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Nordea Group

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Income statement

EURm	Note	2025	2024
Operating income			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method		15,401	18,580
Other interest income		1,849	2,500
Interest expense		-10,083	-13,486
Net interest income	G2.2	7,167	7,594
Fee and commission income		4,216	4,064
Fee and commission expense		-967	-907
Net fee and commission income	G2.3	3,249	3,157
Insurance revenue		708	652
Insurance service expenses		-460	-402
Net reinsurance result		-6	-6
Net insurance revenue		242	244
Insurance finance income or expenses		-2,299	-2,574
Return on assets backing insurance liabilities		2,299	2,583
Net insurance finance income or expenses		0	9
Net insurance result	G2.4	242	253
Net result from items at fair value	G2.5	1,045	1,023
Profit or loss from associated undertakings and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	G9.3	-2	10
Other operating income	G2.6	42	47
Total operating income		11,743	12,084
Operating expenses			
Staff costs	G8.1	-3,234	-3,106
Other expenses	G2.7	-1,441	-1,530
Regulatory fees	G2.8	-116	-117
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	G2.9	-614	-577
Total operating expenses		-5,405	-5,330
Profit before loan losses		6,338	6,754
Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value	G2.5	-1	-8
Net loan losses	G2.10	-21	-198
Operating profit		6,316	6,548
Income tax expense	G2.11	-1,476	-1,489
Net profit for the year		4,840	5,059
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of Nordea Bank Abp		4,814	5,033
Additional Tier 1 capital holders		26	26
Total		4,840	5,059
Basic earnings per share, EUR	G2.12	1.39	1.44
Diluted earnings per share, EUR	G2.12	1.39	1.44

Statement of comprehensive income

EURm	Note	2025	2024
Net profit for the year		4,840	5,059
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement			
<i>Currency translation:</i>			
Currency translation differences		316	-483
Tax on currency translation differences		-3	-1
<i>Hedging of net investments in foreign operations:</i>	G3.6		
Valuation gains/losses		-192	174
<i>Fair value through other comprehensive income:</i>	G3.3		
Valuation gains/losses		83	-65
Tax on valuation gains/losses		-22	16
Transferred to the income statement		27	3
Tax on transfers to the income statement		-7	-1
<i>Cash flow hedges:</i>	G3.6		
Valuation gains/losses		-2,471	1,913
Tax on valuation gains/losses		496	-388
Transferred to the income statement		2,391	-1,862
Tax on transfers to the income statement		-480	378
Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement			
<i>Changes in own credit risk related to liabilities classified as fair value option:</i>	G3.3		
Valuation gains/losses		2	-8
Tax on valuation gains/losses		-1	2
<i>Defined benefit plans:</i>	G8.2		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		-132	99
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		34	-23
<i>Companies accounted for under the equity method:</i>	G9.3		
Other comprehensive income from companies accounted for under the equity method		-1	5
Tax on other comprehensive income from companies accounted for under the equity method		0	-1
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		40	-242
Total comprehensive income		4,880	4,817
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of Nordea Bank Abp		4,854	4,791
Additional Tier 1 capital holders		26	26
Total		4,880	4,817



Balance sheet

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets	G3.3		
Cash and balances with central banks		38,206	46,562
Loans to central banks	G3.8	6,947	4,075
Loans to credit institutions	G3.8	4,038	2,950
Loans to the public	G3.8	381,871	357,588
Interest-bearing securities	G3.9	79,872	73,464
Shares	G3.10	39,587	35,388
Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	G3.11	70,677	60,879
Derivatives	G3.12	17,633	25,211
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	G3.6	-158	-243
Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures	G9.3	462	482
Intangible assets	G5.1	4,088	3,882
Properties and equipment	G5.2	1,564	1,661
Investment properties	G5.3	2,215	2,132
Deferred tax assets	G2.11	180	206
Current tax assets	G2.11	383	364
Retirement benefit assets	G8.2	334	360
Other assets		5,619	7,168
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		832	1,131
Assets held for sale	G9.5	-	95
Total assets		654,350	623,355

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Liabilities	G3.3		
Deposits by credit institutions	G3.13	34,131	28,775
Deposits and borrowings from the public	G3.14	242,874	232,435
Deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	G3.11	71,611	61,713
Insurance contract liabilities	G4	33,097	30,351
Debt securities in issue	G3.15	196,276	188,136
Derivatives	G3.12	18,078	25,034
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	G3.6	-567	-458
Current tax liabilities	G2.11	672	208
Other liabilities	G3.16	14,406	14,196
Accrued expenses and prepaid income		1,298	1,638
Deferred tax liabilities	G2.11	601	813
Provisions	G6	348	396
Retirement benefit liabilities	G8.2	296	272
Subordinated liabilities	G3.17	8,810	7,410
Total liabilities		621,931	590,919
Equity	G10.1		
Additional Tier 1 capital holders		-	750
Share capital		4,050	4,050
Invested unrestricted equity		1,077	1,053
Other reserves		-2,550	-2,591
Retained earnings		29,842	29,174
Total equity		32,419	32,436
Total liabilities and equity		654,350	623,355



Statement of changes in equity

2025, EURm	Note	Attributable to shareholders of Nordea Bank Abp										
		Share capital ¹	Invested un-restricted equity	Translation of foreign operations ^{2,3,4}	Cash flow hedges ^{2,4}	Other reserves:			Retained earnings	Total	Additional Tier 1 capital holders	Total equity
						Fair value through other comprehensive income ²	Defined benefit plans	Changes in own credit risk related to liabilities at fair value option				
Balance as at 1 Jan 2025		4,050	1,053	-2,582	107	-53	-60	-3	29,174	31,686	750	32,436
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,814	4,814	26	4,840
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	121	-64	81	-98	1	-1	40	-	40
Total comprehensive income		-	-	121	-64	81	-98	1	4,813	4,854	26	4,880
Paid interest on Additional Tier 1 capital ⁵	G10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-26	-21
Change in Additional Tier 1 capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-750	-750
Share-based payments	G8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15
Dividend ⁶		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,268	-3,268	-	-3,268
Sale/purchase of own shares ⁷		-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-897	-873	-	-873
Balance as at 31 Dec 2025		4,050	1,077	-2,461	43	28	-158	-2	29,842	32,419	-	32,419
2024, EURm												
Balance as at 1 Jan 2024		4,050	1,063	-2,272	66	-6	-136	3	27,707	30,475	750	31,225
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,033	5,033	26	5,059
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-310	41	-47	76	-6	4	-242	-	-242
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-310	41	-47	76	-6	5,037	4,791	26	4,817
Paid interest on Additional Tier 1 capital ⁵	G10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-26	-21
Share-based payments	G8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15
Dividend ⁶		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,218	-3,218	-	-3,218
Purchase of own shares ⁷		-	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-372	-382	-	-382
Balance as at 31 Dec 2024		4,050	1,053	-2,582	107	-53	-60	-3	29,174	31,686	750	32,436

1) The total number of shares registered was 3,434 million (3,503 million). The number of own shares was 14.0 million (17.1 million), representing 0.4% (0.5%) of the total number of shares in Nordea. Each share carries one voting right.

2) Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement.

3) Relates to foreign exchange risk. Of the balance as at 31 December, EUR 759m (EUR 939m) related to hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is applied and EUR -m (EUR -m) related to hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied.

4) For more detailed information, see Note G3.6 "Hedge accounting".

5) Consists of interest paid of EUR -26m (EUR -26m) on Additional Tier 1 capital and the related tax effect of EUR 5m (EUR 5m).

6) Dividends recognised as distributions to owners amounted to EUR 0.94 (EUR 0.92) per share.

7) The change in the holding of own shares related to treasury shares held for remuneration purposes and to the trading portfolio was accounted for as an increase/decrease in "Invested unrestricted equity". At the end of the year the number of treasury shares held for remuneration purposes was 10.3 million (11.5 million). The separately announced share buy-back amounted to EUR 896m (EUR 372m) and was accounted for as a reduction in "Retained earnings". The transaction cost in relation to the share buy-back amounted to EUR 1m (EUR 0m).

Cash flow statement¹

EURm	Note	2025	2024
Operating activities			
Operating profit		6,316	6,548
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow	G10.2	2,787	2,306
Income taxes paid	G2.11	-1,223	-1,418
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		7,880	7,436
Changes in operating assets			
Change in loans to central banks	G3.8	-2,898	-2,263
Change in loans to credit institutions	G3.8	-1,430	-384
Change in loans to the public	G3.8	-18,709	-10,506
Change in interest-bearing securities	G3.9	-6,221	-7,153
Change in shares	G3.10	-4,103	-13,101
Change in derivatives, net	G3.12	-1,343	-3,645
Change in investment properties	G5.3	-193	78
Change in other assets		-3,863	-748
Dividends received from associates	G9.3	5	33
Changes in operating liabilities			
Change in deposits by credit institutions	G3.13	5,642	-765
Change in deposits and borrowings from the public	G3.14	8,025	16,272
Change in insurance contract liabilities	G4	8,187	5,590
Change in debt securities in issue	G3.15	7,795	2,168
Change in other liabilities	G3.16	-1,938	7,894
Cash flow from operating activities		-3,164	906
Investing activities			
Acquisition of business operations	G9.6	-	-2,393
Acquisition of associated undertakings and joint ventures	G9.3	-48	-
Sale of associated undertakings and joint ventures	G9.3	98	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	G5.2	-79	-91
Sale of property and equipment	G5.2	27	37
Acquisition of intangible assets	G5.1	-577	-469
Cash flow from investing activities		-579	-2,916
Financing activities			
Issued subordinated liabilities	G3.17	1,776	2,192
Amortised subordinated liabilities	G3.17	-839	-762
Repurchase of own shares incl. change in trading portfolio		-873	-382
Dividend paid		-3,268	-3,218
Paid interest on Additional Tier 1 capital		-26	-26
Principal portion of lease payments		-111	-151
Cash flow from financing activities		-3,341	-2,347
Cash flow for the year		-7,084	-4,357

1) For more information regarding the cash flow statement, see Note G10.2 "Additional disclosures on the cash flow statement".



G1 Accounting policies

Corporate information

Nordea Bank Abp, together with its consolidated subsidiaries (the Nordea Group), is a leading universal bank in the Nordic markets. The parent company, Nordea Bank Abp, has its head office in Helsinki, Finland, and is organised under the laws of Finland. Nordea Bank Abp's ordinary shares are listed on Nasdaq Nordic and the stock exchanges in Helsinki (in euro), Stockholm (in Swedish kronor) and Copenhagen (in Danish kroner); its American Depository Receipts are traded in the US in US dollars.

The Nordea Group (hereafter "Nordea") offers a comprehensive range of banking and financial products and services for household and corporate customers, including financial institutions. Nordea's products and services comprise a broad range of household banking services, including mortgages and consumer loans; credit and debit cards; and a wide selection of savings, life insurance and pension products. In addition, Nordea offers a wide range of corporate banking services, including business loans; cash management services; payment and account services; risk management products and advisory services; debt and equity-related products for liquidity and capital raising purposes; corporate finance; institutional asset management services; and corporate life and pension products. The Group also distributes general insurance products.

Corporate information	
Name of reporting entity	Nordea Group
Domicile of entity	Helsinki, Finland
Legal form of entity	Public limited company
Country of incorporation	Finland
Address of entity's registered office	Hamnbanegatan (Satamaradankatu) 5, FI-00020, Helsinki, Finland
Principal place of business	Nordic markets
Description of nature of entity's operations and principal activities	Banking and financial products and services for household and corporate customers, including financial institutions
Name of parent entity	Nordea Bank Abp (Business ID 2858394-9)

Basis of presentation

Nordea's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU). In addition, certain complementary rules in the Finnish Accounting Act, the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions, the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and guidelines and the Decree of the Finnish Ministry of Finance on the financial statements and consolidated financial statements of credit institutions and investment firms have also been applied.

The disclosures required under the standards, recommendations and laws above have been included in the notes or in other parts of the financial statements.

On 17 February 2026 the Board of Directors approved the financial statements, subject to final adoption by the Annual General Meeting on 24 March 2026.

The accounting policies, methods of computation and presentation are unchanged from the 2024 Annual Report, except for those relating to the items presented in "Changed accounting policies and presentation" below.

All amounts are in EUR million unless otherwise stated.

Changed accounting policies and presentation

New accounting policies and changes to presentation were implemented in 2025. Impacts on Nordea's financial statements are described below.

Changes to IFRS Accounting Standards

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has published Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability, which were implemented by Nordea on 1 January 2025 but have not had any significant impact on its financial statements.

There have not been any changes to the Finnish Accounting Act, the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions, the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority's regulations and guidelines, or the Decree of the Finnish Ministry of Finance on the financial statements and consolidated financial statements of credit institutions and investment firms.

Changes to IFRS Accounting Standards not yet applied

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

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. IFRS 18 sets out the requirements for the presentation and disclosure of financial performance in financial statements, focusing on a more structured income statement, with defined subtotals. Income and expense items are split into five categories, based on main business activities. Of these, the categories operating, investing and financing are new. The categories income taxes and discontinued operations are as before. The aim is to ensure a structured summary of companies' primary financial statements and reduce variation in the reporting of financial performance, enabling users to better understand the information and more easily compare companies. IFRS 18 also introduces enhanced requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information in the primary financial statements and the notes, which may also impact the presentation on the balance sheet. In addition, the standard introduces new disclosures in a single note on certain profit or loss measures outside the financial statements (management-defined performance measures).

IFRS 18 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The standard is endorsed by the EU.

Nordea is currently considering the classification of the items in the income statement into the three categories and expects to include the majority in the operating category, with a few items still subject to assessment. The aggregation and disaggregation of financial information in the income statement and on the balance sheet is also considered, but no significant impacts are expected. Furthermore, disclosures of management-defined performance measures will be added.

This tentative conclusion remains subject to further analysis. As IFRS 18 will not change Nordea's recognition and measurement, it is not expected to have any significant impact on its financial statements or capital adequacy in the period of initial application.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024 the IASB published Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

The amendments clarify whether contractual cash flows of financial assets with contingent features, e.g. ESG-linked features, represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), which is a condition for being measured at amortised cost. Under the amendments, certain financial assets, including those with ESG-linked features, can meet the SPPI criterion at initial recognition, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from the cash flows of identical financial assets without such features. Additional disclosures on financial assets and financial liabilities with contingent features will also be required. The new requirements support Nordea's current accounting treatment of loans with ESG-linked features. The amendments will not have any significant impact on Nordea's financial statements or capital adequacy in the period of initial application, other than the introduction of the additional disclosures.

The amendments also clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments and non-recourse features. These clarifications will not significantly impact the classification of financial assets or capital adequacy in the period of initial application.



G1 Accounting policies, cont.

Moreover, the amendments address the recognition and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, including an optional exception relating to the derecognition of financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system. This amendment will not significantly impact Nordea's financial statements or capital adequacy in the period of initial application.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Other amendments

The following changes in IFRS Accounting Standards not yet applied by Nordea are not assessed to have any significant impact on its financial statements or capital adequacy in the period of their initial application.

- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).
- Annual Improvements – Volume 11.
- The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (Amendments to IAS 21).

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires, in some cases, the use of judgements and estimates by management. The actual outcome may, to some extent, differ from the estimates and the assumptions made. Such judgements and estimates are disclosed under "Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty" in the relevant notes, including a description of:

- the sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year
- the judgements made when applying accounting policies (apart from those involving estimations) that have the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Critical judgements and estimates are in particular associated with:

- total net result from items at fair value (Note G2.5)
- taxes (Note G2.11)
- recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet (Note G3.1)
- classification and measurement (Note G3.3)
- fair value (Note G3.4)
- hedge accounting (Note G3.6)
- expected credit losses (Note G3.8)
- insurance contract liabilities (Note G4)
- impairment testing of intangible assets (Note G5.1)
- investment properties (Note G5.3)
- leases (Note G5.4)
- provisions (Note G6)
- pensions (Note G8.2)
- consolidated entities (Note G9.1).

Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The functional currency of each entity (subsidiary or branch) is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Foreign currency is defined as any currency other than the entity's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions at rates different from those on the date of the transactions, and unrealised translation differences on monetary assets and liabilities, are recognised in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value".

Exchange differences arising on internal long-term monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation where settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the future (i.e. in substance part of Nordea's net investment in that foreign operation) are recognised in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

For translation of the financial statements of foreign entities and branches, see Note G9.2 "Currency translation of foreign entities/branches".

Exchange rates

	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Dec 2024
EUR 1 = SEK		
Income statement (average)	11.0675	11.4370
Balance sheet (at end of year)	10.8180	11.4485
EUR 1 = DKK		
Income statement (average)	7.4634	7.4587
Balance sheet (at end of year)	7.4686	7.4576
EUR 1 = NOK		
Income statement (average)	11.7223	11.6308
Balance sheet (at end of year)	11.8310	11.7810



G2 Financial performance and returns

G2.1 Segment reporting

Accounting policies

An operating segment is a part of Nordea that earns revenues and incurs expenses that are regularly reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) and the reported information is used to make decisions about operating matters.

The measurement principles and allocation between operating segments follow the information reported to the CODM, as required by IFRS 8. At Nordea the CODM has been defined as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is supported by the other members of the Group Leadership Team.

Nordea discloses separately information about each operating segment that has been identified as an operating segment if it exceeds the following quantitative thresholds:

- Segment revenue (internal and external) constitutes 10% or more of the combined revenue (internal and external) of all operating segments.
- Segment profit or loss constitutes 10% or more of the greater, in absolute amount, of:
 - the total profit of all profitable segments, or
 - the total loss of all segments that reported a loss.
- Segment assets amount to 10% or more of the total assets of all operating segments.

Two or more operating segments are aggregated into a single operating segment if the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of products and services, production processes, customers, distribution methods and regulations.

Information about other business activities and operating segments that are not reported separately is combined and disclosed separately as "Other operating segments".

Income statement

EURm	Personal Banking		Business Banking		Large Corporates & Institutions		Asset & Wealth Management		Other operating segments		Total operating segments		Reconciliation		Total Group	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net interest income	3,189	3,405	2,101	2,290	1,270	1,417	287	320	99	-34	6,946	7,398	221	196	7,167	7,594
Net fee and commission income	1,202	1,132	601	586	514	523	920	915	-17	-15	3,220	3,141	29	16	3,249	3,157
Net insurance result	118	122	29	35	1	1	90	93	0	0	238	251	4	2	242	253
Net result from items at fair value	70	79	401	401	523	434	46	44	95	104	1,135	1,062	-90	-39	1,045	1,023
Profit from associated undertakings accounted for under the equity method	0	0	6	6	0	0	-2	-2	-3	5	1	9	-3	1	-2	10
Other income	4	11	31	31	2	-1	1	0	0	0	38	41	4	6	42	47
Total operating income	4,583	4,749	3,169	3,349	2,310	2,374	1,342	1,370	174	60	11,578	11,902	165	182	11,743	12,084
- of which internal transactions ¹	-1,703	-1,593	-629	-624	80	208	258	296	1,994	1,713	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff costs	-678	-636	-409	-404	-294	-306	-434	-415	-158	-169	-1,973	-1,930	-1,261	-1,176	-3,234	-3,106
Other expenses	-1,563	-1,589	-969	-920	-598	-576	-148	-123	171	101	-3,107	-3,107	1,666	1,577	-1,441	-1,530
Regulatory fees	-58	-59	-25	-27	-15	-14	-3	-3	-10	-13	-111	-116	-5	-1	-116	-117
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	-41	-40	-29	-29	-20	-21	-24	-23	0	-2	-114	-115	-500	-462	-614	-577
Total operating expenses	-2,340	-2,324	-1,432	-1,380	-927	-917	-609	-564	3	-83	-5,305	-5,268	-100	-62	-5,405	-5,330
Profit before loan losses	2,243	2,425	1,737	1,969	1,383	1,457	733	806	177	-23	6,273	6,634	65	120	6,338	6,754
Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value	-1	-10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-9	0	1	-1	-8
Net loan losses	-26	-77	-4	-130	9	15	-4	0	0	3	-25	-189	4	-9	-21	-198
Operating profit	2,216	2,338	1,733	1,840	1,392	1,472	729	806	177	-20	6,247	6,436	69	112	6,316	6,548
Income tax expense	-498	-516	-391	-415	-299	-318	-170	-189	-44	1	-1,402	-1,437	-74	-52	-1,476	-1,489
Net profit for the year	1,718	1,822	1,342	1,425	1,093	1,154	559	617	133	-19	4,845	4,999	-5	60	4,840	5,059
Balance sheet 31 Dec², EURbn																
Loans to the public	176	175	92	87	58	54	13	12	-	-	339	328	43	30	382	358
Deposits and borrowings from the public	93	89	57	52	48	48	13	12	-	-	211	201	32	31	243	232

1) IFRS 8 requires information on revenues from transactions between operating segments. Nordea has defined intersegment revenues as internal interest income and expense related to the funding of the operating segments by the internal bank in Group Finance.

