
Payment transfers	2,011	1,907
Other commission income	119	131
Total commissions and fees	**5,228**	**5,250**
Commissions expenses		
Card business	-957	-844
Payment transfers	-474	-471
Other commission expenses	-8	-11
Total commission expenses	**-1,439**	**-1,325**
Net commissions and fees	**3,789**	**3,924**

NOTE 4 NET INVESTMENT INCOME

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan–30 June 2026	1 Jan–30 June 2025
At amortised cost		
Debt securities		
Fair value gains and losses	-27	-
Total	**-27**	**-**
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt securities		
Capital gains and losses	-306	-1
Transferred from fair value reserve to the income statement	306	-1
Shares and participations		
Dividend income	5	4
Total	**5**	**3**
Net income from foreign exchange trading	**136**	**220**
Net income from hedge accounting		
Change in hedging instruments' fair value	-4,626	85
Change in hedged items' fair value	4,730	119
Total	**103**	**204**
Total net investment income	**217**	**426**

*Dividend income from equity shares measured at fair value through other comprehensive income held in the end of the financial period is EUR 5 (4) thousand.

Net investment income includes net income from financial instruments except interest in-come from debt securities recognised in net interest income.

Derivative contracts and hedge accounting are presented in more detail in Notes 9 and 11.

NOTE 5 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial assets 30 June 2026

(EUR 1,000)	At amortised cost	Derivatives	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Expected credit loss	Total carrying amount
Liquid assets	344,980	-	-	-	**344,980**
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	880,503	-	-	-	**880,503**
Loans and receivables from customers	202,786	-	-	-7,025	**195,761**
Derivatives	-	13,550	-	-	**13,550**
Debt securities*	213,639	-	21,410	-91	**234,958**
Shares and participations	-	-	1,333	-	**1,333**
Financial assets total	**1,641,909**	**13,550**	**22,743**	**-7,116**	**1,671,085**
Other assets					**23,807**
Total assets					**1,694,892**

*Expected credit loss of EUR 3 thousand from debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income have been recorded in the fair value reserve.

Financial assets 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	At amortised cost	Derivatives	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Expected credit loss	Total carrying amount
Liquid assets	375,583	-	-	-	**375,583**
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	962,196	-	-	-	**962,196**
Loans and receivables from customers	195,447	-	-	-5,124	**190,322**
Derivatives	-	18,064	-	-	**18,064**
Debt securities*	172,788	-	41,464	-10	**214,242**
Shares and participations	-	-	1,323	-	**1,323**
Financial assets total	**1,706,014**	**18,064**	**42,788**	**-5,135**	**1,761,731**
Other assets					**30,735**
Total assets					**1,792,465**

*Expected credit loss of EUR 8 thousand from debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income have been recorded in the fair value reserve.

Financial liabilities 30 June 2026

(EUR 1,000)	Derivatives	At amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Liabilities to credit institutions*	-	1,472,549	**1,472,549**
Liabilities to customers	-	22,140	**22,140**
Derivatives	13,729	-	**13,729**
Debt securities issued to the public	-	103,886	**103,886**
Financial liabilities total	**13,729**	**1,598,576**	**1,612,304**
Other liabilities			**28,195**
Total liabilities			**1,640,499**

*Liabilities to credit institutions includes hedge adjustments of EUR -190 thousand. The hedged items are presented in more detail in Note 9.

Financial liabilities 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	Derivatives	At amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Liabilities to credit institutions*	-	1,513,589	**1,513,589**
Liabilities to customers	-	14,981	**14,981**
Derivatives	13,616	-	**13,616**
Debt securities issued to the public	-	163,887	**163,887**
Financial liabilities total	**13,616**	**1,692,457**	**1,706,073**
Other liabilities			**32,398**
Total liabilities			**1,738,471**

*Liabilities to credit institutions includes hedge adjustments of EUR 4,540 thousand. The hedged items are presented in more detail in Note 9.