2) The CODM reviews "Loans to the public" and "Deposits and borrowings from the public" as measures of reportable segments' total assets and liabilities and these line items are consequently reported separately.



G2.1 Segment reporting, cont.

Reconciliation between total operating segments and financial statements

	Total operating income, EURm		Operating profit, EURm		Loans to the public, EURbn		Deposits and borrowings from the public, EURbn	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Total operating segments	11,578	11,902	6,247	6,436	339	328	211	201
Group functions ¹	-6	7	-42	-7	-	-	-	-
Unallocated items	9	98	2	51	36	26	28	29
Eliminations	-29	-35	0	0	-	-	-	-
Differences in accounting policies ²	191	112	109	68	7	4	4	2
Total	11,743	12,084	6,316	6,548	382	358	243	232

1) Consisting of Group Business Support, Group Internal Audit, Chief of Staff Office, Group People, Group Legal, Group Risk, Group Compliance and Group Brand, Communication and Marketing.

2) Impact from using plan exchange rates in the segment reporting.

Measurement of operating segments' performance

The main difference between the segment reporting in Note G2.1 "Segment reporting" and "Business areas" presented elsewhere in this report is that the information in the note follows the reporting prepared to the CODM and is prepared using plan exchange rates, while the reporting under "Business areas" is prepared using current FX rates. Nordea applies the use of static planning rates in order to avoid exchange rate fluctuations in the reporting to the CODM. The same exchange rates (e.g. SEK, NOK vs EUR) are used for the current and comparable year. The planning rates used are set during December of the preceding year and calculated as the average spot rates the first five banking days of December. The comparatives are restated annually to reflect the same plan exchange rates as used for the current period as reflected in the internal reporting used by the CODM.

Basis of segmentation

Nordea's main business areas, Personal Banking, Business Banking, Large Corporates & Institutions and Asset & Wealth Management, are identified as operating segments and reported separately as they are operating segments exceeding the quantitative thresholds in IFRS 8. Other operating segments below the thresholds are included in "Other operating segments". Group functions (and eliminations) as well as the result that is not fully allocated to any of the operating segments are shown separately as reconciling items.

There were no changes in the basis of segmentation during the year.

Reportable segments

Personal Banking serves Nordea's household customers and offers a full range of financial services that fulfil the customers' day-to-day financial needs. Personal Banking serves customers through Nordea Netbank, the mobile banking app, over the phone, via online meetings and at Nordea's branch offices. The business area includes advisory and service staff, channels and product units under a common strategy, operating model and governance framework across markets.

Business Banking serves, advises and partners with corporate customers, covering all their business needs through a full range of services, including payments, cash management, cards, working capital management and financing solutions. Business Banking also provides services such as payments, cards and financing solutions to personal customers.

Large Corporates & Institutions provides financial solutions to large Nordic and international corporates and institutional customers. The offering includes a diverse range of financing, cash management and payment services, investment banking, capital markets products and securities services.

Asset & Wealth Management provides high-quality investment, savings and risk management solutions to high net worth individuals and institutional investors and delivers savings solutions to all Nordea's customer segments.

Capital markets products comprise financial instruments, or arrangements for financial instruments, available in the financial marketplace, including currencies, commodities, stocks and bonds.

Savings products and asset management include investment funds, discretionary management, portfolio advice, equity trading and pension accounts. An investment fund is a bundled product where the fund company invests in stocks, bonds, derivatives or other standardised products on behalf of the fund's shareholders. Discretionary management is a service involving the management of an investment portfolio on behalf of the customer, and portfolio advice is a service provided to support customers' investment decisions.

Life and pension includes life insurance and pension products and services.

Geographical information

Total operating income split by product group

EURm	2025	2024
Banking products	7,998	8,341
Capital markets products	1,313	1,272
Savings products and asset management	1,777	1,724
Life and pension	579	573
Other	76	174
Total	11,743	12,084

Banking products consist of three different product types. Account products include account-based products such as lending, deposits, cards and Nordea Netbank services. Transaction products consist of cash management as well as trade and project finance services. Financing products include asset-based financing through leasing, hire purchase and factoring as well as sales to finance partners such as dealers, vendors and retailers.

	Total operating income, EURm		Assets, EURbn		Non-current assets, EURbn ¹	
	2025	2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Sweden	3,426	3,401	214	188	1	1
Finland	2,526	2,603	124	133	2	2
Norway	2,287	2,384	124	119	2	2
Denmark	3,098	3,268	178	164	3	3
Other	406	428	14	19	1	0
Total	11,743	12,084	654	623	9	8

1) Excluding financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts.

Nordea's main geographical markets comprise the Nordic countries. Revenues and assets (current and non-current assets) are distributed to geographical areas based on the location of the customer operations. Goodwill is allocated to different countries based on the location of the business activities of the acquired entities.



G2.2 Net interest income

Accounting policies

Interest consists of compensation for time value of money plus a margin. The effective interest rate equals the rate that discounts the estimated future cash flows to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability at initial recognition.

Interest income and expense are calculated and recognised using the effective interest rate method or, if considered appropriate, a method that provides a reasonable approximation in line with the effective interest rate method as the basis for the calculation. The effective interest rate includes fees considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument (generally fees received as compensation for risk). Interest income and expense from financial instruments are, with the exceptions described below, classified as "Net interest income".

Interest income and interest expense related to all balance sheet items held at fair value in Markets and Life & Pension are classified as "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement. Also, interest on the net funding of operations in Markets and Life & Pension and on the net funding of fund investments in Treasury measured at amortised cost is recognised in "Net result from items at fair value" to ensure that income and expense within these operations are presented in a consistent manner. See Note G2.5 "Total net result from items at fair value".

The interest component of derivatives is classified as "Net result from items at fair value", except for derivatives used for hedging purposes. In accounting hedges the interest component of derivatives is classified as "Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method" if the derivative is used to hedge an asset and as "Interest expense" if the derivative is used to hedge a liability. In economic hedges the interest component of derivatives is classified as "Other interest income" if the derivative is used to hedge an asset and as "Interest expense" if the derivative is used to hedge a liability.

The yield on financial assets is presented in two line items in the income statement: "Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method" and "Other interest income". In the line item "Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method", Nordea presents interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The income statement line item "Other interest income" includes other interest income, such as interest income from loans measured at fair value through profit or loss due to the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test failing.

Net interest income

EURm	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method ¹	15,401	18,580
Other interest income	1,849	2,500
Interest expense	-10,083	-13,486
Net interest income	7,167	7,594

¹ Interest income from net investment in finance leases amounted to EUR 478m (EUR 543m).

Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method

EURm	2025	2024
Loans to credit institutions	1,658	2,359
Loans to the public	12,076	13,734
Interest-bearing securities	1,261	1,191
Yield fees	251	208
Net interest paid or received on derivatives in accounting hedges of assets	155	1,088
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	15,401	18,580

Other interest income

EURm	2025	2024
Loans at fair value to the public	1,515	1,721
Interest-bearing securities measured at fair value	337	541
Net interest paid or received on derivatives in economic hedges of assets	-3	238
Other interest income	1,849	2,500

Interest expense

EURm	2025	2024
Deposits by credit institutions	-595	-849
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-3,767	-5,107
Deposit guarantee fees	-13	-79
Debt securities in issue	-5,121	-5,167
Subordinated liabilities	-343	-271
Other interest expense	-54	-37
Net interest paid or received on derivatives in hedges of liabilities	-190	-1,976
Interest expense	-10,083	-13,486

Net interest income from categories of financial instruments

EURm	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,227	1,168
Financial assets at amortised cost	14,019	16,324
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,004	3,588
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-8,798	-10,216
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-1,285	-3,270
Net interest income	7,167	7,594

Interest on impaired loans accounted for an insignificant portion of interest income.

G2.3 Net fee and commission income

Accounting policies

Nordea earns commission income from different services provided to customers. The recognition of commission income depends on the purpose for which the fees are received.

The majority share of the revenues classified as "Commission income" constitutes revenue from contracts with customers according to IFRS 15. Fee income is recognised when or as an entity satisfies the performance obligation, either over time or at a specific point of time.

Lending fees that are not part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are recognised at a point of time when the performance obligation is satisfied. Fees received for bilateral transactions are generally amortised as part of the effective interest rate of the financial instruments recognised. Loan syndication fees are recognised either as part of the effective interest rate of the participation or, if Nordea is acting as an agent in the transaction, as lending fee income. When the fee income is related to both activities, the fee that is recognised as part of the effective interest rate is based on the margin received by the other parties in the arrangement.

Variable fees, such as performance fees, are recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative recognised amount does not occur.

Commission expenses covering a certain period are expensed over that period, whereas transactional fees are recognised when the services are received.

Commission income and expense related to the fulfilment of insurance contracts accounted for under IFRS 17 are excluded from "Net fee and commission income" and instead accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies defined in Note G4 "Insurance contract liabilities" and Note G2.4 "Net insurance result".



G2.3 Net fee and commission income, cont.

Net fee and commission income¹

EURm	2025	2024
Asset management ²	1,942	1,881
- of which income	2,219	2,153
- of which expense	-277	-272
Deposit products	19	20
- of which income	19	20
Custody and issuer services	5	12
- of which income	55	60
- of which expense	-50	-48
Brokerage and advisory	201	209
- of which income	334	335
- of which expense	-133	-126
Payments and cards	608	583
- of which income	895	841
- of which expense	-287	-258
Lending	460	429
- of which income	484	451
- of which expense	-24	-22
Guarantees	33	37
- of which income	134	131
- of which expense	-101	-94
Other	-19	-14
- of which income	76	73
- of which expense	-95	-87
Total	3,249	3,157

1) Net fee and commission income previously presented in the line item "Life and pension" is included in the line item "Asset management" from 2025 as these items are similar in nature. Comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

2) Fee income, not included in determining the effective interest rate, from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 450m (EUR 426m).

Asset management commissions are generally recognised over time as services are performed and are normally based on assets under management. These fees are recognised based on the passage of time as the amount (and the right to receive the fee) corresponds to the value received by the customer. The fees are recognised monthly when the market value of the assets under management is determined. Variable fees based on the relative performance versus a benchmark are rare. The uncertainty relating to the variable consideration is normally resolved at least at each reporting date and the fee income can be recognised. The amount cannot generally be recognised if the outcome is still uncertain and subject to market developments. Fee income related to investment contracts in the life and pension business is included in this category. Fees received on insurance contracts are reported in the line item "Net insurance revenue", see Note G2.4 "Net insurance result".

Fees categorised as Deposit products, Custody and issuer services, Brokerage and advisory and Payments and cards are recognised both over time and at a point of time depending on when the performance obligations are satisfied. Brokerage and advisory commissions are mainly

transaction-based in relation to advising customers or executing customer transactions in securities where the services are recognised at a point of time when the services related to the transactions are completed.

Payment and card fee income includes fees for cash management and payment solutions that are recognised over time and transaction-based fees for services like domestic and foreign payments that are recognised at a point of time. Card-related fees are categorised as interchange fees which are recognised at a point of time when the customer uses the services, or as cardholder fees which are recognised over time or at a point of time if the fee is transaction-based.

Lending fees are recognised at a point of time when the performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when the transaction has been performed, unless they are part of the effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

Income from issued financial guarantees and expenses for bought financial guarantees are amortised over the duration of the instruments and classified as "Fee and commission income" and "Fee and commission expense", respectively.

Other fee income is generally transaction-based.

For transactional services performed at a point of time, payments are generally made instantly when the services are performed. For services performed over time, the period of the services is normally short. Examples of such services are monthly payment services and monthly or quarterly asset management services. For the services performed over time, the right to payment generally arises at the end of the period of the services when the performance obligations are satisfied and it is highly probable that no significant reversal of the consideration will occur.

Account receivables are recognised in "Other assets", while unbilled receivables for satisfied performance obligations and contract assets are recognised in "Prepaid expenses and accrued income". Short-term advances received where the performance obligations have not yet been satisfied are recognised in "Accrued expenses and prepaid income".

Commission expenses are normally transaction-based and recognised in the period in which the services are received.

Breakdown by business area

EURm	Personal Banking		Business Banking		Large Corporates & Institutions		Asset & Wealth Management		Group Finance		Other & elimination		Nordea Group	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Asset management	811	765	162	159	70	66	909	902	0	0	-10	-11	1,942	1,881
Deposit products	3	3	16	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	20
Custody and issuer services	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	-12	-13	1	9	5	12
Brokerage and advisory	14	11	29	32	132	139	35	33	-1	-2	-8	-4	201	209
Payments and cards	273	238	243	236	97	98	0	1	0	0	-5	10	608	583
Lending	98	96	162	147	195	182	5	4	2	1	-2	-1	460	429
Guarantees	-6	-2	1	2	40	47	-1	0	-3	5	2	-15	33	37
Other	29	27	-4	-3	-11	-8	-32	-26	-3	-6	2	2	-19	-14
Total	1,225	1,141	613	592	527	530	921	919	-17	-15	-20	-10	3,249	3,157



G2.4 Net insurance result

Accounting policies

The net insurance result can be divided into four main parts:

- Insurance revenue, which represents the provision of services arising from insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.
- Insurance service expenses, which include incurred claims, acquisition expenses and other operating expenses related to insurance contracts.
- Insurance finance income or expenses, which include the changes in discount rates, the unwind of discount and the unwind of the risk adjustment. The line item also includes changes to insurance liabilities under the variable fee approach related to changes in corresponding assets.
- Return on assets backing insurance liabilities, which includes the income on the assets backing the insurance contract liabilities.

More detailed accounting policies covering the accounting for insurance contracts can be found in Note G4 "Insurance contract liabilities".

Net insurance result

EURm	2025	2024
Insurance revenue	708	652
Insurance service expenses	-460	-402
Net reinsurance result	-6	-6
Net insurance revenue	242	244
Insurance finance income or expenses	-2,299	-2,574
Return on assets backing insurance liabilities	2,299	2,583
Net insurance finance income and expenses	0	9
Net insurance result	242	253

The table below shows the return on assets in the Nordea Life & Pension operations. The majority is related to assets backing insurance liabilities. Internal transactions are not eliminated in this note and consequently provide the true impact from the life insurance business.

Nordea Life & Pension – income recognition

EURm	2025	2024
Equity-related instruments	1,564	2,223
Interest-related instruments and foreign exchange gains/losses	555	310
Investment properties ¹	184	69
Total	2,303	2,602
Return on assets backing insurance liabilities	2,299	2,583
Return on other assets	4	19
Total	2,303	2,602

¹) Including revaluation of associated property companies held at fair value, EUR 50m (EUR 19m).

G2.5 Total net result from items at fair value

Accounting policies

Net result from items at fair value

Realised and unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments and investment properties held at fair value are generally presented in "Net result from items at fair value". The accounting policies used when estimating fair value can be found in Note G3.4 "Fair value".

The following items are moreover presented in "Net result from items at fair value":

- Interest on the net funding of operations in Markets and Life & Pension and on the net funding of fund investments in Treasury measured at amortised cost.
- Realised gains/losses on assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost.
- The revaluation of the hedged risks of hedged items under hedge accounting.
- Foreign exchange gains/losses.

The following items are not presented in "Net result from items at fair value":

- The interest component of derivatives used for hedge accounting and economic hedges. These components are presented in "Net interest income" to ensure consistent accounting treatment with the hedged items.
- Return on assets backing insurance liabilities is included gross in this note, but included in "Net insurance result" (Note G2.4) and thus not in "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement.
- Losses from counterparty risk on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value (the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test fails), are presented in the separate line item "Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value".

For more information on accounting policies related to foreign exchange gains/losses, see Note G1 "Accounting policies" and Note G9.2 "Currency translation of foreign entities/branches".

Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value

The item "Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value" consists of fair value adjustments of the margin component of loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value (the SPPI test fails). The loans are classified in the category "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and presented in the line item "Loans to the public" on the balance sheet. Fair value adjustments of the margin are largely driven by changes in credit risk.

Losses from counterparty risk on other instruments classified in the category "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" are presented in "Net result from items at fair value".

Impairment of expected credit losses on instruments within other categories than the category "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" is recognised in the line item "Net loan losses". For more information, see Note G2.10 "Net loan losses".

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimation uncertainty exists in the valuation of financial instruments, in particular for instruments that lack quoted prices or where recently observed market prices are not available (Level 3 instruments). See Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Total net result from items at fair value

EURm	2025	2024
Net result from items at fair value ¹	1,045	1,023
Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value	-1	-8
Total excluding assets backing insurance liabilities	1,044	1,015
Return on assets backing insurance liabilities (Note G2.4)	2,299	2,583
Total	3,343	3,598

¹) Of which hedge accounting ineffectiveness was EUR 37m (EUR -5m). For more information, see Note G3.6 "Hedge accounting".

The breakdown by products of the total excluding assets backing insurance liabilities is shown in the table below.

Breakdown by product

EURm	2025	2024
Equity-related instruments	353	529
Interest-related instruments and foreign exchange gains/losses	683	687
Other financial instruments (including credit and commodities)	4	-220
Return on other assets in Nordea Life & Pension ¹	4	19
Total	1,044	1,015

¹) See Note G2.4 for more information.



G2.5 Total net result from items at fair value, cont.

Total net result from categories of financial instruments

EURm	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	50	224
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	251	534
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-4,685	-9,182
Financial assets and liabilities mandatorily held at fair value through profit or loss ¹	7,767	13,596
Financial assets at amortised cost ²	84	579
Financial liabilities at amortised cost ³	-848	-2,241
Foreign exchange gains/losses excluding currency hedges	755	301
Non-financial assets and liabilities	-31	-213
Total	3,343	3,598

1) Of which amortised deferred Day 1 profit amounted to EUR 43m (EUR 45m).

2) This line item includes gains arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost of EUR 5m (EUR 3m) and losses of EUR -5m (EUR -2m). The reason for derecognition is that the assets were prepaid by the customer or sold. This line item also includes fair value changes of hedged amortised cost assets in hedges of interest rate risk of EUR 84m (EUR 578m).

3) This line item mainly includes fair value changes of hedged amortised cost liabilities in hedges of interest rate risk of EUR -268m (EUR -1,422m).

G2.6 Other operating income

Accounting policies

Net gains from divestment of shares in group undertakings, associated undertakings and joint ventures and net gains from the sale of tangible assets as well as other transactions not related to any other income line are generally presented in "Other operating income" and recognised when it is probable that the benefits associated with the transaction will flow to Nordea. This generally occurs when the significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer (generally when the transaction is finalised).

Other operating income

EURm	2025	2024
Income from real estate	2	1
Sale of tangible and intangible assets	25	27
Other	15	19
Total	42	47

G2.7 Other expenses

Accounting policies

Transactions not related to any other expense line are generally presented in "Other expenses". The majority of the expenses are related to acquired services, primarily within information technology (IT). The expenses for acquired services are normally transaction-based and recognised in the period in which the services are received.

Net losses from divestment of shares in group undertakings, associated undertakings and joint ventures and net losses from the sale of tangible assets are generally recognised in "Other expenses" when risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer (generally when the transaction is finalised).

Expenses related to the fulfilment of insurance contracts accounted for under IFRS 17 are included gross in this note but under "Insurance service expenses" in the income statement. For more information, see Note G4 "Insurance contract liabilities" and Note G2.4 "Net insurance result".

Expenses that fulfil the capitalisation requirements defined in the accounting policies in Note G5.1 "Intangible assets" are included gross in this note but capitalised and added to "Intangible assets" on the balance sheet.