NOTE 6 FAIR VALUES AND VALUATION TECHNIQUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial assets

	30 June 2026		31 Dec 2025	
(EUR 1,000)	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Liquid assets	344,980	344,980	375,583	375,583
Loans and receivables from credit institutions	880,503	882,315	962,196	965,046
Loans and receivables from customers	195,761	194,970	190,322	189,827
Investment assets	13,550	13,550	18,064	18,064
At amortised cost				
At fair value through profit or loss	213,548	214,803	172,778	174,639
Total	22,743	22,743	42,788	42,788
Total	**1,671,085**	**1,673,362**	**1,761,731**	**1,765,947**

Financial liabilities

	30 June 2026		31 Dec 2025	
(EUR 1,000)	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Liabilities to credit institutions	1,472,549	1,513,519	1,513,589	1,759,768
Liabilities to customers	22,140	14,981	14,981	14,060
Derivatives	13,729	13,729	13,616	13,616
Debt securities issued to the public	103,886	164,097	163,887	185,182
Total	**1,612,304**	**1,706,325**	**1,706,073**	**1,972,627**

Fair value hierarchy levels of items recurrently recognised at fair value

Assets recurrently recognised at fair value 30 June 2026

(EUR 1,000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Derivatives	-	13,550	-	**13,550**
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares and participations	-	-	1,333	**1,333**
Debt securities	21,407	-	-	**21,407**
Total	**21,407**	**13,550**	**1,333**	**36,290**

Liabilities recurrently measured at fair value 30 June 2026

(EUR 1,000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Derivatives	-	13,729	-	**13,729**
Total	**-**	**13,729**	**-**	**13,729**

Assets recurrently measured at fair value 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
At fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives	-	18,064	-	**18,064**
At fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares and participations	-	-	1,323	**1,323**
Debt securities	41,464	-	-	**41,464**
Total	**41,464**	**18,064**	**1,323**	**60,851**

Liabilities recurrently measured at fair value 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
Derivatives	-	13,616	-	**13,616**
Total	**-**	**13,616**	**-**	**13,616**

Fair value determination of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in balance sheet at fair value or amortized cost. Classification and valuation of financial instruments are described in more detail in Bonum Bank Plc's Financial Statements Report's Note 1 Accounting policies.

Fair value hierarchies

Level 1 includes financial instruments that are measured on the basis of quotations obtained from liquid markets. A market is considered as liquid if quotations are regularly available. This group included all securities with publicly quoted prices.

Level 2 includes financial instruments measures using generally approved measurement techniques or models which are based on assumptions made on the basis of observable market prices. For example, the fair value of a financial instrument allocated to Level 2 may be based on the value derived from the market quotation of components of an instrument. This group includes interest derivatives and other instruments that are not traded in liquid markets.

Level 3 includes financial instruments and other assets that are not measured using market quotations or values determined on the basis of observable market prices using measurement techniques or models. The assumptions applied in the measurement techniques often involve insecurity. The fair value of assets allocated to Level 3 is often based on price information obtained from a third party. This group includes unlisted shares and funds and investment properties.

Transfers between fair value hierarchy levels

Transfers between hierarchy levels are considered to have taken place on the date of the occurrence of the event that caused the transfer or the date when the circumstances changed. There were no transfers between levels during the reporting period.

Changes in financial assets recurrently measured at fair value classified into level 3

(EUR 1,000)	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Carrying amount 1 Jan 2026	**1,323**	**1,323**
Changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income	10	**10**
Carrying amount 30 Jun 2026	**1,333**	**1,333**

(EUR 1,000)	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Carrying amount 1 Jan 2025	**1,191**	**1,191**
Changes in value recognised in other comprehensive income	133	**133**
Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025	**1,323**	**1,323**

Sensitivity analysis of financial assets at level 3

30 June 2026

		Possible effect on equity capital	
(EUR 1,000)	Carrying amount	Positive	Negative
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,333	200	-200
Total	**1,333**	**200**	**-200**

31 Dec 2025

		Possible effect on equity capital	
(EUR 1,000)	Carrying amount	Positive	Negative
At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,323	198	-198
Total	**1,323**	**198**	**-198**

The sensitivity of financial assets recurrently measured at fair value at level 3 has been calculated for interest rate linked investments by assuming a 2 percentage points change in interest rates and for other investments by assuming the market price of the security to change by 15 per cent.