Other expenses

EURm	2025	2024
Information technology ¹	-1,140	-1,070
Marketing and representation	-68	-80
Postage, transport, telephone and office expenses	-47	-50
Rent, premises and real estate	-119	-109
Professional services ²	-200	-220
Market data services	-93	-95
Other	-202	-265
Total gross	-1,869	-1,889
Expenses to fulfil insurance contracts in scope of IFRS 17	89	70
Expenses capitalised for IT development projects ³	339	289
Total	-1,441	-1,530

1) "Information technology" includes IT consultancy fees.

2) "Professional services" includes the fees for the auditor.

3) See Note G5.1 "Intangible assets".

Auditor's fees¹

EURm	2025	2024
PricewaterhouseCoopers		
Auditing assignments	-9	-9
Audit-related services ²	-1	-1
Other assignments ³	-1	-2
Total	-11	-12

1) Auditor's fees in the table are disclosed excluding non-deductible VAT.

2) PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy accounted for EUR -0.8m (EUR -0.2m) of which EUR -0.6m (EUR -m) refers to CSRD Assurance.

3) PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy accounted for EUR -0.4m (EUR -1.2m) of which EUR -m (EUR -0.6m) refers to CSRD Assurance. Neither PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy nor any other firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers Network has provided any tax advisory services.



G2.8 Regulatory fees

Accounting policies

Regulatory fees consist of levies imposed by a government. The expenses for such levies are recognised when the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy has occurred.

Resolution fees are not refundable if Nordea discontinues its operations, and the obligating event is consequently assessed to occur on the first day of the year and the fee is recognised in full in the first quarter.

The Swedish risk tax (previously referred to as Bank tax) is refundable for the period during which Nordea does not operate, and the obligating event is therefore assessed to occur continuously over the year with the risk tax being amortised on a straight-line basis over the course of the year.

Starting from 2025 the Swedish central bank may each year require interest-free deposits from credit institutions with operations in Sweden. Nordea recognises a regulatory fee representing the interest that would otherwise have been received on the deposit over its lifetime (usually one year). The regulatory fee is recognised in full on the date of the deposit that is assessed to constitute the obligating event. The regulatory fee is amortised as interest income over the lifetime of the deposit as part of the effective interest on the deposit which is presented under "Loans to central banks".

Regulatory fees

EURm	2025	2024
Resolution fees	-35	-45
Risk tax	-76	-72
Interest-free deposit in the Swedish central bank	-5	-
Total	-116	-117

G2.9 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets

Accounting policies

Tangible and intangible assets (except goodwill) are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life (goodwill) is not amortised, but is tested annually for impairment.

All intangible assets with definite useful lives, including IT development taken into use, are reviewed for indications of impairment. The impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

Accounting policies for intangible and tangible assets, and critical judgements applied, can be found in Note G5 "Intangible and tangible assets".

Depreciation and amortisation related to the fulfilment of insurance contracts are not presented in this line item but instead accounted for and presented as defined in Note G2.4 "Net insurance result" and Note G4 "Insurance contract liabilities".

EURm	2025	2024
Depreciation/amortisation		
Properties and equipment	-218	-218
Intangible assets	-401	-352
Total depreciation/amortisation	-619	-570
Impairment charges, net		
Intangible assets	-4	-15
Total impairment charges	-4	-15
Total before transfer of insurance expenses	-623	-585
Transfer of expenses to fulfil insurance contracts in scope of IFRS 17	9	8
Total	-614	-577

G2.10 Net loan losses

Accounting policies

Impairment losses on financial assets classified in the categories "Amortised cost" and "Fair value through other comprehensive income" (see Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement") are reported as "Net loan losses" in the income statement. The table shows the loan losses by line item in the balance sheet. The losses from financial guarantees are also included in "Net loan losses". The losses are reported net of the impact from any collateral and other credit enhancements. Nordea's accounting policies covering the calculation of impairment

losses on loans, and critical judgements applied, can be found in Note G3.8 "Loans".

Counterparty losses on instruments classified in the category "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", including credit derivatives but excluding loans held at fair value, are reported under "Net result from items at fair value". Losses on loans held at fair value in hold portfolios (failing the test for solely payments of principal and interest) are reported in the line item "Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value". For more information see Note G2.5 "Total net result from items at fair value".

More information on credit risk can be found in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

Net loan losses

EURm	Loans to central banks and credit institutions ²		Loans to the public ²		Interest-bearing securities ³		Off-balance sheet items ⁴		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net loan losses, stage 1	2	0	59	22	0	3	29	-11	90	14
Net loan losses, stage 2	0	0	85	47	0	0	4	-24	89	23
Net loan losses, not credit-impaired assets	2	0	144	69	0	3	33	-35	179	37
Stage 3, credit-impaired assets										
Net loan losses, individually assessed, collectively calculated ¹	0	1	24	-19	-	-	-2	0	22	-18
Realised loan losses	-	-	-360	-227	-	-	-	-4	-360	-231
Decrease in provisions to cover realised loan losses	-	-	166	85	-	-	-	-	166	85
Recoveries of previously realised loan losses	1	2	38	38	-	-	-	-	39	40
Reimbursement right	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	7	24	7
New/increase in provisions	-	-	-266	-294	-	-	-20	-6	-286	-300
Reversals of provisions	-	-	185	175	-	-	10	7	195	182
Net loan losses, credit-impaired assets	1	3	-213	-242	-	-	12	4	-200	-235
Net loan losses	3	3	-69	-173	0	3	45	-31	-21	-198

1) Includes individually identified assets for which the provision has been calculated based on statistical models.

2) Provisions included in Note G3.8 "Loans".

3) Provisions included in Note G3.9 "Interest-bearing securities".

4) Provisions included in Note G6 "Provisions".



G2.11 Taxes

Accounting policies

The line item "Income tax expense" in the income statement consists of the total current tax and deferred tax movements recognised in the income statement. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the income statement unless the tax effects relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, in which case the tax effects are recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax expense on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax base of the same assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits if the relevant recognition criteria in IAS 12 are met. Deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied when the temporary differences reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences, tax losses carried forward and unused tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when the legal right to offset exists and Nordea intends to either settle the tax asset and the

tax liability net or recover the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are generally offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities.

Nordea applies a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting under IAS 12 Income Taxes related to the Global Anti-Base Erosion (Pillar Two) Rules. When recognising deferred tax assets and liabilities, any Pillar Two jurisdictional impact is not taken into account but is accounted for as current tax if incurred.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

Tax positions are regularly reviewed to identify situations where it is not probable that the relevant tax authorities will accept the treatment used in the tax filings. Uncertain tax positions are considered independently or as a group, depending on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. If Nordea concludes that it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of uncertainty is reflected when determining the related taxable result, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates. This is done by using either the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method better predicts the outcome of the uncertainty. Uncertain tax treatment can affect both current tax and deferred tax.

The valuation of deferred tax assets is influenced by management's assessment of Nordea's future profitability and sufficiency of future taxable profits and future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. These assessments are updated and reviewed at each balance sheet date and are, if necessary, revised to reflect the current situation.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets was EUR 180m (EUR 206m) at the end of the year.

Income tax expense

EURm	2025	2024
Current tax	-1,642	-1,168
Deferred tax	166	-321
Total	-1,476	-1,489

For total tax recognised in other comprehensive income, see "Statement of comprehensive income". For taxes recognised directly in equity see "Statement of changes in equity".

The tax on the Group's operating profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate in Finland as follows:

EURm	2025	2024
Profit before tax	6,316	6,548
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20.0%	-1,263	-1,310
Effect of different tax rates in other countries	-226	-216
Income from associated undertakings	0	2
Tax-exempt income	36	36
Income subject to yield taxation	21	16
Non-deductible expenses	-20	-23
Prior year adjustments, current tax	-46	4
Prior year adjustments, deferred tax	42	5
Change of tax rate ¹	3	-
Non-creditable foreign tax	-23	-19
Tax incentive machinery and equipment	-	16
Tax charge	-1,476	-1,489
Effective tax rate	23.4%	22.7%

1) In November 2025 the Polish Parliament introduced an amendment to the Polish Corporate Income Tax (CIT) Act, changing CIT rates for banks and credit institutions to 30% in 2026, 26% in 2027 and 23% from 2028 onwards. Relevant deferred tax assets and liabilities have been remeasured to reflect these new rates.



G2.11 Taxes, cont.

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

EURm	2025							2024						
	1 Jan	Charged to income statement	Charged to other comprehensive income	Charged directly to equity	Acquisitions and disposals	Translation differences	31 Dec	1 Jan	Charged to income statement	Charged to other comprehensive income	Charged directly to equity	Acquisitions and disposals	Translation differences	31 Dec
Deferred tax assets														
Tax losses carried forward	246	-198	–	–	–	1	49	58	201	–	-7	–	-6	246
Intangible assets	31	-11	–	–	–	–	20	–	31	–	–	–	–	31
Loans to the public	34	44	-12	–	–	0	66	70	-38	2	–	–	–	34
Derivatives/bonds	17	-13	0	–	–	0	4	–	17	–	–	–	–	17
Investment properties	59	19	–	–	–	–	78	1	58	–	–	–	–	59
Retirement benefits	56	1	30	–	–	0	87	75	-2	-15	–	–	-2	56
Liabilities/provisions	218	-25	–	–	–	-1	192	236	-13	–	–	–	-5	218
Lease liabilities	232	-12	–	–	-1	3	222	230	-12	–	–	14	–	232
Other	15	-2	0	–	–	0	13	16	-10	1	–	–	8	15
Netting between deferred tax assets and liabilities	-702	178	-23	–	1	-5	-551	-432	-256	1	–	-14	-1	-702
Total	206	-19	-5	–	–	-2	180	254	-24	-11	-7	0	-6	206
Deferred tax liabilities														
Loans to the public	348	-87	0	–	–	3	264	366	-12	–	–	–	-6	348
Shares	22	6	–	–	–	–	28	15	7	–	–	–	–	22
Derivatives/bonds	587	-368	2	–	–	1	222	86	505	7	–	–	-11	587
Intangible assets	103	-11	–	–	–	–	92	91	12	–	–	–	–	103
Properties and equipment/right-of-use assets	238	66	–	–	2	4	310	230	-5	–	–	14	-1	238
Investment properties	66	20	–	–	–	-1	85	6	60	–	–	–	–	66
Retirement benefits	95	35	-35	–	–	2	97	50	20	24	–	–	1	95
Liabilities/provisions	13	0	–	–	–	–	13	19	-6	–	–	–	–	13
Other	18	-12	–	–	–	–	6	17	1	–	–	–	–	18
Elimination of temporary differences existing in multiple jurisdictions	25	-12	22	–	–	0	35	57	-29	-6	–	–	3	25
Netting between deferred tax assets and liabilities	-702	178	-23	–	1	-5	-551	-432	-256	1	–	-14	-1	-702
Total	813	-185	-34	–	3	4	601	505	297	26	–	0	-15	813



G2.11 Taxes, cont.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Unused foreign tax credits		
Expiring within 12 months	2	2
Expiring after 12 months	1,118	563
Total	1,120	565

Unrecognised deferred tax assets relating to foreign tax credits may be recovered in the event of unexpected differences in the timing of taxation or the tax base between the head office and branches.

Global Anti-Base Erosion tax reform (Pillar Two)

In December 2022 the European Union member states adopted a directive to implement the Pillar Two Rules. Most jurisdictions in which Nordea operates enacted the Pillar Two legislation as of 1 January 2024, including Finland where the ultimate parent company is incorporated. Nordea is required to determine whether it meets the Pillar Two minimum effective tax rate of 15% in each jurisdiction in which it operates.

Full Pillar Two calculations and filings will not be required for the financial years 2024–2026 for jurisdictions meeting the requirements of the transitional safe harbours. Based on Nordea's assessment, the requirements in all significant jurisdictions are expected to be met. Consequently, the preparation of full Pillar Two calculations is expected to be postponed and no current tax impact is recognised for the financial year 2025.

Nordea's assessments for the most significant entities indicate that no material top-up tax exposures are expected. However, it is not possible to fully conclude on the final impact until the practical implementation of the OECD Pillar Two rules has been completed by the local legislators and tax authorities.

G2.12 Earnings per share**Accounting policies**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of Nordea Bank Abp by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, consisting of rights to performance shares under the Long Term Incentive Plans and contracts that can be settled in Nordea shares, i.e. derivatives such as options and warrants and their equivalents. Such contracts affect diluted earnings per share when (and only when) the average price of ordinary shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options or warrants (i.e. they are in the money).

The potential ordinary shares are only considered to be dilutive on the balance sheet date if all performance conditions are fulfilled and if a conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share. The rights are furthermore considered dilutive only when the exercise price, with the addition of future services, is lower than the period's average share price.

Earnings per share

	2025	2024
Earnings:		
Profit attributable to shareholders of Nordea Bank Abp, EURm	4,814	5,033
Number of shares (millions):		
Number of shares outstanding at beginning of year	3,503	3,528
Average number of repurchased shares under the share buy-back programme	-34	-19
Average number of shares held for remuneration purposes or in the trading portfolio	-15	-8
Weighted average number of basic shares outstanding	3,454	3,501
Adjustment for diluted weighted average number of additional ordinary shares outstanding ¹	4	4
Weighted average number of diluted shares outstanding	3,458	3,505
Basic earnings per share, EUR	1.39	1.44
Diluted earnings per share, EUR	1.39	1.44

¹) Related to the Nordea Incentive Plan (NIP) and to the Long Term Incentive Plans (LTIPs). For further information on these plans, see Note G8.3 "Share-based payment plans".



G3 Financial instruments

G3.1 Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet

Accounting policies

Derivative instruments, quoted securities and foreign exchange spot transactions are recognised on and derecognised from the balance sheet on the trade date. A corresponding asset or liability is then recognised in "Other assets" or "Other liabilities" on the balance sheet between the trade date and the settlement date. Other financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet on the settlement date.

Financial assets, other than those for which trade date accounting is applied, are derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or are transferred to another party. The rights to the cash flows normally expire or are transferred when the counterparty has performed for example by repaying a loan to Nordea, i.e. on the settlement date. Rights to cash flows may also expire when loans are rolled over or modified. The rights to cash flows are generally considered to have expired if the change is at market rates and no payment-related concession has been provided.

In some cases, Nordea enters into transactions where it transfers assets that are recognised on the balance sheet but retains either all or a portion of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, the transferred assets are not derecognised from the balance sheet. If Nordea's counterparty can sell or repledge the transferred assets, the assets are disclosed in Note G3.7 "Financial instruments pledged as collateral". Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include

securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements.

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the balance sheet when the liability is extinguished. Normally this occurs when Nordea fulfils its part of the agreement, for example when Nordea returns a deposit to the counterparty, i.e. on the settlement date. Financial liabilities where the cash flows are modified or rolled over are also derecognised if the new terms are substantially different from the terms of the original liabilities. This is the case if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms discounted by the original interest rate differs by 10% or more from the discounted present value of the remaining expected cash flows of the original financial liability. Qualitative factors are also considered.

A sale of a security not owned by Nordea is defined as a short sale and triggers the recognition of a trading liability (sold, not held, securities) presented in "Other liabilities" on the balance sheet. The short sale is generally covered through a securities financing transaction, normally a reverse repurchase agreement or other forms of securities borrowing agreements.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

Loans and other financial assets where cash flows are modified, or part of a restructuring, are derecognised and a new loan recognised if the terms and conditions of the new loan are substantially different from the terms of the old loan. Nordea applies judgements to determine if the terms of the new loan are substantially different from the terms of the old loan. It is generally Nordea's judgement that if a new credit assessment results in a change in the interest rate and/or maturity, this is considered a substantial change and as such qualifies as a derecognition event.

G3.2 Transferred assets and obtained collateral

Accounting policies

Assets are considered to be transferred from Nordea if Nordea either transfers the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets or retains that right but has a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more parties. All assets transferred continue to be recognised on the balance sheet if Nordea is still exposed to changes in the fair value of the assets.

Collateral received is not recognised on the balance sheet if Nordea is not exposed to changes in the fair value of the assets.

For information about financial instruments pledged as collateral, see Note G3.7 "Financial instruments pledged as collateral".

Transferred assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and associated liabilities

Repurchase agreements are a form of collateral borrowing where Nordea sells securities with an agreement to repurchase them at a later date at a fixed price.

Securities lending agreements are transactions where Nordea lends securities to a counterparty and receives a fee. Generally, securities lending agreements are entered into on a collateralised basis.

As both repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements result in the securities being returned to Nordea, all risks and rewards associated with the instruments transferred are retained by Nordea although the instruments are not available to Nordea during the period during which they are transferred. The counterparties to the transactions hold the securities as collateral but have no recourse to other assets in Nordea. For this reason securities delivered under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements are not derecognised from the balance sheet. In cases where the counterparty has the right to resell or repledge the securities, the securities are disclosed in Note G3.7 "Financial instruments pledged as collateral". Securities delivered under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements are also

disclosed in Note G7.3 "Assets pledged". Cash received under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements is recognised on the balance sheet in "Deposits by credit institutions" or "Deposits and borrowings from the public".

In derivative transactions Nordea delivers collateral which, under the terms of the agreements, can be sold or repledged. Such transactions are mainly related to collateral delivered under credit support annex agreements.

Transferred assets not derecognised from the balance sheet

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Repurchase agreements		
Interest-bearing securities	1,290	1,503
Securities lending agreements		
Interest-bearing securities	1,588	392
Shares	1,910	511
Derivative agreements		
Interest-bearing securities	486	27
Total	5,274	2,433

Liabilities associated with the assets¹

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Repurchase agreements	1,290	1,503
Securities lending agreements	3,498	903
Derivative agreements	486	27
Total	5,274	2,433
Net	0	0

1) Liabilities before offsetting between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

Obtained collateral permitted to be sold or repledged

Nordea obtains collateral under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements which, under the terms of the agreements, can be sold or repledged. The transactions are conducted under standard agreements employed by financial market participants. Generally, the agreements require additional collateral to be provided if the value of the securities falls below a predetermined level.



G3.2 Transferred assets and obtained collateral, cont.

Under the standard terms of most repurchase transactions, the recipient of collateral has an unrestricted right to sell or repledge it, subject to returning equivalent securities on settlement of the transactions.

Securities received under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet. Cash delivered under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements is recognised on the balance sheet in "Loans to central banks", "Loans to credit institutions" or "Loans to the public".

The fair value of the securities obtained as collateral under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements is disclosed below. Nordea also obtains collateral under other agreements which, under the terms of the agreements, can be sold or repledged. Such collateral is mainly received under credit support annex agreements covering derivative transactions. The received collateral presented in the table below is not recognised on the balance sheet and includes collateral issued by Nordea.

Obtained collateral permitted to be sold or repledged

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Reverse repurchase agreements		
Collateral received that can be repledged or sold	38,203	30,774
- of which repledged or sold	11,526	15,870
Securities borrowing agreements		
Collateral received that can be repledged or sold	5,838	4,174
- of which repledged or sold	1,774	493
Derivative agreements		
Collateral received that can be repledged or sold	1,581	3,310
- of which repledged or sold	575	673
Other agreements		
Collateral received that can be repledged or sold	16	4
- of which repledged or sold	-	-
Total	45,638	38,262

G3.3 Classification and measurement**Accounting policies**

Each financial instrument has been classified in one of the following categories:

Financial assets:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss:
 - Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
 - Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss:
 - Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
 - Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option).

The classification of a financial asset is dependent on the business model for the portfolio in which the instrument is included and on whether the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In a basic lending arrangement, interest can include compensation for the time value of money, credit risk, liquidity risk, costs and profit margin.

Financial assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All other assets are classified based on the business model. Instruments included in a portfolio with a business model where the intention is to keep the instruments and collect contractual cash flows are measured at amortised cost. Instruments included

in a business model where the intention is both to keep the instruments to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial assets included in any other business model are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In order to determine the business model, Nordea has divided its financial assets into portfolios and/or sub-portfolios based on how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. When determining the right level for the portfolios, Nordea has taken the current business area structure into account. When determining the business model for each portfolio, Nordea has analysed the objective of the financial assets as well as, for instance, past sales behaviour and management compensation.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. The classification of financial instruments into different categories forms the basis for how each instrument is subsequently measured on the balance sheet and how changes in its value are recognised. The classification of the financial instruments on Nordea's balance sheet into the different categories under IFRS 9 is presented in the table "Classification of financial instruments".