Bonum Bank does not have assets measured non-recurrently at fair value.

NOTE 7 IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Impairment losses recorded during the reporting period

(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2026	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2025
Change of ECL due to write-offs	268	2,595
Change of ECL, receivables from customers and off-balance sheet items	-2,193	-1,700
Change of ECL, debt securities	-60	10
Final credit losses	-537	-2,954
Impairment losses on financial assets total	**-2,522**	**-2,049**

During the review period, EUR 537 (2,954) thousand was recognized as final credit loss. Collection measures are attributed to the credit losses. The comparison period includes partial sale of collection portfolio, which increased the level of write-offs and decreased the level of expected credit losses.

Changes in expected credit loss (ECL) during the financial period are presented in the tables below. Stage 1 represents financial instruments whose credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition. Expected credit losses are determined for such financial instruments based on expected loan losses for 12 months. Stage 2 represents financial instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly after the initial recognition on the basis of qualitative or quantitative criteria and, for stage 3, financial instruments whose counterparty has been declared as default. Expected credit losses are determined for financial instruments classified in Stage 2 and 3 based on the expected credit losses over the entire life of the instrument.

The principles for calculating expected credit losses and determining the probability of default are presented in IFRS financial statements of the Bonum Bank on 31 December 2025, Note 1 Accounting policies. During the change of the banking system, expected credit losses calculation process has been refined, which increased the level on expected credit losses.

Receivables from customers

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2026	**1,229**	**82**	**3,813**	**5,124**
Transfers to stage 1	29	-25	-62	**-58**
Transfers to stage 2	-35	51	0	**15**
Transfers to stage 3	-7	-4	581	**571**
Increases due to origination	300	5	43	**347**
Decreases due to derecognition	-91	-1	-27	**-118**
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-357	5	1,763	**1,412**
Decreases due to write-offs	-37	-	-230	**-268**
Total	**-198**	**31**	**2,067**	**1,901**
ECL 30 Jun 2026	**1,031**	**113**	**5,881**	**7,025**

The largest change in expected credit losses on receivables from customers consists of the change arising from credit risk, totalling EUR 1,412 (4,854) thousand. Transfers to Stage 3 resulted in an increase in the allowance of EUR 571 (2,071) thousand. Decreases due to credit losses amounted to EUR 268 (4,991) thousand.

Off-balance sheet commitments

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2026	**238**	**38**	**79**	**355**
Transfers to stage 1	7	-27	-34	**-53**
Transfers to stage 2	-2	6	0	**4**
Transfers to stage 3	-1	0	47	**46**
Increases due to origination	98	10	83	**192**
Decreases due to derecognition	-102	-13	-36	**-150**
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	0	-2	-13	**-15**
Total	**1**	**-25**	**48**	**24**
ECL 30 Jun 2026	**240**	**13**	**127**	**379**

Debt securities

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2026	**32**	**-**	**-**	**32**
Increases due to origination	63	-	-	**63**
Decreases due to derecognition	-3	-	-	**-3**
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	0	-	-	**0**
Total	**60**	**-**	**-**	**60**
ECL 30 Jun 2026	**91**	**-**	**-**	**91**

ECL 1 Jan 2026	**1,499**	**119**	**3,892**	**5,511**
ECL 30 Jun 2026	**1,371**	**126**	**5,998**	**7,496**