Amortised cost

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are initially recognised on the balance sheet at fair value, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the instruments within this category are measured at amortised cost. In an amortised cost measurement, the difference between acquisition cost and redemption value is amortised in the income statement over the remaining term using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is defined as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for

financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance. The cumulative amortisation is calculated using the effective interest rate method. For more information about the effective interest rate method, see Note G2.2 "Net interest income". For information about impairment under IFRS 9, see Note G3.8 "Loans".

Interest on assets and liabilities classified at amortised cost is generally recognised under "Interest income calculated using the effective interest method" and "Interest expense" in the income statement.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, excluding transaction costs. Changes in fair value are generally recognised directly in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value". However, fair value adjustments of the margin component of loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value (the SPPI test fails) are recognised in the income statement in the line item "Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value". For more information, see Note G2.5 "Total net result from items at fair value". Furthermore, the return on assets backing insurance contracts is included in the line item "Return on assets backing insurance contracts". See Note G2.4 "Net insurance result".

The category consists of two sub-categories: "Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" and "Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)". The sub-category "Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)" is an option to measure financial assets and liabilities at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. This option can be used if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch and for liabilities if they are managed on a fair value basis. Changes in credit risk



G3.3 Classification and measurement, cont.

related to liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other comprehensive income unless it creates an accounting mismatch.

Interest income and interest expenses related to balance sheet items held at fair value through profit or loss are generally classified as "Net result from items at fair value". For more information, including exceptions from this general rule, see Note G2.5 "Total net result from items at fair value" and Note G2.2 "Net interest income".

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Changes in fair value, except for interest, foreign exchange effects and impairment losses, are recognised in the fair value reserve in equity through other comprehensive income. Interest is recognised under "Interest income", foreign exchange effects under "Net result from items at fair value" and impairment losses under "Net loan losses" in the income statement. When an instrument is disposed of, the fair value changes previously accumulated in the fair value reserve in other comprehensive income are removed from equity and recognised in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value". For information about impairment under IFRS 9, see Note G3.8 "Loans", and about estimation of fair value, see Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Hybrid (combined) financial instruments

Hybrid (combined) financial instruments are contracts containing a host contract and an embedded derivative instrument. Such combinations arise predominantly from the issuance of structured debt instruments, such as issued index-linked bonds and loans with embedded collars and caps.

For structured bonds issued by Markets, Nordea applies the fair value option, and the entire combined instrument, the host contract together with the

embedded derivative, is measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented in "Debt securities in issue" on the balance sheet. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value" except for changes in Nordea's own credit risk which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Issued debt and equity instruments

A financial instrument issued by Nordea is either classified as a financial liability or equity. Issued financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities if the contractual arrangements result in Nordea having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset or a variable number of equity instruments to the holder of the instrument. If this is not the case, the instrument is generally an equity instrument and classified as equity, net of transaction costs. If issued financial instruments contain both liability and equity components, these are accounted for separately.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

Nordea classifies financial assets based on Nordea's business model for managing the assets. When determining the business model for bonds within the liquidity buffer, Nordea performs critical judgements. The bonds within the liquidity buffer are split into three portfolios. For the first portfolio, Nordea has determined that the business model is to keep the bonds and collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets. For the second portfolio, Nordea has determined that the business model is to manage the bonds with the objective of realising cash flows through sale. For the third portfolio, Nordea has determined that the business model is to keep the bonds and collect contractual cash flows. The bonds within the first portfolio are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the bonds within the second portfolio are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the third portfolio is measured at amortised cost. Interest-bearing

securities in the liquidity buffer measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (the first portfolio), fair value through profit or loss (the second portfolio) and amortised cost (the third portfolio) amounted to EUR 43,104m (EUR 40,188m), EUR 6,817m (EUR 10,803m) and EUR 4,922m (EUR 50m), respectively, at the end of the year.

Nordea also performs critical judgement when assessing if contingent features only have a de minimis effect on the contractual cash flows of a financial asset. The gross carrying amount of such financial assets on the balance sheet amounted to EUR 9,091m (EUR 9,264m) at the end of the year.



G3.3 Classification and measurement, cont.

Classification of financial instruments

Assets

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss									
	Amortised cost		Mandatorily		Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)		Fair value through other comprehensive income		Total financial assets	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
31 Dec, EURm										
Cash and balances with central banks	38,206	46,562	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,206	46,562
Loans to central banks	5,911	3,100	1,036	975	–	–	–	–	6,947	4,075
Loans to credit institutions	1,903	1,949	2,135	1,001	–	–	–	–	4,038	2,950
Loans to the public	292,692	276,204	89,179	81,384	–	–	–	–	381,871	357,588
Interest-bearing securities	5,597	1,094	25,254	25,112	5,917	7,070	43,104	40,188	79,872	73,464
Shares	–	–	39,587	35,388	–	–	–	–	39,587	35,388
Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	–	–	68,752	59,318	1,049	809	–	–	69,801	60,127
Derivatives	–	–	17,633	25,211	–	–	–	–	17,633	25,211
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	-158	-243	–	–	–	–	–	–	-158	-243
Other assets ¹	926	768	3,983	5,833	–	–	–	–	4,909	6,601
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	457	807	–	–	–	–	–	–	457	807
Total	345,534	330,241	247,559	234,222	6,966	7,879	43,104	40,188	643,163	612,530

1) Of which cash/margin receivables amounted to EUR 3,248m (EUR 5,176m).

Liabilities

	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss									
	Amortised cost		Mandatorily		Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)		Total financial liabilities			
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024		
31 Dec, EURm										
Deposits by credit institutions			11,041	8,040	23,090	20,735	–	–	34,131	28,775
Deposits and borrowings from the public			221,744	215,405	21,130	17,030	–	–	242,874	232,435
Deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts			–	–	–	–	71,611	61,713	71,611	61,713
Debt securities in issue			141,390	133,740	–	–	54,886	54,396	196,276	188,136
Derivatives			–	–	18,078	25,034	–	–	18,078	25,034
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk			-567	-458	–	–	–	–	-567	-458
Other liabilities ¹			3,759	4,219	8,175	7,749	–	–	11,934	11,968
Accrued expenses and prepaid income			8	6	–	–	–	–	8	6
Subordinated liabilities			8,810	7,410	–	–	–	–	8,810	7,410
Total			386,185	368,362	70,473	70,548	126,497	116,109	583,155	555,019

1) Of which lease liabilities classified in the category "Amortised cost" amounted to EUR 1,045m (EUR 1,103m).

Amortised cost

This category mainly consists of all loans (including those with embedded collars and caps) and deposits, except for reverse repurchase/repurchase agreements and securities borrowing/lending agreements in Markets and mortgage loans in Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab. This category also includes interest-bearing securities in hold-to-collect portfolios in Group Treasury and Life & Pension in Norway, subordinated liabilities and debt securities in issue, except for bonds issued by Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab and structured bonds issued by Markets.

Some loan contracts at Nordea, measured at amortised cost on the balance sheet, include terms linking contractual cash flows to the customers' achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals (sustainability-linked loans). The ESG goals are entity specific and the most common goals for these sustainability-linked loans are of an environmental nature, such as the reduction of CO2 equivalents (CO2e). At the end of the year the gross carrying amount of the sustainability-linked loans recognised on the balance sheet amounted to EUR 9,091 (EUR 9,264m). These loans are presented in the balance sheet item "Loans to the public". The total exposure to sustainability-linked loans, including off-balance sheet commitments, was EUR 18,436m (EUR 17,853m) at the end of the year. 69.9% (98.1%) of the gross carrying amount is linked to KPIs related to climate transition risk, meaning risk associated with the transition to a net zero society. The most common transition risk KPI is the customers' ability to reduce CO2e. The effect on the contractual cash flows of the sustainability-linked loans – if the KPIs are met – is de minimis as the change to the annual interest rate is up to 10bp (up to 10bp). The average contractual term of these loans is 3 years (3 years). For more information about the risk associated with these loans, see section 2.1 "ESG-related credit risk" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

Nordea also issues green mortgage loans, presented in the balance sheet item "Loans to the public", where the customer gets a discount of 10bp if they fulfil specific energy requirements. The gross carrying amount of these loans was EUR 2,487m (EUR 1,750m) at the end of the year. The volatility of the cash flows during the term of the loans is expected to be insignificant.



G3.3 Classification and measurement, cont.

Nordea has also issued financial liabilities in the form of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments with contractual terms that could change the amount of the contractual cash flows based on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risk and costs (such as the time value of money or credit risk). These AT1 instruments are measured at amortised cost and presented in the balance sheet item "Subordinated liabilities". The interest payments are fully discretionary and mandatorily cancelled under certain circumstances. For more information about the terms of these AT1 instruments, see Note P3.14 "Subordinated liabilities".

Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

The sub-category "Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" mainly contains all assets and trading liabilities in Markets, interest-bearing securities in the liquidity buffer, derivatives, shares, mortgage loans in Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab and financial assets under "Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts". Deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts are contracts with customers and policyholders where most or all of the risk is borne by the policyholders. The deposits are invested in different types of financial assets on behalf of customers and policyholders.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)

Most interest-bearing securities in Life & Pension backing insurance contracts, EUR 5,917m (EUR 7,070m), are designated at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch with the insurance contract liabilities. Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts in Life & Pension which are not mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, EUR 1,049m (EUR 809m), are designated at fair value through profit or loss to avoid an accounting mismatch with the related deposits. Nordea does not disclose the effect of changes in credit risk on the fair values of these assets as any such change in value will directly result in essentially the opposite change in the carrying amount of the corresponding insurance contract liabilities. There is thus no significant impact on the income statement or equity due to changes in the credit risk on these assets in Life & Pension.

Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss

EURm	2025	2024
Carrying amount at end of year	6,966	7,879
Maximum exposure to credit risk at end of year	6,966	7,879

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income mainly consist of interest-bearing securities in the liquidity buffer.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

EURm	2025			2024		
	Liabilities for which changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income	Liabilities for which changes in credit risk are presented in profit or loss	Total	Liabilities for which changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income	Liabilities for which changes in credit risk are presented in profit or loss	Total
Carrying amount at end of year	1,680	124,817	126,497	1,508	114,601	116,109
Amount to be paid at maturity ¹⁾	1,657	127,989	129,646	1,508	118,401	119,909
Changes in fair value due to changes in own credit risk, during the year	2	89	91	-8	37	29
Changes in fair value due to changes in own credit risk, accumulated	-2	-359	-361	-4	-448	-452

1) Insurance contract liabilities have no fixed maturities and there is no fixed amount to be paid. For these liabilities, the amount disclosed to be paid at maturity has been set at the carrying amount.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)

Nordea has classified all bonds issued by the Danish group undertaking Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab, EUR 53,206m (EUR 52,888m), as financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch. When Nordea grants mortgage loans to customers in accordance with Danish mortgage legislation, Nordea at the same time issues bonds with matching terms, also called match funding. The customers can repay the loans either through repayment of the principal or by purchasing the issued bonds and returning them to Nordea settling the loan. The bonds play an important part in the Danish market and Nordea consequently buys and sells own bonds in the market. The loans are measured at fair value through profit or loss because they fail the SPPI criteria, and if the bonds were measured at amortised cost, this would give rise to an accounting mismatch. To avoid such an accounting mismatch, Nordea measures the bonds at fair value with all changes in fair value, including changes in credit risk, recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value due to

changes in own credit risk on bonds issued by Nordea Kredit Realkredit-aktieselskab are calculated by determining the amount of fair value changes that is not attributable to changes in market conditions. The method used to estimate the amount of changes in market conditions is based on relevant benchmark interest rates which are the average yields on Danish and German (EUR) government bonds. This model is assessed to provide the best estimate of the impact of own credit risk. The changes in own credit risk on mortgage bonds issued by Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab are not recognised in other comprehensive income as that would create an accounting mismatch with the corresponding change in the fair value of the mortgage loans that are recognised in profit or loss.

Nordea also applies the fair value option to structured bonds issued by Markets, EUR 1,680m (EUR 1,508m), as these hybrid instruments, such as issued index-linked bonds, include embedded derivatives not closely related to the host contract. The host contract together with the embedded derivative is measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented in "Debt securities in issue" on the balance sheet. The change in the fair value of these



G3.3 Classification and measurement, cont.

issued structured bonds is recognised in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value" except for the changes in own credit risk, which are recognised in other comprehensive income. Nordea calculates the change in its own credit spread as the change in its total funding spread, thus assuming a constant issuance premium on all issues over time. The change in the credit spread is estimated by comparing the value of the trades using the initial funding spread on the issuance date and the actual funding spread on the reporting date. This model is assessed to provide the best estimate of the impact of own credit risk.

Also deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts, EUR 71,611m (EUR 61,713m), of which EUR 67,604m (EUR 57,396m) relates to Life & Pension, are designated at fair value through profit or loss as they are managed at fair value. The value of these deposits is directly linked to the fair value of the underlying assets, and changes in own credit risk consequently have no net impact.

G3.4 Fair value

Accounting policies

Fair value is defined as the price that at the measurement date would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction takes place under current market conditions in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The existence of published price quotations in an active market is the best evidence of fair value and when they exist, they are used to measure financial assets and financial liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information

on an ongoing basis. The absolute level of liquidity and volume required for a market to be considered active varies depending on the class of instruments.

The trade frequency and volume are monitored regularly in order to assess if markets are active or not active. If quoted prices for a financial instrument fail to represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions or if quoted prices are not available, fair value is established by using an appropriate valuation technique. The adequacy of the valuation technique, including an assessment of whether to use quoted prices or theoretical prices, is monitored on a regular basis.

Valuation techniques can range from a simple discounted cash flow analysis to complex option pricing models. Valuation techniques are designed to apply observable market prices and rates as input whenever possible but can also make use of unobservable model parameters. The adequacy of the valuation technique is assessed by measuring its ability to match market prices. This is done by comparing calculated prices with relevant benchmark data, e.g. quoted prices from exchanges, the counterparty's valuations, price data from consensus services etc.

For financial instruments whose fair value is estimated by a valuation technique, it is investigated whether the variables used are predominantly based on data from observable markets. Nordea considers data from observable markets to be data that can be collected from generally available external sources and which is deemed to represent realistic market prices. If unobservable data has a significant impact on the valuation, the instrument cannot be recognised initially at the fair value estimated by the valuation technique and any upfront gains are thereby deferred and amortised through the income statement over the contractual life of the instrument. The deferred upfront gains are subsequently released to income if the unobservable data becomes observable.

Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities are categorised under the three levels of the IFRS

fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The categorisation of these instruments is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities where directly quoted market prices are not available in active markets. The fair values are based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active. Alternatively, the fair values are estimated using valuation techniques based on market prices or inputs prevailing at the balance sheet date and where unobservable inputs have not had a significant impact on the fair values.

Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities for which fair values cannot be obtained directly from quoted market prices or indirectly using valuation techniques or models supported by observable market prices or rates.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements that have a significant impact on the recognised amounts for financial instruments are exercised when determining the fair value of OTC derivatives and other financial instruments that lack quoted prices or where recently observed market prices are not available, such as unlisted equities. The judgements relate to the following areas:

- The choice of valuation techniques.
- The determination of when quoted prices fail to represent fair value (including the judgement of whether markets are active).
- The calculation of fair value adjustments in order

to incorporate relevant risk factors such as credit risk, model risk and liquidity risk.

- The judgement of which market parameters are observable.

The critical judgements required when determining the fair value of financial instruments that lack quoted prices or where recently observed market prices are not available also introduce a high degree of estimation uncertainty.

In all of these instances, decisions are based on professional judgement in accordance with Nordea's accounting and valuation policies. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value using a valuation technique, Levels 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy, was EUR 169,291m (EUR 166,185m) and EUR 192,421m (EUR 182,865m), respectively, at the end of the year. Valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FFVA, NFVA, close-out cost adjustment, model risk adjustment and IPV variance) made when determining the fair value of financial instruments (including those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income) had a negative impact on equity of EUR -74m (EUR -62m).

Sensitivity analysis disclosures covering the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs can be found in the table "Valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurements of financial instruments in Level 3" in this note.

Estimation uncertainty also arises at initial recognition of financial instruments that are part of larger structural transactions. Although subsequently not necessarily held at fair value, such instruments are initially recognised at fair value, and as there is normally no separate transaction price or active market for such individual instruments, the fair value has to be estimated.



G3.4 Fair value, cont.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	38,206	38,206	46,562	46,562
Loans	392,698	394,083	364,370	365,451
Interest-bearing securities	79,872	79,834	73,464	73,464
Shares	39,587	39,587	35,388	35,388
Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	69,801	69,801	60,127	60,127
Derivatives	17,633	17,633	25,211	25,211
Other assets	4,909	4,909	6,601	6,601
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	457	457	807	807
Total	643,163	644,510	612,530	613,611
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and debt instruments	481,524	482,529	456,298	456,869
Deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	71,611	71,611	61,713	61,713
Derivatives	18,078	18,078	25,034	25,034
Other liabilities ¹	10,889	10,889	10,865	10,865
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	8	8	6	6
Total	582,110	583,115	553,916	554,487

1) Lease liabilities presented in the line item "Other liabilities" in Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement" are not included in this table.

Fair value of items measured at fair value on the balance sheet

Determination of fair value

The pricing models applied by Nordea are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments and incorporate the factors that market participants consider when setting a price. New pricing models are subject to approval by the Model Risk Committee and all pricing models are reviewed on a regular basis.

Complex valuation techniques are generally characterised by the use of unobservable and model-specific inputs. All valuation techniques, both simple and complex models, make use of market prices and inputs, which comprise interest rates, volatilities, correlations etc. Some of these prices and inputs are observable while others are not. For most non-exotic currencies, the interest rates are all observable, and implied volatilities and the correlations of the interest rates and FX rates may be observable through option prices up to a certain maturity. Implied volatilities and correlations may also be observable for the most liquid equity instruments. For less liquid equity names, the option market is fairly illiquid, and hence implied volatilities and correlations are unobservable.

Nordea predominantly uses published price quotations to establish the fair value of items disclosed under the following balance sheet items:

- Interest-bearing securities
- Shares (listed)
- Derivatives (listed)
- Debt securities in issue (mortgage bonds issued by Nordea Kredit Realkreditatieselskab).

Nordea predominantly uses valuation techniques to establish the fair value of items disclosed under the following balance sheet items:

- Loans to the public (mortgage loans in Nordea Kredit Realkreditatieselskab)
- Interest-bearing securities (when quoted prices in an active market are not available)
- Shares (when quoted prices in an active market are not available)
- Deposits
- Derivatives (OTC derivatives).

For interest-bearing securities, the valuation can either be based on direct quotes in active markets or measured using a valuation technique.

For OTC derivatives, valuation techniques are usually developed in-house and based on assumptions about the behaviour of the underlying asset and on statistical scenario analysis. Most OTC derivatives are categorised as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, implying that all significant model inputs are observable in active markets.

Valuations of private equity funds, credit funds and unlisted equity instruments are by nature more uncertain than valuations of more actively traded equity instruments. Emphasis is put on using a consistent approach across all assets and over time. The methods used are consistent with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines issued by the IPEV Board. The guidelines are considered as best practice in the industry. For US-based funds, similar methods are applied.

Furthermore, Nordea holds loans and issued debt securities in the subsidiary Nordea Kredit Realkreditatieselskab at fair value. When Nordea grants mortgage loans to borrowers, in accordance with the Danish mortgage legislation, Nordea at the same time issues debt securities with matching terms, also called match funding. The fair value of the debt securities issued is based on quoted prices. As borrowers have the right to purchase debt securities issued by Nordea in the market and return these as repayment for their loans, the fair value of the loans is the same as the fair value of the bonds issued (due to the revaluation of the repayment option embedded in the loan) adjusted for changes in the credit risk of the borrower and the fair value of the margin associated with each loan.

Deposits held at fair value primarily relate to assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts where the fair value of the deposits equal the fair value of the assets held on behalf of customers.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is generally calculated as the theoretical net present value of the individual instruments. This calculation is supplemented by portfolio adjustments.

Nordea incorporates credit valuation adjustments (CVAs) and debit valuation adjustments (DVAs) into derivative valuations. CVAs and DVAs reflect the impact on fair

value from the counterparty's credit risk and Nordea's own credit quality, respectively. Calculations are based on estimates of exposure at default, probability of default (PD) and recovery rates on a counterparty basis. Generally, exposure at default for CVAs and DVAs is based on the expected exposure and estimated through the simulation of underlying risk factors. Where possible, Nordea obtains credit spreads from the credit default swap (CDS) market, and PD is inferred from this data. For counterparties that do not have a liquid CDS, the PD is estimated using a cross-sectional regression model, which calculates an appropriate proxy CDS spread based on each counterparty's rating, region and industry.

The impact of funding costs and funding benefits on the valuation of uncollateralised and imperfectly collateralised derivatives is partly reflected in the calculated net present value through the applied discounting curve and partly through the addition of a separate funding fair value adjustment (FFVA). In addition, Nordea applies close-out cost valuation adjustments, model risk adjustments for identified model deficiencies and adjustments for independent price verification (IPV) to its fair value measurement.

Nordea's pricing models are calibrated to the market, and if climate risk has any impact on a particular market, it will already have been taken into consideration by other market participants. Hence, Nordea has not implemented any changes to its pricing models to take climate risk into account and no critical valuation adjustments have been made.

In the below table, fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value on the balance sheet have been categorised under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy: quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (Level 1), a valuation technique using observable data (Level 2) and a valuation technique using unobservable data (Level 3).

The Level 1 category includes listed derivatives, listed equities, government bonds in developed countries as well as the most liquid mortgage bonds and corporate bonds where direct tradable price quotes exist. The Level 2 category includes the majority of Nordea's OTC derivatives, securities purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements, securities borrowed/lent, deposits in pooled



G3.4 Fair value, cont.

schemes and unit-linked investment contracts and other instruments where active markets supply the input to the valuation techniques or pricing models. The Level 3 category includes investments in unlisted securities, private equity funds, hedge funds, more complex OTC derivatives where unobservable input has a significant impact on fair value, certain complex or structured financial instruments and illiquid interest-bearing securities.

Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

During the year Nordea transferred items recognised in the line item "Interest-bearing securities" of EUR 2,657m (EUR 1,804m) from Level 1 to Level 2 and of EUR 1,889m (EUR 693m) from Level 2 to Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Furthermore, Nordea transferred items recognised in the line item "Debt securities in issue" of EUR 3,695m (EUR 4,556m) from Level 1 to Level 2 and of EUR 1,960m (EUR 2,123m) from Level 2 to Level 1. Nordea also transferred items recognised in the line item "Other liabilities" of EUR

119m (EUR 150m) from Level 1 to Level 2 and of EUR 71m (EUR 342m) from Level 2 to Level 1. The transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 were due to the instruments ceasing to be actively traded during the year, which meant that fair values were obtained using valuation techniques with observable market inputs. The transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 were due to the instruments again being actively traded during the year, which meant that reliable quoted prices were obtained in the market. Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of the year.

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value on the balance sheet

Categorisation in the fair value hierarchy

EURm	Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (Level 1)		- of which Life & Pension		Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)		- of which Life & Pension		Valuation technique using unobservable data (Level 3)		- of which Life & Pension		Total	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets at fair value on the balance sheet¹														
Loans to central banks	-	-	-	-	1,036	975	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,036	975
Loans to credit institutions	-	-	-	-	2,135	1,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,135	1,001
Loans to the public	-	-	-	-	89,179	81,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,179	81,384
Interest-bearing securities	22,967	24,581	1,257	1,072	50,099	45,747	4,800	5,026	1,209	2,042	382	1,005	74,275	72,370
Shares	37,268	32,907	23,269	19,953	187	173	108	77	2,132	2,308	801	920	39,587	35,388
Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	68,032	58,561	64,189	54,394	1,287	1,205	1,287	1,205	482	361	482	361	69,801	60,127
Derivatives	71	55	-	-	16,213	24,209	18	7	1,349	947	-	-	17,633	25,211
Other assets	-	-	-	-	3,982	5,821	-	-	1	12	1	12	3,983	5,833
Total	128,338	116,104	88,715	75,419	164,118	160,515	6,213	6,315	5,173	5,670	1,666	2,298	297,629	282,289
Liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet¹														
Deposits by credit institutions	-	-	-	-	23,090	20,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,090	20,735
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-	-	-	-	21,130	17,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,130	17,030
Deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	-	-	-	-	71,611	61,713	67,604	57,396	-	-	-	-	71,611	61,713
Debt securities in issue	2,829	2,522	-	-	50,615	50,669	-	-	1,442	1,205	-	-	54,886	54,396
Derivatives	202	118	-	-	16,810	24,332	46	49	1,066	584	-	-	18,078	25,034
Other liabilities	1,518	1,152	-	-	6,493	6,512	-	2	164	85	-	-	8,175	7,749
Total	4,549	3,792	-	-	189,749	180,991	67,650	57,447	2,672	1,874	-	-	196,970	186,657

1) All items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of each reporting period.



G3.4 Fair value, cont.

EURm	Fair value gains/losses recognised in the income statement during the year			Recognised in other comprehensive income	Purchases/issues	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Reclassification ¹	Translation differences	31 Dec
	1 Jan	Realised	Unrealised									
2025												
Interest-bearing securities	2,042	35	138	–	405	-448	-50	183	-1,090	–	-6	1,209
- of which Life & Pension	1,005	29	3	–	71	-286	-44	84	-476	–	-4	382
Shares	2,308	48	-31	–	129	-314	-35	1	-2	–	28	2,132
- of which Life & Pension	920	45	-93	–	52	-111	-34	–	–	–	22	801
Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	361	10	-4	–	133	-20	-7	7	-9	–	11	482
- of which Life & Pension	361	10	-4	–	133	-20	-7	7	-9	–	11	482
Derivatives (net)	363	79	-336	–	–	–	-79	227	29	–	–	283
Other assets	12	–	–	–	–	–	-11	–	–	–	–	1
- of which Life & Pension	12	–	–	–	–	–	-11	–	–	–	–	1
Debt securities in issue	1,205	-2	-60	-1	713	–	-201	23	-235	–	–	1,442
Other liabilities	85	–	-14	–	119	-36	–	11	-1	–	–	164
2024												
Loans to credit institutions	–	–	–	–	16	–	-16	–	–	–	–	0
Loans to the public	2	–	–	–	23	–	-25	–	–	–	–	0
Interest-bearing securities	1,736	32	-118	–	313	-218	-60	579	-166	–	-56	2,042
- of which Life & Pension	1,214	39	-35	–	21	-144	-42	76	-70	–	-54	1,005
Shares	2,321	57	121	–	180	-275	-56	3	-39	-11	7	2,308
- of which Life & Pension	1,041	47	11	–	56	-125	-46	–	-39	–	-25	920
Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	436	26	-34	–	154	-159	-7	4	-50	–	-9	361
- of which Life & Pension	436	26	-34	–	154	-159	-7	4	-50	–	-9	361
Derivatives (net)	167	-2	194	–	–	–	2	26	-24	–	–	363
Other assets	19	–	–	–	–	–	-7	–	–	–	–	12
- of which Life & Pension	18	–	–	–	–	–	-6	–	–	–	–	12
Deposits by credit institutions	–	–	–	–	136	–	-136	–	–	–	–	0
Debt securities in issue	1,292	65	-177	5	640	–	-371	8	-257	–	–	1,205
Other liabilities	145	–	46	–	3	-118	–	9	–	–	–	85

1) Reclassification related to conversion of Visa C-shares to Visa A-shares.

Movements in Level 3

Unrealised gains and losses relate to assets and liabilities held at the end of the year. The transfers out of Level 3 during the year were due to observable market data becoming available. The transfers into Level 3 during the year were due to observable market data no longer being available. Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of the year. Fair value gains and losses in the income statement during the year are included in "Net result from items at fair value" (see Note G2.5 "Total net result from items at fair value"). Assets and liabilities related to derivatives are presented net in the table.

The valuation process for Level 3 fair value measurements

The valuation process at Nordea consists of several steps. The first step is to determine the end-of-day mid-prices. It is the responsibility of the business areas to determine the correct prices for the valuation process. These prices are either internally marked prices set by a trading unit or externally sourced prices. The valuation prices are then controlled and tested by a valuation control function within the first line of defence, which is independent from the risk-taking units of the front office. The cornerstone of the control process is the independent price verification (IPV). The IPV test comprises verification of the correctness of valuations by comparing end-of-day mid-prices to independently sourced data. The result of the IPV is analysed and any findings are escalated as appropriate. Also, adjustments for IPV variances are included in fair value. The verification of the correctness of prices and inputs is as a minimum carried out on a monthly basis and is carried out daily for many products. Third-party information, such as broker quotes and pricing services, is used as benchmark data in the verification. The quality of the benchmark data is assessed on a regular basis.

The valuation adjustment at portfolio level and the deferred Day 1 profit/loss on Level 3 transactions are calculated and reported on a monthly basis. The actual assessment of instruments in the fair value hierarchy is performed on a continuous basis.

Specialised teams within the risk organisation are responsible for second line of defence oversight of valuations and controls performed by the business areas and Group Finance (the first line of defence).



G3.4 Fair value, cont.

Valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurements of financial instruments in Level 3

EURm	31 Dec 2025					31 Dec 2024				
	Fair value	Of which Life & Pension ¹	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Range of fair value	Fair value	Of which Life & Pension ¹	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Range of fair value
Loans										
Loans to the public	–	–	Discounted cash flows	Interest rate	–	–	–	Discounted cash flows	Interest rate	–
Total	–	–			–	–	–			–
Interest-bearing securities										
Public bodies	26	24	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-1/1	118	105	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-5/5
Mortgage and other credit institutions	813	193	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-68/68	1,467	622	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-103/103
Corporates ²	370	165	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-23/23	457	278	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-23/23
Total	1,209	382			-92/92	2,042	1,005			-131/131
Shares										
Private equity funds	1,333	481	Net asset value ³		-145/145	1,404	566	Net asset value ³		-155/155
Hedge funds	129	129	Net asset value ³		-12/12	151	150	Net asset value ³		-14/14
Credit funds	450	53	Net asset value/market consensus ³		-43/43	482	36	Net asset value/market consensus ³		-47/47
Other funds	125	115	Net asset value/fund prices ³		-9/9	166	157	Net asset value/fund prices ³		-11/11
Other ⁴	577	505	–		-50/50	466	372	–		-40/40
Total	2,614	1,283			-259/259	2,669	1,281			-267/267
Derivatives										
Interest rate derivatives	197	–	Option model	Correlations Volatilities	-8/8	180	–	Option model	Correlations Volatilities	-9/11
Equity derivatives	-19	–	Option model	Correlations Volatilities Dividend	-7/3	12	–	Option model	Correlations Volatilities Dividend	-6/3
Foreign exchange derivatives	133	–	Option model	Correlations Volatilities	-3/3	144	–	Option model	Correlations Volatilities	-1/1
Credit derivatives	-28	–	Credit derivative model	Correlations Recovery rates Volatilities	-3/3	27	–	Credit derivative model	Correlations Recovery rates Volatilities	-9/10
Total	283	–			-21/27	363	–			-25/25
Debt securities in issue										
Issued structured bonds	-1,442	–	Credit derivative model	Correlations Recovery rates Volatilities	-7/7	-1,205	–	Credit derivative model	Correlations Recovery rates Volatilities	-6/6
Total	-1,442	–			-7/7	-1,205	–			-6/6
Other, net										
Other assets and other liabilities, net	-163	1	–	–	-16/16	-73	12	–	–	-8/8
Total	-163	1			-16/16	-73	12			-8/8

1) Investments in financial instruments are a major part of the life insurance business. The financial instruments are acquired to fulfil the obligations under the insurance and investment contracts. The gains or losses on these instruments are almost exclusively allocated to policyholders and consequently do not affect Nordea's equity.

2) Of which EUR 150m (EUR 150m) is priced at a credit spread (the difference between the discount rate and XIBOR) of 1.45% (1.45%). A reasonable change in this credit spread would not affect the fair value due to callability features.

3) Fair values are based on prices and net asset values provided by external suppliers/custodians. The prices are fixed by the suppliers/custodians on the basis of the performance of the assets underlying the investments. For private equity funds, the dominant measurement methodology used by the suppliers/custodians is consistent with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) Guidelines issued by Invest Europe (formerly EVCA). Approximately 65% (60%) of the private equity fund investments are internally adjusted/valued based the IPEV Guidelines. The carrying amounts are in a range of 1% to 100% (1% to 100%) compared with the values received from suppliers/custodians.

4) Of which EUR 482m (EUR 361m) relates to assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts.



G3.4 Fair value, cont.

The table above shows, for each class of assets and liabilities categorised in Level 3, the fair value, the valuation techniques used to estimate the fair value, significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation techniques and the fair value sensitivity to changes in key assumptions.

The column "Range of fair value" in the table above shows the sensitivity of the fair value of Level 3 financial instruments to changes in key assumptions. In case the exposure to an unobservable parameter is offset across different instruments, only the net impact is disclosed in the table. The range disclosed is likely to be greater than the true uncertainty in determining the fair value of these instruments as all unobservable parameters are in practice unlikely to be simultaneously at the extremes of their ranges of reasonably possible alternatives. The disclosure is neither predictive nor indicative of future movements in fair value.

The reported sensitivity (range) of the fair value of derivatives follows the same methodologies as applied to the reporting of the model risk and market price uncertainty additional valuation adjustments (AVAs) as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2016/101 of 26 October 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for prudent valuation under Article 105(14).

In order to calculate the sensitivity (range) of the fair value of shares and interest-bearing securities, the fair value is increased and decreased within a total range of 2–10 percentage points depending on the valuation uncertainty and underlying assumptions. Higher ranges are applied to instruments with more uncertain valuations relative to actively traded instruments and underlying uncertainties in individual assumptions.

Movement of deferred Day 1 profit

In some cases, the transaction price for financial instruments differs from the fair value at initial recognition measured using a valuation technique, mainly due to the fact that the transaction price is not established in an active market. If there are significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation technique (Level 3), the financial instrument is recognised at the transaction price and any difference between the transaction price and the fair value at initial recognition measured using a valuation technique (Day 1 profit) is deferred. The table below shows the aggregated difference yet to be recognised in the income statement at the beginning and end of the period. The table also shows a reconciliation of how this aggregated difference changed during the year.

Deferred Day 1 profit – derivatives, net

EURm	2025	2024
Amount at beginning of year	70	73
Deferred profit/loss on new transactions	45	42
Recognised in the income statement during the year ¹	-43	-45
Amount at end of year	72	70

1) Of which EUR -4m (EUR -5m) due to transfers of derivatives from Level 3 to Level 2.

Financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet

EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024		Level in fair value hierarchy ³
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	
Assets not held at fair value on the balance sheet					
Cash and balances with central banks	38,206	38,206	46,562	46,562	1
Loans	300,348	301,733	281,010	282,091	3
Interest-bearing securities	5,597	5,559	1,094	1,094	1,2,3
Other assets	926	926	768	768	3
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	457	457	807	807	3
Total	345,534	346,881	330,241	331,322	
Liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet					
Deposits and debt instruments ¹	382,418	383,423	364,137	364,708	3
Other liabilities ²	2,714	2,714	3,116	3,116	3
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	8	8	6	6	3
Total	385,140	386,145	367,259	367,830	

1) For non-maturing deposits fair value equals the nominal amount, whereas the carrying amount also includes the revaluation for the hedged items presented on the balance sheet row "Fair value of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk".

2) Lease liabilities presented in the line item "Other liabilities" in Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement" are not included in this table.

3) Covers both 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Cash and balances with central banks

Fair value measurement of cash is based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and therefore categorised into Level 1. Balances with central banks are due to its short-term nature considered to be equivalent to cash and therefore also categorised into Level 1.

Loans

The fair value of "Loans to central banks", "Loans to credit institutions" and "Loans to the public" has been estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows with an assumed customer interest rate that would have been used in the market if the loans had been issued at the time of the measurement. The assumed customer interest rate is calculated as the benchmark interest rate plus the average margin on new lending in Personal Banking, Business Banking and Large Corporates & Institutions, respectively.

The fair value measurement is categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Interest bearing-securities

The fair value is EUR 5,559m (EUR 1,094m), of which EUR 3,586m (EUR 0m) is categorised into level 1 and EUR 1,947m (EUR 772m) into Level 2 and EUR 26m (EUR 322m) into Level 3. The measurement principles follow those for similar instruments that are held at fair value on the balance sheet.

Other assets and prepaid expenses and accrued income

The balance sheet line items "Other assets" and "Prepaid expenses and accrued income" consist of short-term receivables. The fair value is therefore considered to equal the carrying amount and is categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Deposits and debt instruments

The fair value of the balance sheet line items "Deposits by credit institutions", "Deposits and borrowings from the public", "Debt securities in issue" and "Subordinated



G3.4 Fair value, cont.

liabilities" has been calculated as the carrying amount adjusted for fair value changes in interest rate risk and in own credit risk. However, for non-maturing deposits the fair value equals the nominal amount. The fair value is categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value changes related to interest rate risk are based on changes in relevant interest rates compared with the corresponding nominal interest rates of the portfolios.

The fair value changes in credit risk are calculated as the difference between the credit spread of the nominal interest rate and the current spread observed in the market. This calculation is performed on an aggregated level for all long-term issuance recognised in the balance sheet items "Debt securities in issue" and "Subordinated liabilities". As the contractual maturity is short for "Deposits by credit institutions" and "Deposits and borrowings from the public", the changes in Nordea's own credit risk related to these items are assumed not to be significant. This is also the case for short-term issuance recognised in the balance sheet line item "Debt securities in issue".

Other liabilities and accrued expenses and prepaid income

The balance sheet items "Other liabilities" and "Accrued expenses and prepaid income" consist of short-term liabilities, mainly liabilities related to securities traded but not settled. The fair value is therefore considered to be equal to the carrying amount and is categorised into Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

G3.5 Offsetting

Accounting policies

Nordea offsets financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet if there is a legal right to offset and if the intent is to settle the items net or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to offset should exist both in the ordinary course of business and in case of the default, bankruptcy and insolvency of Nordea and its counterparties.

Financial instruments set off on the balance sheet or subject to netting agreements

EURm	31 Dec 2025							31 Dec 2024							
	Gross recognised financial assets ¹	Gross recognised financial liabilities set off on balance sheet	Net carrying amount on balance sheet ²	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements			Net amount	Gross recognised financial assets ¹	Gross recognised financial liabilities set off on balance sheet	Net carrying amount on balance sheet ²	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements			Net amount	
				Financial instruments	Financial collateral received	Cash collateral received					Financial instruments	Financial collateral received	Cash collateral received		
Assets															
Derivatives ³	163,686	-146,053	17,633	-13,127	–	-3,367	1,139	139,246	-114,035	25,211	-18,403	–	-4,221	2,587	
Reverse repurchase agreements	41,763	-7,980	33,783	–	-33,783	–	0	33,381	-5,488	27,893	–	-27,893	–	0	
Securities borrowing agreements	5,555	–	5,555	–	-5,555	–	0	2,789	–	2,789	–	-2,789	–	0	
Variation margin	3,932	-3,932	0	–	–	–	0	1,904	-1,904	0	–	–	–	0	
Total	214,936	-157,965	56,971	-13,127	-39,338	-3,367	1,139	177,320	-121,427	55,893	-18,403	-30,682	-4,221	2,587	

EURm	31 Dec 2025							31 Dec 2024						
	Gross recognised financial liabilities ¹	Gross recognised financial assets set off on balance sheet	Net carrying amount on balance sheet ²	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements			Net amount	Gross recognised financial liabilities ¹	Gross recognised financial assets set off on balance sheet	Net carrying amount on balance sheet ²	Amounts not set off but subject to master netting agreements and similar agreements			Net amount
				Financial instruments	Financial collateral pledged	Cash collateral pledged					Financial instruments	Financial collateral pledged	Cash collateral pledged	
Liabilities														
Derivatives ³	167,062	-148,984	18,078	-13,127	–	-3,029	1,922	139,829	-114,795	25,034	-18,403	–	-5,167	1,464
Repurchase agreements	40,912	-7,980	32,932	–	-32,932	–	0	31,120	-5,488	25,632	–	-25,632	–	0
Securities lending agreements	11,339	–	11,339	–	-11,339	–	0	12,203	–	12,203	–	-12,203	–	0
Variation margin	1,001	-1,001	0	–	–	–	0	1,144	-1,144	0	–	–	–	0
Total	220,314	-157,965	62,349	-13,127	-44,271	-3,029	1,922	184,296	-121,427	62,869	-18,403	-37,835	-5,167	1,464

1) All amounts are measured at fair value, except for reverse repurchase agreements of EUR 4,465m (EUR 2,804m) and repurchase agreements of EUR 4,473m (EUR 2,812m) which are measured at amortised cost.