Receivables from customers

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2025	**1,451**	**131**	**6,001**	**7,583**
Transfers to stage 1	14	-37	-344	**-367**
Transfers to stage 2	-34	42	-17	**-9**
Transfers to stage 3	-107	-34	2,212	**2,071**
Increases due to origination	539	24	366	**929**
Decreases due to derecognition	-499	-37	-4,410	**-4,947**
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-134	-8	4,996	**4,854**
Decreases due to write-offs	-	-	-4,991	**-4,991**
Total	**-222**	**-49**	**-2,188**	**-2,459**
ECL 31 Dec 2025	**1,229**	**82**	**3,813**	**5,124**

Off-balance sheet commitments

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2025	**284**	**31**	**70**	**386**
Transfers to stage 1	3	-22	-28	**-47**
Transfers to stage 2	-1	4	0	**3**
Transfers to stage 3	-2	0	20	**17**
Increases due to origination	88	29	20	**137**
Decreases due to derecognition	-1	0	-1	**-2**
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-132	-4	-3	**-139**
Total	**-46**	**6**	**9**	**-30**
ECL 31 Dec 2025	**238**	**38**	**79**	**355**

Debt securities

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL 1 Jan 2025	**39**	**-**	**-**	**39**
Increases due to origination	4	-	-	**4**
Decreases due to derecognition	-7	-	-	**-7**
Changes due to change in credit risk (net)	-5	-	-	**-5**
Total	**-8**	**-**	**-**	**-8**
ECL 31 Dec 2025	**32**	**-**	**-**	**32**

ECL 1 Jan 2025	**1,775**	**162**	**6,071**	**8,008**
ECL 31 Dec 2025	**1,499**	**119**	**3,892**	**5,511**

Credit risk by stages 30 Jun 2026

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from customers				
Private	138,064	6,940	13,805	**158,810**
Corporate	43,361	365	250	**43,976**
Receivables from customers total	**181,426**	**7,305**	**14,055**	**202,786**
ECL 30 Jun 2026	1,040	113	5,872	**7,025**
Coverage ratio	0.6%	1.5%	41.8%	**3.5%**
Off-balance sheet commitments				
Private	194,333	418	785	**195,537**
Corporate	9,053	21	86	**9,160**
Off-balance sheet commitments total	**203,386**	**439**	**871**	**204,696**
ECL 30 Jun 2026	240	13	127	**379**
Coverage ratio	0.1%	3.0%	14.5%	**0.2%**
Debt securities	**235,047**	**-**	**-**	**235,047**
ECL 30 Jun 2026	91	-	-	**91**
Coverage ratio	0.0%	-	-	**0.0%**
Credit risk by stages total	**619,859**	**7,744**	**14,926**	**642,529**

The table above summarises the exposure to credit risk and the amount of the expected credit loss in relation to the amount of the exposure in stages. The coverage ratio illustrates the relative share of the ECL in the amount of exposure. There were no significant changes in the coverage ratio during the period.

Credit risk by stages 31 Dec 2025

(EUR 1,000)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Receivables from customers				
Private	143,515	2,487	9,569	**155,570**
Corporate	39,518	259	100	**39,876**
Receivables from customers total	**183,032**	**2,745**	**9,669**	**195,447**
ECL 31 Dec 2025	1,229	82	3,813	**5,124**
Coverage ratio	0.7%	3.0%	39.4%	**2.6%**
Off-balance sheet commitments	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Private	194,543	1,074	640	**196,258**
Corporate	8,401	49	27	**8,476**
Off-balance sheet commitments total	**202,944**	**1,123**	**667**	**204,734**
ECL 31 Dec 2025	238	38	79	**355**
Coverage ratio	0.1%	3.4%	11.8%	**0.2%**
Debt securities	**214,268**	**-**	**-**	**214,268**
ECL 31 Dec 2025	32	-	-	**32**
Coverage ratio	0.0%	-	-	**0.0%**
Credit risk by stages total	**600,245**	**3,868**	**10,336**	**614,449**

NOTE 8 LIABILITIES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND CUSTOMERS