2) Reverse repurchase agreements and securities borrowing agreements are classified as "Loans to central banks", "Loans to credit institutions" or "Loans to the public" on the balance sheet. Repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements are classified as "Deposits by credit institutions" or "Deposits and borrowings from the public" on the balance sheet.

3) Excluding derivatives in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts as most or all of the risk in those contracts is borne by the customers or the policyholders.



G3.5 Offsetting, cont.

Exchanged-traded derivatives are generally accounted for and settled on a daily basis when cash is paid or received (variation margin), and the instrument is reset to market terms. Derivative assets, derivative liabilities, cash collateral receivables and cash collateral liabilities against central counterparty clearing houses are set off on the balance sheet if the assets and liabilities are settled in the same transaction currency and relate to the same central counterparty. Derivative assets, derivative liabilities, cash collateral receivables and cash collateral liabilities related to bilateral OTC derivative transactions are not set off on the balance sheet.

In addition, loans and deposits related to repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions with central counterparty clearing houses are set off on the balance sheet if the assets and liabilities relate to the same central counterparty, are settled in the same currency and have the same maturity date. Loans and deposits related to repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions that are made in accordance with the Global Master Repurchase Agreement are set off on the balance sheet if the assets and liabilities relate to the same counterparty, are settled in the same currency, have the same maturity date and are settled through the same settlement institution.

The fact that a financial instrument is accounted for on a gross basis on the balance sheet does not imply that the financial instruments are not subject to master netting agreements or similar arrangements. Generally, financial instruments (derivatives, repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions) are subject to master netting agreements, and Nordea is consequently able to benefit from netting in any calculations involving counterparty credit risk in the event of the default of its counterparties.

For a description of counterparty risk, see also Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management", section 3 "Counterparty credit risk".

G3.6 Hedge accounting

Accounting policies

When a hedging relationship meets the specified hedge accounting criteria set out in IAS 39, Nordea applies one of three types of hedge accounting:

- fair value hedge accounting
- cash flow hedge accounting
- net investment hedges.

Nordea has chosen, as a policy choice permitted under IFRS 9, to continue to apply hedge accounting in accordance with the carve-out version of IAS 39.

Under the EU carve-out version of IAS 39, fair value macro hedge accounting may for instance, in comparison with IAS 39 as issued by the IASB, be applied to on-demand (core) deposits, and hedge ineffectiveness in a hedge of assets with prepayment options is only recognised when the revised estimate of the amount of cash flows falls below the designated bottom layer.

The application of hedge accounting requires the hedge to be highly effective. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if, at inception and throughout its life, changes in the fair value of the hedged item, as regards the hedged risk, can be expected to be essentially offset by changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument. The result should be within a range of 80–125%.

Transactions that are entered into in accordance with Nordea's hedging objectives but do not qualify for hedge accounting are economic hedge relationships.

Fair value hedge accounting

Fair value hedge accounting is applied when derivatives are hedging changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability attributable to a specific risk. Fair value hedge accounting can be performed at both micro level (single assets/liabilities or closed portfolios of assets/liabilities where one or more

hedged items are hedged using one or more hedging instruments) and macro level (open portfolios where groups of items are hedged using multiple hedging instruments).

Changes in the fair value of derivatives (hedging instruments), as well as changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risks being hedged, are recognised separately in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value". Given that the hedge is effective, the change in the fair value of the hedged item will be offset by the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument.

The changes in the fair value of the hedged item, attributable to the risks being hedged with the derivative instrument, are reflected in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item, which is also recognised in the income statement. The fair value changes of the hedged items held at amortised cost in hedges of interest rate risks in macro hedges are reported separately in the balance sheet item "Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk".

Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement under the item "Net result from items at fair value".

If the hedging relationship does not meet the hedge accounting requirements, hedge accounting is discontinued. The hedging instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss and the change in the fair value of the hedged item, up to the point when the hedge relationship is terminated, is amortised to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the remaining maturity of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedge accounting

Cash flow hedge accounting is applied when hedging the exposure to variability in future cash flows. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument, determined to be an effective hedge, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on

the hedging instrument is recognised in the item "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement. The hedge is considered to be ineffective to the extent that the cumulative change in fair value from the inception of the hedge is larger for the hedging instrument than for the hedged item.

Gains or losses on hedging instruments recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity through other comprehensive income are recycled and recognised in the income statement in the same period as the hedged item affects profit or loss, normally in the period in which interest income or interest expense is recognised.

A hedged item in a cash flow hedge can be highly probable cash flows from recognised assets or liabilities or from future assets or liabilities. Derivatives used as hedging instruments are always measured at fair value.

If the hedging relationship does not meet the hedge accounting requirements, hedge accounting is discontinued. Changes in the unrealised value of the hedging instrument will prospectively from the last time it was proven effective be accounted for in the income statement. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity through other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from equity to "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement if the expected transaction is no longer expected to occur.

If the expected transaction is no longer highly probable but is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in other comprehensive income will remain in other comprehensive income until the transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur.

Net investment hedges

Net investment hedges are used to hedge the foreign currency risk of net investments in foreign



G3.6 Hedge accounting, cont.

operations. Foreign currency risk is defined as the risk of loss on investments in foreign operations which have a functional currency different from that of the Group reporting currency.

The foreign exchange spot risk component of financial instruments that are designated as hedging instruments in a hedge of a net investment in a group undertaking is recognised in other comprehensive income, to the extent that the hedge is effective. This is to offset the translation differences affecting other comprehensive income when consolidating the group undertaking into Nordea, including the revaluation of any extended net investments. Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value".

See also section "Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies" in Note G1 "Accounting policies".

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

One important judgement in connection with cash flow hedge accounting is the choice of method used for effectiveness testing.

Where Nordea applies cash flow hedge accounting, the hedging instruments used are cross-currency interest rate swaps (for mid-term or long-term maturities) or FX swaps/FX forwards (for short-term maturities) which are always held at fair value. The currency component is designated as a cash flow hedge of the currency risk (including cross-currency basis margin and swap points) and the interest component as a fair value hedge of the interest rate risk. The hypothetical derivative method is used when measuring the effectiveness of these cash flow hedges, meaning that the change in a perfect hypothetical swap is used as proxy for the present value of the cumulative change in expected future cash flows on the hedged transaction (the currency component). Critical judgement has to be exercised when defining the characteristics of the perfect hypothetical swap.

Derivatives used for hedge accounting

EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
31 Dec 2025			
Fair value hedges ¹	1,731	2,336	191,700
Cash flow hedges ¹	794	551	33,533
Net investment hedges	215	280	10,106
Total	2,740	3,167	235,339
31 Dec 2024			
Fair value hedges ¹	2,162	2,986	210,990
Cash flow hedges ¹	2,265	72	34,093
Net investment hedges	134	141	8,165
Total	4,561	3,199	253,248

¹) Some cross-currency interest rate swaps are used as both fair value hedges and cash flow hedges. The nominal amounts of these instruments have been split between the lines "Fair value hedges" and "Cash flow hedges" in the table above based on the relative fair value of these hedging instruments. As at 31 December 2025 the total nominal amount of cross-currency interest rate swaps amounted to EUR 33,086m (EUR 32,593m).

The table above shows the fair value of derivatives used for hedge accounting together with their nominal amounts. The nominal amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are neither indicative of market risk nor credit risk. The fair value and nominal amount of derivatives in this note represent derivatives before offsetting between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet (gross amount) as the gross amount better reflects Nordea's exposure in relation to the hedged risk.

Risk management

As part of its risk management policy, Nordea has identified a series of risk categories with corresponding hedging strategies using derivative instruments, as set out in section 4 "Market risk" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

Nordea classifies its exposures to market risk into either trading (the trading book) or non-trading (the banking book) portfolios which are managed separately.

The trading book consists of all positions in financial instruments held by Nordea either with trading intent or in order to hedge positions held with trading intent. Positions held with trading intent are those held intentionally for

short-term resale or with the intention of benefiting from actual or expected short-term price differences between buying and selling prices or from other price or interest rate variations.

The banking book comprises all positions not held in the trading book. All hedges qualifying for hedge accounting are treated as banking book instruments. The hedging instruments and risks hedged are further described below by risk and hedge accounting type.

At inception, Nordea formally documents how the hedging relationship meets the hedge accounting criteria, including the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, the nature of the risk, the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship on an ongoing basis.

Interest rate risk

Nordea's primary business model is to collect deposits and use these funds to provide loans and other funding products and debt instruments to its customers. Interest rate risk is the impact that changes in interest rates could have on Nordea's margins, profit or loss and equity. Interest rate risk arises from mismatches between interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

As part of Nordea's risk management strategy, the Board has established limits on the non-trading interest rate gaps for interest rate sensitivities. These limits are consistent with Nordea's risk appetite and Nordea aligns its hedge accounting objectives to keep exposures within those limits. Nordea's policy is to monitor positions on a daily basis. For further information on measurement of risks, see section 4 "Market risk" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

For hedge accounting relationships related to interest rate risk, the hedged risk is the change in the fair value of the hedged item due to changes in benchmark interest rates. The hedge ratio is established by matching the nominal amount of the derivatives with the principal of the hedged items.

In order to hedge and manage the risk and limit the impact on Nordea's margins, profit or loss and equity, Nordea uses hedging instruments to swap interest rate exposures into either fixed or variable rates.

The risk components of hedged items designated by the Group consist of:

- Benchmark interest rate risk as a component of interest rate risk, i.e. IBORs. Using the benchmark interest rate risk can result in other risks, such as credit risk and liquidity risk, being excluded from the hedge accounting relationship.
- Components of cash flows of hedged items.

The benchmark rate is determined as a change in the present value of the future cash flows using benchmark discount curves. The benchmark rate is separately identifiable and reliably measurable and is typically the most significant component of the overall change in fair value or cash flows.

Fair value hedges

Nordea enters into interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps in order to reduce or eliminate changes in the fair value of the hedged items due to interest rate risk.

Hedged items are fixed-rate financial assets and liabilities in both local and foreign currencies such as loans, debt securities classified in the category "Fair value through other comprehensive income", deposits and debt securities in issue.

Hedging instruments are interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps (the portion related to interest rate risk is designated in fair value hedge relationships).

Nordea applies fair value hedge accounting both at micro and macro level. The micro level is applied for hedging fixed-rate debt securities classified in the category "Fair value through other comprehensive income" and fixed-rate debt securities in issue. The macro level is applied for hedging loans and deposits where fixed-rate loans and term deposits are initially offset and the residual exposure hedged using a portfolio of interest rate swaps up to the designated portion of either the net asset or liability in a given time bucket.

For hedge effectiveness testing Nordea uses both critical terms matching (for prospective effectiveness testing) and regression analysis (for retrospective effectiveness testing). When assessing hedge effectiveness



G3.6 Hedge accounting, cont.

retrospectively, Nordea measures the fair value of a hedging instrument and compares the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument with the change in the fair value of the hedged item. The effectiveness measurement is made on a cumulative basis.

Hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- differences in timing of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments
- different interest rate curves applied to discount the hedged items and hedging instruments
- the effect of changes in Nordea's or a counterparty's credit risk on the fair value of the hedging instruments
- the disparity between expected and actual prepayments on the loan portfolio.

Nordea has an established hedging programme for non-maturing core deposits (NMD) and applies hedge accounting in accordance with the EU carve-out version of IAS 39. The behavioural model is subject to regular semi-annual reviews and/or recalibration of risk parameters. The most recent review of the model performed in 2025 addressed the changes in the behavioural pass-through sensitivities of market to customer rates in relation to the increased interest rate environment, which impacted the expected repricing profile (modelled maturity) of the non-maturing deposits (modelled split of NMDs into an interest sensitive and non-interest sensitive portion).

The hedging approach is based on a target hedge ratio and deviation band set by the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) commensurate with Nordea's risk appetite limits for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB). The overall hedging strategy assumes that a conservative buffer of the eligible and unhedged portion of non-maturing deposits is maintained above the hedged bottom layer. The average volume of the hedged portion amounted to EUR 33.6bn (EUR 32.3bn), as of 31 December the hedged portion amounted to EUR 36.5bn (EUR 31.1bn) and as of 31 December the hedge ratio was 73% (57%). Nordea's assessment is that the risk of unanticipated deposit withdrawals by bank customers that would have significant impact on, or lead to discontinuation of, the NMD hedging relationships is low. Nordea assesses the risk and potential impact of deposit outflow that could lead to a discontinuation of the hedging relationship in the reverse stress testing program.

The table below presents the accumulated fair value adjustments arising from continuing and discontinued hedging.

Hedged items

	Interest rate risk 31 Dec 2025		Interest rate risk 31 Dec 2024	
	Carrying amount of hedged assets/liabilities	Of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment ²	Carrying amount of hedged assets/liabilities	Of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment ²
EURm				
Fair value hedges – micro level				
Interest-bearing securities	26,904	0	26,129	0
Assets	26,904	0	26,129	0
Debt securities in issue	68,768	-450	70,539	-662
Subordinated liabilities	7,190	-170	6,350	-328
Liabilities	75,958	-620	76,889	-990

	Interest rate risk 31 Dec 2025		Interest rate risk 31 Dec 2024	
	Carrying amount of hedged assets/liabilities	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment ^{1,2}	Carrying amount of hedged assets/liabilities	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment ^{1,2}
EURm				
Fair value hedges – macro level				
Loans to the public	43,851	–	66,599	–
Assets	43,851	-158	66,599	-243
Deposits by credit institutions	2,948	–	3,071	–
Deposits and borrowings from the public	36,193	–	31,145	–
Liabilities	39,141	-567	34,216	-458

1) Accumulated fair value adjustment for macro hedges is presented in the line item "Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk" on the balance sheet.

2) Of which EUR 26m (EUR 35m) is related to discontinued hedges of interest rate risk.

The following table provides information about the hedging instruments.

Hedging instruments

	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
EURm			
31 Dec 2025			
Fair value hedges			
Interest rate risk	1,731	2,336	191,700
31 Dec 2024			
Fair value hedges			
Interest rate risk	2,162	2,986	210,990

The table below presents the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments and the changes in the value of hedged items used as the basis for recognising ineffectiveness. These changes are recognised in the line item "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement.

Hedge ineffectiveness

	Interest rate risk	
	2025	2024
EURm		
Fair value hedges		
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	188	616
Changes in value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	-146	-621
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement ^{1,2}	42	-5

1) Recognised in the line item "Net result from items at fair value".

2) When disclosing hedge ineffectiveness, valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FFVA) have not been considered as these are immaterial.

Sources of ineffectiveness include mismatches between the reset frequency of the swap and the benchmark frequency and the fair value of the floating leg of the swap on a date other than the reset date.

Cash flow hedges

Nordea uses cash flow hedges when hedging interest rate risk on lending and borrowing at floating interest rates.

Nordea's cash flow hedges of interest rate risk relate to exposures to the variability in future interest payments and receipts due to the movement of benchmark interest rates on forecast transactions and on recognised financial assets and financial liabilities. This variability in cash flows is hedged by interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps, fixing the hedged cash flows according to Nordea's policies and risk management strategy described in section 4 "Market risk" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

The hypothetical derivative method is used when measuring the effectiveness of cash flow hedges retrospectively, meaning that the change in a perfect hypothetical swap is used as proxy for the present value of the cumulative change in expected future cash flows from the hedged transaction. The hypothetical derivative represents



G3.6 Hedge accounting, cont.

the characteristics of the hedged items (variable rate loans) in terms of hedged volume, repricing and interest payment periods. Hedge effectiveness is calculated on a cumulative basis by comparing changes in a portfolio of interest rate swaps (hedging instruments) and hypothetical derivatives. Changes in the valuation of the hedging instruments that are part of effective cash flow hedge relationships are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve accumulated in equity through other comprehensive income.

The possible sources of ineffectiveness in cash flow hedges can generally be the same as those in fair value hedges described above. However, for cash flow hedges, prepayment risk is less relevant. The main causes of hedge ineffectiveness arise from the changes in the timing and the amount of forecast future cash flows.

The table below provides information about the hedging instruments in hedges of interest rate risk, including the nominal amount and the fair value of the hedging instruments.

Hedging instruments

EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
31 Dec 2025			
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate risk	0	0	725
31 Dec 2024			
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate risk	1	2	1,858

The table below specifies changes in the fair value of hedging instruments arising from continuing hedging relationships, irrespective of whether there has been a change in hedge designation during the year. The table also presents changes in the value of hedged items used to measure hedge ineffectiveness, separately showing the effective and ineffective portions.

Hedge ineffectiveness

EURm	Interest rate risk	
	2025	2024
Cash flow hedges		
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	-2	1
Changes in value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	2	-1
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement ^{1,2}	-	-
Hedging gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	-2	1

1) Recognised in the line item "Net result from items at fair value".

2) When disclosing hedge ineffectiveness, valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FFVA) have not been considered as these are immaterial.

Cash flow hedge reserve

EURm	Interest rate risk	
	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 Jan		
Valuation gains/losses	-2	1
Tax on valuation gains/losses	0	0
Transferred to the income statement	6	22
Tax on transfers to the income statement	-1	-4
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	3	19
Balance as at 31 Dec		
Of which relates to continuing hedges for which hedge accounting is applied	0	-3
Of which relates to hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied	-	-

Maturity profile of the nominal amount of hedging instruments hedging interest rate risk

EURm	Payable on demand	Maximum 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 Dec 2025						
Instruments hedging interest rate risk	-	15,375	46,050	104,157	26,843	192,425
Total	-	15,375	46,050	104,157	26,843	192,425
31 Dec 2024						
Instruments hedging interest rate risk	-	22,751	58,833	102,685	28,579	212,848
Total	-	22,751	58,833	102,685	28,579	212,848

The average interest rate on the fixed leg of instruments hedging interest rate risk was 2.41% (2.41%) as at 31 December 2025.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange risk from trading activities is limited through a VaR limit. Foreign exchange risk from structural exposures (as described below) is limited through a stress loss limit for the CET1 ratio impact from foreign exchange fluctuations in a severe but plausible stress scenario. See section 4 "Market risk" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

Nordea's issuance of credits and borrowing can be denominated in the currency of the borrower or investor. Borrowing, investing and lending are not always executed in the same currency, thus exposing Nordea to a foreign exchange risk. Differences in exposures to individual currencies that exist between different transactions are predominantly matched by entering into cross-currency interest rate swaps (for maturities below one year FX swaps/FX forwards are used). The currency component is designated as a cash flow hedge of the currency risk and the interest component as a fair value hedge of the interest rate risk.

In addition to the above, Nordea also has exposure to structural foreign currency risk through its foreign operations that have a functional currency other than Nordea's presentation currency, EUR (i.e. a translation risk).

Fluctuations in spot exchange rates will cause Nordea's reported net investments in foreign operations to vary and the CET1 ratio to fluctuate due to the currency mismatch between equity and risk exposure amounts. Nordea applies hedge accounting when hedging its investments in fully consolidated foreign operations whose functional currency is not EUR.

For hedge accounting relationships related to currency risk, the hedged item is a foreign currency component. The hedge ratio is established by matching the nominal amounts of the derivatives with the principals of the hedged items.

The currency component is determined as the change in the present value of the future cash flows using foreign exchange curves. The foreign currency component is separately identifiable and reliably measurable and is typically the most significant component of the overall change in fair value or cash flows.