(EUR 1,000)	30 June 2026	31 Dec 2025
Liabilities to credit institutions		
To other credit institutions		
Repayable on demand	341,455	325,911
Not repayable on demand	1,131,284	1,183,138
Change in fair value due to hedge accounting	-190	4,540
Total liabilities to credit institutions	**1,472,549**	**1,513,589**
Liabilities to customers		
Deposits		
Repayable on demand	22,140	14,981
Total liabilities to customers	**22,140**	**14,981**
Total liabilities to credit institutions and customers	**1,494,689**	**1,528,570**

NOTE 9 DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Bonum Bank centrally coordinates hedging of interest rate risk with derivatives for the POP Bank amalgamation. Hedge accounting is applied for fair value hedging. The hedged instrument of fair value hedging is fixed-rate deposits. The nominal value of the fixed-rate deposits subject to fair value hedging was EUR 724,900 (724,900) thousand, which are included in "Liabilities to credit institutions".

The nominal values of derivative instruments correspond to the nominal values of the hedged items.

Derivatives and hedged items covered by hedge accounting

Hedging interest rate derivatives

	Fair value 30 Jun 2026		Fair value 31 Dec 2025	
(EUR 1,000)	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Derivatives				
Fair value hedging	3,295	3,435	7,883	3,435
Non hedging derivatives - interest rate options	6,866	6,866	6,616	6,616
Non hedging derivatives - interest rate swaps	3,389	3,389	3,565	3,565
Derivatives total	**13,550**	**13,690**	**18,064**	**13,616**

Effects of hedge accounting on financial position and result

Fair value hedge

	Interest rate risk 30 Jun 2026		Interest rate risk 31 Dec 2025	
(EUR 1,000)	**Carrying amount of hedged liabilities**	**of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment**	**Carrying amount of hedged liabilities**	**of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment**
Micro hedge				
Hedged deposits	724,645	-255	729,440	4,540
Liabilities	**724,645**	**-255**	**729,440**	**4,540**

Profits and losses from hedge accounting and hedge ineffectiveness

	Interest rate risk	
	Fair value hedging	
(EUR 1,000)	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2026	1 Jan - 31 Dec 2025
Change in the fair value of the derivative contract	-4,626	85
Change in the fair value of the hedged item	4,730	119
Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in the income statement	**103**	**204**

Maturity profile of the nominal amount of hedging interest rate risk

30 Jun 2026	Nominal value / Remaining maturity			
(EUR 1,000)	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Instruments hedging interest rate risk	100,000	624,900	-	**724,900**

31 Dec 2025	Nominal value / Remaining maturity			
(EUR 1,000)	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Instruments hedging interest rate risk	-	724,900	-	**724,900**

NOTE 10 DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

(EUR 1,000)	30 June 2026	31 Dec 2025
Debt securities issued to the public	89,992	149,964
Certificates of deposits	13,895	13,923
Total debt securities issued to the public	**103,886**	**163,887**

At the end of reporting period there are 3 pcs of Certificates of deposits, total nominal value EUR 14,000 (14,000) thousand, value EUR 4,000-5,000 thousand and average maturity 8.5 (8.3) months.

Debt securities issued to the public

Name	Issue date	Due date	Interest	Nominal (EUR 1,000)	Currency
BONUM 19072028	19 Jul 2023	19 Jul 2028	EB 6 months + 1.11%	50,000	EUR
BONUM 16042031	16 Apr 2026	23 Apr 2031	EB 12 months + 1.25%	40,000	EUR

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows

(EUR 1,000)	30 June 2026	31 Dec 2025
Balance 1 Jan	**163,887**	**184,706**
Debt securities issued, increase	40,021	6
Certificates of deposits, increase	8,807	13,774
Total increase	**48,828**	**13,781**
Debt securities issued, decrease	-100,000	-20,000
Certificates of deposits, decrease	-8,862	-14,695
Total decrease	**-108,862**	**-34,695**
Total changes of cash flow	**-60,034**	**-20,915**
Valuation	34	95
Balance at the end of period	**103,886**	**163,887**

NOTE 11 OFFSETTING

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The table below presents items that, in certain circumstances, can be settled on a net basis, even though they are presented on a gross basis in the balance sheet. The netting arrangement is based on a mutually enforceable general netting agreement (ISDA).