Cash flow and net investment hedges

Hedged items in cash flow hedges of currency risk are future payments of interest and the nominal amount from (1) issuance in foreign currencies (bonds issued, certificates of deposits and commercial paper) as well as (2) intra-group lending in foreign currencies where the foreign exchange impact is not eliminated on consolidation. For shorter maturities (below one year) Nordea uses FX-swaps/FX forwards as hedging instruments. For longer maturities (above one year) Nordea uses cross-currency interest rate swaps, both float to float and fixed to float, of which the portion related to foreign currency risk, including the cross-currency basis impact, is designated as a



G3.6 Hedge accounting, cont.

cash flow hedge. Hedging relationships are established at micro or macro level.

For net investment hedges, Nordea uses short-term foreign exchange swaps as hedging instruments, and changes to the spot rate are designated as the hedged risk. Hedge ineffectiveness can arise to the extent that the hedging instruments exceed in nominal terms the risk exposure from foreign operations.

The tables below provide information about the hedging instruments in hedges of currency risks, including the nominal amount and the fair value of the hedging instruments.

Hedging instruments

EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
31 Dec 2025			
Cash flow hedges			
Foreign exchange risk	794	551	32,808
Net investment hedges			
Foreign exchange risk	215	280	10,106
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	1,009	831	42,914
31 Dec 2024			
Cash flow hedges			
Foreign exchange risk	2,264	70	32,235
Net investment hedges			
Foreign exchange risk	134	141	8,165
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	2,398	211	40,400

The table below specifies changes in the fair value of hedging instruments arising from continuing hedging relationships, irrespective of whether there has been a change in hedge designation during the year. The table also presents changes in the value of hedged items used to measure hedge ineffectiveness, separately showing the effective and ineffective portions.

Hedge ineffectiveness

EURm	Foreign exchange risk	
	2025	2024
Cash flow hedges		
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	-2,474	1,912
Changes in value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	2,469	-1,912
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement ^{1,2}	-5	0
Hedging gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	-2,469	1,912
Net investment hedges		
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	-192	174
Changes in value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	192	-174
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement ^{1,2}	-	-
Hedging gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income	-192	174

1) Recognised in the line item "Net result from items at fair value".

2) When disclosing hedge ineffectiveness, valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FFVA) have not been considered as these are immaterial.

Cash flow hedge reserve

EURm	Foreign exchange risk	
	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 Jan	110	88
Valuation gains/losses	-2,469	1,912
Tax on valuation gains/losses	496	-388
Transferred to the income statement	2,385	-1,884
Tax on transfers to the income statement	-479	382
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-67	22
Balance as at 31 Dec	43	110
Of which relates to continuing hedges for which hedge accounting is applied	43	110
Of which relates to hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied	-	-

Maturity profile of the nominal amount of hedging instruments hedging foreign exchange risk

EURm	Payable on demand	Maximum 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 Dec 2025						
Instruments hedging foreign exchange risk	-	14,456	13,885	12,898	1,675	42,914
Total	-	14,456	13,885	12,898	1,675	42,914
31 Dec 2024						
Instruments hedging foreign exchange risk	-	15,588	10,953	12,520	1,339	40,400
Total	-	15,588	10,953	12,520	1,339	40,400

The average forward exchange rates of instruments hedging foreign exchange risk as at 31 December are presented in the table below.

Average forward exchange rates of instruments hedging foreign exchange risk

31 Dec 2025	NOK	SEK	USD
EUR	11.05	10.61	1.14
31 Dec 2024			
EUR	11.05	10.69	1.10



G3.7 Financial instruments pledged as collateral

Accounting policies

In repurchase transactions, securities lending transactions and derivative transactions, non-cash assets are transferred as collateral. When the counterparty receiving the collateral has the right to sell or repledge the assets, the assets are presented in this note.

For more information about accounting policies, see Note G3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note G3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral", Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement" and Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Financial instruments pledged as collateral

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Interest-bearing securities	3,364	1,922
Shares	1,910	511
Total	5,274	2,433

For information on transferred assets and reverse repurchase agreements, see Note G3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral".

G3.8 Loans

Accounting policies

Loans are financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not readily transferable without the consent of the debtor. Loans are classified and measured in accordance with the description in Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement". Nordea's accounting policies covering expected credit losses follow below. Additional information on the credit risk on loans is disclosed in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

Financial instruments classified as "Amortised cost" or "Fair value through other comprehensive income" are subject to impairment testing due to credit risk. This includes assets recognised on the balance sheet in "Loans to central banks", "Loans to credit institutions", "Loans to the public" and "Interest-bearing securities". "Loans to the public" includes finance leases, which are also subject to impairment testing. These balance sheet line items also include assets classified as "Fair value through profit or loss", which are not subject to impairment testing. See also Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement".

Off-balance sheet commitments, contingent liabilities and loan commitments are also subject to impairment testing.

Recognition and presentation

Amortised cost assets are recognised gross with an offsetting allowance for the expected credit losses if the loss is not regarded as final. The allowance account is netted against the loan balance on the face of the balance sheet, but the allowance account is disclosed separately in this note. Changes in the allowance account are recognised in the income statement and classified as "Net loan losses".

If the impairment loss is regarded as final, it is reported as a realised loss and the carrying amount of the loan and the related allowance for impairment loss are derecognised. An impairment loss is regarded as final when the obligor has filed for bankruptcy and the administrator has declared the financial outcome

of the bankruptcy procedure, or when Nordea waives its claims either through a legally based or voluntary reconstruction, or when Nordea, for other reasons, deems it unlikely that the claim will be recovered. See also the section "Write-offs" below.

Provisions for off-balance sheet exposures are classified as "Provisions" on the balance sheet, with changes in provisions classified as "Net loan losses".

Assets classified as "Fair value through other comprehensive income" are recognised at fair value on the balance sheet. Impairment losses calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 are recognised in the income statement and classified as "Net loan losses". Any fair value adjustments are recognised in "Other comprehensive income".

Impairment testing

Nordea classifies all exposures into stages on an individual basis. Stage 1 includes assets where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Stage 2 includes assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Stage 3 (impaired loans) includes defaulted assets. Nordea monitors whether there are indicators of exposures being credit impaired (stage 3) by identifying events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows. Nordea applies the same definition of default as the Capital Requirements Regulation. The definition of default applied by Nordea was last updated in 2024 in connection with the implementation of new retail internal ratings-based (IRB) models. More information on credit risk can be found in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management". Exposures without individually calculated allowances are covered by the model-based impairment calculation.

For significant exposures where a credit event has been identified, the exposure is tested for impairment on an individual basis. If the exposure is considered impaired, an individual provision is recognised. The carrying amount of the exposure is compared with the net present value of expected future cash flows. If the carrying amount is higher, the difference is recognised as an impairment loss. The

expected cash flows include the fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements and are discounted at the original effective interest rate. The estimate is based on three different forward-looking scenarios that are probability weighted to derive the net present value.

For insignificant exposures that have been individually identified as credit impaired, the impairment loss is measured using the model described below but based on the fact that the exposures are already in default.

Nordea uses the "low credit risk exemption" for retail exposures and non-retail exposures issued after transition to IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018. Such exposures with a 12-month probability of default (PD) below 0.3% are classified as stage 1. Nordea also applies this exception to a minor portfolio of interest-bearing securities in its insurance operations.

Model-based allowance calculation

For exposures not impaired on an individual basis, a statistical model is used for calculating impairment losses. The provisions are calculated as the exposure at default (EAD) times the probability of default (PD) times the loss given default (LGD). The provisions for exposures for which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are based on the 12-month expected loss (stage 1). The provisions for exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but which are not credit impaired, are based on the lifetime expected losses (stage 2). This is also the case for the individually immaterial credit-impaired exposures in stage 3.

Nordea uses different models to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or not. For non-retail assets held on transition to IFRS 9, the change in internal rating and scoring data is used to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or not. Internal rating/scoring information is used to assess the risk of the customers and a deterioration in rating/scoring indicates an increase in the credit risk of the customer. Nordea has concluded that it is not possible to calculate the



G3.8 Loans, cont.

lifetime PD at origination without the use of hindsight for non-retail assets already recognised on the balance sheet at transition. Changes to the lifetime PD are used as the trigger for non-retail assets recognised after transition and for retail assets recognised both before and after transition.

For assets evaluated based on lifetime PD, Nordea uses a mix of absolute and relative changes in PD as the transfer criterion.

- Retail customers with a relative increase in lifetime PD above 200% are transferred to stage 2.
- Non-retail customers with an initial 12-month PD below 0.5%:
Exposures with a relative increase in lifetime PD above 150% and an absolute increase in 12-month PD above 20bp are transferred to stage 2.
- Non-retail customers with an initial 12-month PD above or equal to 0.5%:
Exposures with a relative increase in lifetime PD above 150% or an absolute increase in 12-month PD above 400bp are transferred to stage 2.

For non-retail assets recognised on the balance sheet before transition to IFRS 9, the change in rating/scoring notches is used as the stage transfer criterion. The number of notches is calibrated to match the significant increase in credit risk based on lifetime PD.

In addition, Nordea applies the following backstops for transfers between stages:

- Customers with forbearance measures and customers with payments more than thirty days past due are transferred to stage 2, unless already identified as credit impaired (stage 3). Exposures with forbearance measures will stay in stage 2 for a probation period of 24 months from when the measures were introduced. Once transferred back to stage 1, after the probation period, the exposures are treated as any other stage 1 exposure on the assessment of significant increase in credit risk.
- Exposures more than 90 days past due are normally classified as stage 3, but this classification will be

rebutted if there is evidence that the customer is not in default. Such exposures are classified as stage 2.

- Non-retail exposures with a relative change in annualised lifetime PD exceeding 200% and with at least one rating grade of deterioration are transferred to stage 2.
- Retail exposures classified as high risk, i.e. with a PD above 5.83%, are transferred to stage 2.
- Non-retail exposures classified as high risk, i.e. with a rating grade of 2 or below, are transferred to stage 2.
- Retail and Non-retail exposures with 12-month PD below 0.3% use a low credit risk exemption, which prevents movement to stage 2 from absolute or relative changes in PD. The exemption does not prevent stage movement from the other backstop triggers listed.

When calculating provisions, including the staging assessment, the calculation is based on both historical data and probability-weighted forward-looking information. Nordea applies three macroeconomic scenarios to address the non-linearity in expected credit losses. The different scenarios are used to adjust the relevant parameters for calculating expected losses and a probability-weighted average of the expected losses under each scenario is recognised as provisions. The model is based on data collected before the reporting date, requiring Nordea to identify events that could affect the provisions after the data is sourced to the model calculation. Management evaluates these events and adjusts the provisions if deemed necessary.

Write-offs

A write-off is a derecognition of a loan or receivable from the balance sheet and a final realisation of a credit loss provision. When assets are considered uncollectible, they should be written off as soon as possible, regardless of whether the legal claim remains or not. A write-off can take place before legal actions against the borrower to recover the debt have

been concluded in full. Although an uncollectible asset is removed or written off from the balance sheet, the customer remains legally obligated to pay the outstanding debt. When assessing the recoverability of non-performing loans and determining if write-offs are required, exposures with the following characteristics are in particular focus (the list is not exhaustive):

- Exposures past due more than 90 days. If, following this assessment, an exposure or part of an exposure is deemed as unrecoverable, it is written off.
- Exposures under insolvency procedures where the collateralisation of the exposure is low.
- Exposures where legal expenses are expected to absorb the proceeds from the bankruptcy procedure and estimated recoveries are therefore expected to be low.
- A partial write-off may be warranted where there is reasonable financial evidence to demonstrate an inability of the borrower to repay the full amount, i.e. a significant level of debt which cannot be reasonably demonstrated to be recoverable following forbearance treatment and/or the execution of collateral.
- Restructuring cases.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure impairment is the original effective interest rate for loans attached to an individual customer or, if applicable, to a group of loans. If considered appropriate, the discount rate can be based on a method that results in an impairment that is a reasonable approximation using the effective interest rate method as basis for the calculation.

Restructured loans and modifications

In this context a restructured loan is defined as a loan where Nordea has granted concessions to the obligor due to their financial difficulties and where such concessions have resulted in an impairment loss for Nordea. After restructuring, the loan is normally regarded as not impaired if it performs according to

the new terms and conditions. In the event of recovery, the payment is reported as recovery of loan losses.

Modifications of the contractual cash flows of loans to customers in financial difficulties (forbearance) reduce the gross carrying amount of the loan. Normally this reduction is less than the existing provision and no loss is recognised in the income statement due to modifications. If significant, the gross amounts (loan and allowance) are reduced.

Assets taken over for protection of claims

In a financial reconstruction the creditor may concede loans to the obligor and in exchange for this concession acquires an asset pledged for the conceded loans, shares issued by the obligor or other assets. Assets taken over for protection of claims are reported on the same balance sheet line as similar assets already held by Nordea. For example, a property taken over, not held for Nordea's own use, is reported together with other investment properties.

At initial recognition, all assets taken over for protection of claims are recognised at fair value and the possible difference between the carrying amount of the loan and the fair value of the assets taken over is recognised in "Net loan losses". The fair value of the asset on the date of recognition becomes its cost or amortised cost value, as applicable. In subsequent periods, assets taken over for protection of claims are valued in accordance with the valuation principles for the appropriate type of asset. Investment properties are then measured at fair value. Financial assets that are foreclosed are generally classified in the category "Fair value through profit or loss" and measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value".

Any change in value, after the initial recognition of the asset taken over, is presented in the income statement in line with the Group's presentation policies for the appropriate asset. The item "Net loan losses" in the income statement is, after the initial



G3.8 Loans, cont.

recognition of the asset taken over, consequently not affected by any subsequent remeasurement of the asset.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

Management is required to exercise critical judgements and estimates when calculating loan impairment allowances. Nordea's total lending at amortised cost before impairment allowances was EUR 301,880m (EUR 282,858m) at the end of the year.

When calculating allowances for individually significant impaired loans, judgement is exercised to estimate the amount and timing of the expected cash flows to be received from the customers under different scenarios, including the valuation of any collateral received. Judgement is also applied when assigning the likelihood of the different scenarios occurring.

Judgement is exercised to assess when an exposure has experienced a significant increase in credit risk. If this is the case, the provision should reflect the lifetime expected losses as opposed to a 12-month expected loss amount for exposures that have not increased significantly in credit risk. Judgement is also exercised in the choice of modelling approaches covering other parameters used when calculating the expected losses, such as the expected lifetime used in stage 2, as well as in the assessment of whether the parameters based on historical experience are relevant for estimating future losses.

The statistical models used to calculate provisions are based on macroeconomic scenarios, which requires management to exercise judgement when identifying such scenarios and when assigning the likelihood of the different scenarios occurring. Judgement is also exercised in the assessment of to what extent the parameters for the different scenarios, based on historical experience, are relevant for estimating future losses. The model is based on data collected before the reporting date, requiring Nordea to identify events that could affect the provisions after the data is sourced to the model calculation.

Nordea adjusts its collectively calculated provisions if the historical data does not adequately reflect management's view regarding expected credit losses. Adjustments to the model-based expected credit losses are made to reflect the estimation uncertainty. For more information on adjustments to credit losses, see Note G11.

Loans and impairment

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans measured at fair value	92,350	83,360
Loans measured at amortised cost, not credit impaired (stages 1 and 2)	298,745	279,913
Credit impaired loans (stage 3)	3,135	2,945
- of which servicing	1,228	1,133
- of which non-servicing	1,907	1,812
Loans before allowances	394,230	366,218
- of which central banks and credit institutions	10,990	7,035
Allowances for loans that are credit impaired (stage 3)	-977	-1,069
- of which servicing	-402	-439
- of which non-servicing	-575	-630
Allowances for loans that are not credit impaired (stages 1 and 2)	-397	-536
Allowances	-1,374	-1,605
- of which central banks and credit institutions	-5	-10
Loans, carrying amount	392,856	364,613

Nordea has granted EUR 177bn (EUR 172bn) in mortgage credits. No intermediary credits or public sector credits have been granted.



G3.9 Interest-bearing securities

Accounting policies

Instruments that are readily transferable and where the holder of the instrument receives the nominal amount at maturity are normally reported in the balance sheet line item "Interest-bearing securities". Instruments that cannot be transferred or sold without the consent of the holder of the instrument are normally reported as loans, see Note G3.8 "Loans".

In repurchase transactions and in securities lending transactions, non-cash assets are transferred as collateral. When the counterparty receiving the collateral has the right to sell or repledge the assets, the assets are disclosed in Note G3.7 "Financial instruments pledged as collateral". Investments in interest-bearing securities on behalf of customers (see Note G3.11 "Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts") are not presented in "Interest-bearing securities".

For more information about accounting policies, see Note G3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note G3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral", Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement" and Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Interest-bearing securities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
State, municipalities and other public bodies	20,949	19,926
Mortgage institutions	23,733	20,311
Other credit institutions	25,340	24,499
Corporates	7,063	5,823
Other	2,787	2,905
Total	79,872	73,464

Provisions for credit risks amounted to EUR 2m (EUR 2m).

G3.10 Shares

Accounting policies

The balance sheet line item "Shares" includes equity instruments, i.e. contracts that evidence a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities, including holdings in different funds such as a unit in an investment fund or private equity fund. However, investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures (see Note G9.3 "Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures"), investments in group undertakings (see Note G9.1 "Consolidated entities") and investments in shares and fund units on behalf of customers (see Note G3.11 "Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts") are not included in "Shares".

In repurchase transactions and in securities lending transactions, non-cash assets are transferred as collateral. When the counterparty receiving the collateral has the right to sell or repledge the assets, the assets are disclosed in Note G3.7 "Financial instruments pledged as collateral".

For more information about accounting policies, see Note G3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note G3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral", Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement" and Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Shares

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Shares	12,320	12,884
Fund units, equity related	20,763	16,493
Fund units, interest related	6,504	6,011
Total	39,587	35,388

G3.11 Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts

Accounting policies

Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts are contracts with customers and policyholders where most or all of the risk of the assets is borne by the customers or the policyholders. Unit-linked contracts with investment guarantees or contracts which transfer significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts. The deposits received from customers are invested in different types of financial assets on behalf of the customers and policyholders. Since the assets and liabilities legally belong to Nordea, these assets and liabilities are recognised on Nordea's balance sheet.

The assets and deposits under these contracts are measured at fair value as described in Note G3.4 "Fair value". For more information on the difference between insurance contracts and investment contracts, see Note G4 "Insurance contract liabilities".

Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets		
Interest-bearing securities ¹	2,082	2,043
Shares	67,388	57,895
Investment properties	876	751
Other assets	331	190
Total	70,677	60,879
Liabilities		
Pooled schemes	4,007	4,317
Unit-linked investment contracts	67,604	57,396
Total	71,611	61,713

1) Including interest related fund units.

Nordea Life & Pension and Nordea Danmark, filial af Nordea Bank Abp, Finland, have assets and liabilities recognised on their balance sheets for which customers bear most or all of the risk.

For information about the fair value of investment properties in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts, see Note G5.3 "Investment properties".



G3.12 Derivatives

Accounting policies

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (so-called "underlying").
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

Contracts that fulfil the above requirements of being derivatives but where Nordea is to take delivery of a non-financial item for own use are not derivatives.

All derivatives are recognised on the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Derivatives with a positive fair value, including any accrued interest, are recognised as assets in the line item "Derivatives" on the asset side. Derivatives with a negative fair value, including any accrued interest, are recognised as liabilities in the line item "Derivatives" on the liability side.

Nordea incorporates credit valuation adjustments (CVAs) and debit valuation adjustments (DVAs) into derivative valuations as well as other valuation adjustments (XVAs). CVAs and DVAs reflect the impact on fair value from the counterparty's credit risk and Nordea's own credit quality, respectively. For more information about the calculation and other XVAs, see Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Realised and unrealised gains and losses from derivatives are recognised in the income statement under "Net result from items at fair value". For more information about accounting policies and critical judgements, see Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Nordea enters into derivatives for trading and risk management purposes. Nordea may take positions with the expectation of profiting from favourable movements in prices, rates or indices. The trading portfolio is treated as trading risk for risk management purposes. Derivatives held for risk management purposes include hedges that meet the hedge accounting requirements and hedges that are economic hedges but do not meet the hedge accounting requirements.

The table below shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments not used for hedge accounting together with their nominal amounts. The nominal amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are neither indicative of market risk nor credit risk. For more information about derivatives used for hedge accounting, see Note G3.6 "Hedge accounting".