30 Jun 2026			Amounts which are not offset but are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements		
(EUR 1,000)	Carrying amount in balance sheet, gross	Carrying amount in balance sheet, net	Enforceable master netting arrangement	Cash held as collateral	Net amount
Assets					
Derivatives	17,099	17,099	-9,772	-6,930	**397**
Total	**17,099**	**17,099**	**-9,772**	**-6,930**	**397**
Liabilities					
Derivatives	13,747	13,747	-9,772	-	**3,975**
Total	**13,747**	**13,747**	**-9,772**	**-**	**3,975**

*The total amount of cash received as collateral is EUR 7,140 thousand. The table does not take into account overcollateralization.

31 Dec 2025			Amounts which are not offset but are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements		
(EUR 1,000)	Carrying amount in balance sheet, gross	Carrying amount in balance sheet, net	Enforceable master netting arrangement	Cash held as collateral	Net amount
Assets					
Derivatives	25,787	25,787	-10,333	-15,222	**232**
Total	**25,787**	**25,787**	**-10,333**	**-15,222**	**232**
Liabilities					
Derivatives	13,616	13,616	-10,333	-	**3,283**
Total	**13,616**	**13,616**	**-10,333**	**-**	**3,283**

*The total amount of cash received as collateral is EUR 16,250 thousand. The table does not take into account overcollateralization.

The total in the Net amount column of the table does not equal the sum of the preceding columns due to differences between the valuation and collateral review dates. The collateral is determined such a way that, at the time of the review, the collateral received fully neutralises the counterparty risk.

NOTE 12 COLLATERALS GIVEN AND RECEIVED

Collaterals received from the POP Bank Group members are long-term money market deposits related to the offering of central credit institution services and made by the banks in the POP Bank Group to the Bonum Bank. The amount of deposit liabilities is in relation to the balance sheet total and is confirmed annually. Other collateral is related to derivative contracts and is collateral given and received in cash.

(EUR 1,000)	31 Dec 2026	31 Dec 2025
Collaterals received		
Debt securities	260,115	228,478
Derivative contracts	7,140	16,250
Collaterals received from banks of POP Bank Group	69,560	67,958
Total collaterals received	**336,815**	**312,686**

NOTE 13 OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

(EUR 1,000)	30 June 2026	31 Dec 2025
Loan commitments	204,696	204,734
Total off-balance sheet commitments	**204,696**	**204,734**

Expected credit losses of off-balance sheet commitments is presented in Note 7.

NOTE 14 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The related parties of Bonum Bank comprise the members of the company's Board of Directors and Executive Group and members of their immediate families. Related parties also include Bonum Bank's parent entity, POP Bank Centre coop, and its managing director and their deputy. In addition, related parties include entities over which key persons included in the management and/or members of their immediate families have control or joint control. Key persons included in the management comprise Bonum Bank's Board of Directors, CEO and Executive Group. Key persons also include the managing director and deputy managing director of POP Bank Centre coop. In addition, related parties include entities belonging to the same group of companies as Bonum Bank.

Bonum Bank has granted housing and consumption loans to related parties at ordinary terms. These loans are tied to generally applied reference rates.

There have been no significant changes in related party transactions since 31 December 2025.

Espoo 20 August 2026

Board of Directors, Bonum Bank Plc

FURTHER INFORMATION

Pia Ali-Tolppa, CEO, Bonum Bank Plc,

+358 50 303 1476, **pia.ali-tolppa@poppankki.fi**

www.poppankki.fi/en

POP Bank

Bonum Bank Plc