The fair value and nominal amount of derivatives in this note represent derivatives before offsetting between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet (gross amount) as the gross amount better reflects Nordea's exposure.

Derivatives

EURm	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Fair value		Nominal amount	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative	
Derivatives not used for hedge accounting	160,946	163,895	11,480,563	134,685	136,630	7,874,424
Derivatives used for hedge accounting	2,740	3,167	235,339	4,561	3,199	253,248
Total gross derivatives	163,686	167,062	11,715,902	139,246	139,829	8,127,672
Derivatives offset on the balance sheet	-146,053	-148,984		-114,035	-114,795	
Total derivatives	17,633	18,078	11,715,902	25,211	25,034	8,127,672

Derivatives not used for hedge accounting

EURm	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Fair value		Nominal amount	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative	
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	147,985	150,531	8,517,590	118,410	118,799	5,309,744
FRAs	428	444	1,551,754	919	938	1,327,480
Futures and forwards	6	5	131,154	5	6	120,899
Options	1,692	1,600	178,558	2,450	2,401	228,060
Total	150,111	152,580	10,379,056	121,784	122,144	6,986,183
Equity derivatives						
Equity swaps	265	467	29,705	442	270	31,678
Futures and forwards	2	9	421	3	1	901
Options	122	411	4,085	112	397	4,214
Other	0	21	–	–	–	–
Total	389	908	34,211	557	668	36,793
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency and interest rate swaps	2,884	2,793	253,200	5,436	7,395	267,148
Currency forwards	2,188	2,281	435,666	3,808	3,409	387,345
Options	80	1	3,309	114	0	2,250
Total	5,152	5,075	692,175	9,358	10,804	656,743
Other derivatives						
Credit default swaps (CDS)	5,294	5,306	374,055	2,984	2,988	194,530
Commodity derivatives	0	26	1,040	0	9	136
Other derivatives	0	0	26	2	17	39
Total	5,294	5,332	375,121	2,986	3,014	194,705
Total derivatives not used for hedge accounting	160,946	163,895	11,480,563	134,685	136,630	7,874,424



G3.13 Deposits by credit institutions

Accounting policies

Deposits by credit institutions include liabilities towards central banks, banks, credit market companies, credit companies, finance companies and mortgage institutions. Deposits are classified in accordance with Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement".

For additional accounting policies, see Note G3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note G3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral" and Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Deposits by credit institutions

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Central banks	7,460	5,757
Banks	24,836	21,062
Other credit institutions	1,835	1,956
Total	34,131	28,775

G3.14 Deposits and borrowings from the public

Accounting policies

Deposits from the public are defined as funds in deposit accounts covered by the government deposit guarantee but also include amounts in excess of the individual amount limits. Individual pension savings are also included, but deposits in pooled schemes are presented as "Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts", see Note G3.11 "Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts". Borrowings are other liabilities to the public that are not in the form of debt securities. Deposits and borrowings are classified into the different categories of financial instruments defined in Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement".

For additional accounting policies, see Note G3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note G3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral" and Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Deposits and borrowings from the public

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Deposits ¹	225,808	223,243
Repurchase agreements	17,066	9,192
Total	242,874	232,435

1) Deposits related to individual pension savings are also included.

G3.15 Debt securities in issue

Accounting policies

Debt securities are instruments issued by Nordea that are readily transferable without the consent of Nordea. Debt securities are classified into the different categories in accordance with Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement".

For hedged items in fair value hedges at micro level, the hedged risk is measured at fair value and presented in the line item "Fair value changes in micro hedges of interest rate risk" in the table below (for more information, see Note G3.6 "Hedge accounting").

For additional accounting policies, see Note G3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet" and Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Debt securities in issue

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Certificates of deposit	38,220	29,713
Commercial paper	10,591	9,980
Covered bonds	119,299	121,380
Senior non-preferred bonds	14,689	14,703
Senior unsecured bonds	13,903	12,997
Other	24	25
Fair value changes in micro hedges of interest rate risk	-450	-662
Total	196,276	188,136

G3.16 Other liabilities

Accounting policies

Other liabilities are liabilities that do not qualify for any of the other line items covering liabilities.

For additional accounting policies, see Note G3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement" and Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Other liabilities

EURm	Financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Total
31 Dec 2025			
Liabilities on securities settlement proceeds	1,069	–	1,069
Sold, not held, securities	3,964	–	3,964
Accounts payable	181	–	181
Cash/margin payables	3,535	–	3,535
Lease liabilities	1,045	–	1,045
Other	2,140	2,472	4,612
Total	11,934	2,472	14,406
31 Dec 2024			
Liabilities on securities settlement proceeds	957	–	957
Sold, not held, securities	2,980	–	2,980
Accounts payable	215	–	215
Cash/margin payables	4,222	–	4,222
Lease liabilities	1,103	–	1,103
Other	2,491	2,228	4,719
Total	11,968	2,228	14,196

G3.17 Subordinated liabilities

Accounting policies

Subordinated liabilities are financial liabilities for which it has been contractually agreed that they are not to be repaid in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy until all obligations towards other creditors have been fulfilled.

For additional accounting policies, see Note G3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet" and Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement".

For hedged items in fair value hedges at micro level, the hedged risk is measured at fair value and presented in the line item "Fair value changes in micro hedges of interest rate risk" in the table below (for more information, see Note G3.6 "Hedge accounting"). For more information on the critical judgement needed to assess whether a subordinated loan is classified as a liability or equity, see Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement".

Subordinated liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Additional Tier 1	4,367	3,436
Tier 2	4,613	4,302
Fair value changes in micro hedges of interest rate risk	-170	-328
Total	8,810	7,410

For more information, see Note P3.14 "Subordinated liabilities".



G4 Insurance contract liabilities

Accounting policies

IFRS 17 is applicable to insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features (DPF) issued. An insurance contract is defined as “a contract under which one party (the insurer) accepts significant insurance risks from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder”. DPF contracts give the policyholder the contractual right to receive, as a supplement to an amount not subject to the discretion of the issuer, significant additional amounts where the timing or amount is contractually at the discretion of Nordea and the investment returns are linked to a specified pool of assets held by Nordea. Insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF are below referred to as “insurance contracts”.

For Nordea, issued contracts accounted for under IFRS 17 include:

- Life insurance.
- Pension plans with or without guaranteed returns, but with additional bonus.
- Combined insurance pensions plans with significant additional death benefits.
- Health and personal accident insurance.

Unit of account

For most contracts, the legal contract is the basis for accounting. Unit-linked contracts and Traditional contracts in Sweden are considered to be two separate contracts, a saving contract and a risk contract, for accounting purposes. The unit-linked saving contracts are accounted for under IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 and the other contracts are accounted for under IFRS 17. The death cover and other risk covers of the

Finnish contracts are regarded as separate accounting contracts, accounted for under IFRS 17.

Recognition and derecognition

Insurance contracts are recognised from the earliest of:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts,
- the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due, and
- for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

Investment contracts with DPF are recognised from the date the entity becomes party to the contract. Insurance contracts are derecognised when they are extinguished, which means when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled. Insurance contracts are also derecognised when substantially modified, in which case a new contract is recognised with new terms.

General measurement model

The general measurement model (GMM) is used for an individual risk product in Norway (endowment contracts) and different risk insurance products in Finland.

Insurance contracts are aggregated into portfolios of insurance contracts with similar risks and managed together. For each portfolio, contracts issued in one calendar year are further grouped into annual cohorts. Each of these sets of contracts is then broken down into groups of onerous and profitable contracts. At initial recognition, fulfilment cash flows are estimated for all groups of insurance contracts. For groups of contracts with net positive cash flows (profitable contracts), the contractual service margin (CSM) is an equal and opposite value on initial recognition to the expected net positive cash flows and is recognised as an insurance liability. This is because the entire value of the contracts relates to services to be provided in the future and, therefore, profit to be earned in the future. For groups of contracts with negative fulfilment cash flows (onerous contracts), the negative amount is considered the loss component of the liability

for remaining coverage and is recognised as a loss in the income statement.

The fulfilment cash flows consist of the following components:

- Unbiased and Nordea-specific estimates of expected cash flows that will arise as the entity fulfils the contracts. The estimates are updated at each reporting date.
- An adjustment to reflect the time value of money, in other words the effect of discounting. This also includes the financial risks to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not reflected in the estimates of future cash flows.
- An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk to reflect the compensation that the entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arise from non-financial risk.

In subsequent periods, the fulfilment cash flows are reassessed and remeasured at each reporting date, using current assumptions. The CSM is released to the income statement as services are provided. For investment contracts with DPF, the release is based on when investment services are provided and for the remaining contracts it is based on when insurance contract services are provided.

Variable fee approach

The variable fee approach (VFA) is used for all contracts with direct participation features. These contracts are at inception accounted for in the same way as under the general measurement model. Nordea provides investment- and insurance-related services and is compensated for the services by a fee that is determined with reference to the underlying assets. The CSM is adjusted after initial recognition, where changes related to Nordea's share of the fair value of the underlying assets also adjust the CSM liability. The adjusted CSM is the basis for the future release to the income statement.

Premium allocation approach

The premium allocation approach (PAA) is used for short-term contracts (with a coverage period of less than one year), normally related to health and disability risks, although some such contracts in Finland are measured under the general measurement model. The liability consists of two parts:

- Liability for remaining coverage.
- Liability for incurred claims.

The liability for remaining coverage is measured based on unearned premiums received and released to the income statement based on the amount of expected premium receipts allocated to the period on the basis of passage of time. The liability for incurred claims is measured in the same way as under the general measurement model.

Nordea has chosen to recognise the acquisition cash flows as expenses when they occur under the PAA model. Under this model when measuring the liability for incurred claims, Nordea adjusts future cash flows for the time value of money if those cash flows are expected to be paid or received more than one year from the date the claims are incurred.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows (IACF), relating to insurance contracts measured under the GMM and VFA models, are allocated to groups of insurance contracts at initial recognition and amortised as services are provided. IACF allocated to groups with a short contract boundary measured under the GMM and VFA recognise an asset for IACF for each related group of insurance contracts before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised. The asset for IACF is derecognised when the IACF are included in the cash flows and measurement of the related group of insurance contracts. There is an assessment of the recoverability of the asset for IACF if facts and circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. If an impairment loss is identified, the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted and an impairment loss in profit or loss is recognized. The PAA is used for insurance contracts with a coverage period of one



G4 Insurance contract liabilities, cont.

year or less. Under the PAA measurement model, the IACF are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

A valuation of insurance liabilities includes estimations and assumptions, both financial and actuarial, that affect the present value of future cash flows. For most of the products risk-neutral stochastic modelling techniques are used, while for some products deterministic models are used. The methods and processes used were stable during the year.

The main assumptions used when calculating the insurance liabilities are explained below.

In scope of IFRS 17

Nordea applies IFRS 17 to insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features (DPF) issued.

Insurance contracts are, as stated in the accounting policies above, contracts under which Nordea accepts significant insurance risk from the policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder.

If the contract does not transfer any significant insurance risk but contains DPF, it is accounted for under IFRS 17 since Nordea also issues insurance contracts. Thus there is a necessity to determine if an investment contract is to be classified as comprising DPF.

The evaluation of the existence of significant insurance risk is made on a contract-by-contract basis and given that the contract exposes Nordea to insurance risk, further investigation is performed to assess if significant insurance risk exists.

A contract transfers significant insurance risk if there exists any scenario of commercial substance at initial recognition in which the policyholder receives additional amounts (5%-10%) that exceed the investment component. The investment component is defined as the amount that an insurance contract

requires Nordea to repay to a policyholder even if an insured event does not occur.

An investment contract with DPF is defined as a financial instrument that provides a particular investor with the contractual right to receive, as a supplement to an amount not subject to the discretion of Nordea, additional amounts:

- that are expected to be a significant portion (>10%) of the total contractual benefits,
- the timing or amount of which are contractually at the discretion of Nordea (profit sharing, mutualisation elements exists and/or Board decided return allocation), and
- that are contractually based on:
 - the returns on a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract,
 - realised and/or unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by Nordea, or
 - the profit or loss of Nordea.

Release of CSM

An amount of CSM is recognised as profit or loss in each period and the amount reflects the service provided. The release-pattern of the CSM is determined by first identifying coverage units for the group of contracts, representing the quantity of benefits under the expected coverage duration, and secondly release coverage units for each period reflecting the service provided. For investment contracts with DPF, the release is based on when investment services are provided and for the remaining contracts it is based on when insurance contract services are provided.

Expenses

Operating expenses are part of future cash flows and correspond to the costs of maintaining the current in-force business, adjusted for inflation. Increased expected expenses reduce future expected profits. Expenses are allocated to groups of contracts using well-defined methodologies that are consistent over time.

Surrender rates

Partial and full surrender and transfers of capital affect the insurance liabilities and profits. Surrender assumptions are derived using trends in historical data and vary by e.g. product type and type of contract. Higher surrender rates than assumed will reduce profits if the underlying contracts are profitable.

Mortality, longevity and morbidity

Standard industry tables are used when setting the assumptions for mortality, longevity and morbidity. The assumptions vary with e.g. the policyholder's gender and age, product type and class. Deviations from the assumed rates will affect the expected future profits.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment aims to capture the compensation required by Nordea for bearing the uncertainty around the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk. Nordea determines the

risk adjustment using a single equivalent scenario stress approach, which has a confidence level of 79% (78% in 2024). The stress parameters are updated on a yearly basis. The entire change in risk adjustment is fully presented in the line item "Net insurance revenue" and relates to both current and future services.

Discount rates

Methods and assumptions used to derive the discount rates are applied consistently within Nordea Life & Pension. Further, for each jurisdiction, the discount rate is consistently applied for all products.

The discount rate is determined using a bottom-up approach as the sum of a risk-free component and an illiquidity component. The risk-free component ensures that the discount rate reflects the time value of money and is consistent with observable market prices. The illiquidity component reflects the characteristics of the liabilities.

The discount rates used to calculate the present value of future cash flows are presented in the table below.

	1 year		3 years		5 years		10 years		20 years	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
EUR	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%	2.8%	2.0%	3.4%	2.2%	3.4%	2.0%
SEK	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	2.9%	2.6%	3.1%	2.9%
NOK	4.2%	4.7%	4.2%	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.1%	4.2%
DKK	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%	2.4%	3.4%	2.4%



G4 Insurance contract liabilities, cont.

Insurance contract liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
General measurement model (GMM)	167	147
Variable fee approach (VFA)	32,578	29,854
Subtotal	32,745	30,001
Premium allocation approach (PAA)	455	434
Asset for insurance acquisition cash flows	-103	-84
Total insurance contract liabilities	33,097	30,351

Life and disability insurance is mainly measured under the measurement model GMM. Insurance contracts with direct participation features are measured under the measurement model VFA. For some life and disability insurance contracts, with a coverage period of one year or less, the PAA model is used instead.

More information regarding the measurement models can be found in the accounting policies. See also Note G2.4 "Net insurance result".

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims – contracts measured under GMM and VFA

EURm	31 Dec 2025				31 Dec 2024			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage			Total	Liabilities for remaining coverage			Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims		Excluding loss component	Loss component	Liabilities for incurred claims	
Opening balance	29,761	23	217	30,001	26,971	16	215	27,202
Changes through the income statement								
<i>Insurance revenue</i>								
Contracts under the modified retrospective approach	-35	-	-	-35	-32	-	-	-32
Contracts under the fair value approach	-360	-	-	-360	-341	-	-	-341
Other contracts	-127	-	-	-127	-98	-	-	-98
Insurance revenue	-522	-	-	-522	-471	-	-	-471
<i>Insurance service expenses</i>								
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	-21	252	231	0	-12	223	211
Changes to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	2	2	-	-	5	5
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	14	-	-	14	13	-	-	13
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	24	-	24	-	20	-	20
Insurance service expenses	14	3	254	271	13	8	228	249
Net insurance revenue	-508	3	254	-251	-458	8	228	-222
Insurance finance income or expenses	2,311	-	-2	2,309	2,561	-	3	2,564
Total changes through the income statement	1,803	3	252	2,058	2,103	8	231	2,342
Investment components	-2,631	-	2,631	0	-2,229	-	2,229	0
<i>Cash flows</i>								
Premiums received	3,417	-	-	3,417	3,276	-	-	3,276
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	-2,773	-2,773	-	-	-2,459	-2,459
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-24	-	-	-24	-24	-	-	-24
Total cash flows	3,393	-	-2,773	620	3,252	-	-2,459	793
Other movements	27	-	-123	-96	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	162	-	-	162	-336	-1	1	-336
Closing balance	32,515	26	204	32,745	29,761	23	217	30,001



G4 Insurance contract liabilities, cont.

Analysis by measurement component – contracts measured under GMM and VFA

EURm	31 Dec 2025							31 Dec 2024						
	Contractual service margin (CSM)							Contractual service margin (CSM)						
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective approach	Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts	Subtotal	Total	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contracts under modified retrospective approach	Contracts under fair value approach	Other contracts	Subtotal	Total
Opening balance	28,059	225	167	1,398	152	1,717	30,001	25,443	187	168	1,300	104	1,572	27,202
Changes through the income statement														
<i>Changes that relate to future services</i>														
Changes in estimates that adjust CSM	-103	2	22	63	16	101	0	-415	46	17	314	38	369	0
Changes in estimates that result in losses on groups of onerous contracts and reversals of such losses	18	3	–	–	–	–	21	17	1	–	–	–	–	18
Effects of contracts initially recognised during the year	-72	17	7	–	51	58	3	-77	17	5	–	57	62	2
<i>Changes that relate to current services</i>														
CSM recognised for services provided	–	–	-26	-196	-57	-279	-279	–	–	-22	-167	-50	-239	-239
Risk adjustment recognised for risk expired	–	-27	–	–	–	–	-27	–	-26	–	–	–	–	-26
Experience adjustments	30	–	–	–	–	–	30	19	-1	–	–	–	–	18
<i>Changes that relate to past services</i>														
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	5
Net insurance revenue	-126	-5	3	-133	10	-120	-251	-452	38	0	147	45	192	-222
Insurance finance income or expenses	2,307	–	–	–	2	2	2,309	2,563	–	0	0	1	1	2,564
Total changes through the income statement	2,181	-5	3	-133	12	-118	2,058	2,111	38	0	147	46	193	2,342
<i>Cash flows</i>														
Premiums received	3,417	–	–	–	–	–	3,417	3,276	–	–	–	–	–	3,276
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-2,773	–	–	–	–	–	-2,773	-2,459	–	–	–	–	–	-2,459
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-24	–	–	–	–	–	-24	-24	–	–	–	–	–	-24
Total cash flows	620	–	–	–	–	–	620	793	–	–	–	–	–	793
Other movements	-96	–	–	–	–	–	-96	14	4	–	-21	3	-18	0
Translation differences	158	1	–	2	1	3	162	-302	-4	-1	-28	-1	-30	-336
Closing balance	30,922	221	170	1,267	165	1,602	32,745	28,059	225	167	1,398	152	1,717	30,001



G4 Insurance contract liabilities, cont.

Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims – contracts measured under PAA

EURm	31 Dec 2025					31 Dec 2024				
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims			Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liabilities for incurred claims		
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Total
Opening balance	21	4	404	5	434	25	8	402	2	437
<i>Changes through the income statement</i>										
Insurance revenue	-186	–	–	–	-186	-181	–	–	–	-181
Insurance service expenses	–	9	174	2	185	0	-7	157	0	150
Net insurance revenue	-186	9	174	2	-1	-181	-7	157	0	-31
Insurance finance income or expenses	–	-3	-6	–	-9	–	1	9	–	10
Total changes through the income statement	-186	6	168	2	-10	-181	-6	166	0	-21
<i>Cash flows</i>										
Premiums received	188	–	–	–	188	177	–	–	–	177
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid	–	–	-158	–	-158	–	–	-157	–	-157
Total cash flows	188	–	-158	–	30	177	–	-157	–	20
Other movements	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	-5	3	0
Translation differences	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-2	0	-2
Closing balance	23	10	415	7	455	21	4	404	5	434

Insurance contracts issued during the period – measured under GMM and VFA

EURm	2025			2024		
	Non-onerous contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total	Non-onerous contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid including investment components	1,623	32	1,655	1,478	26	1,504
Insurance acquisition cash flows	8	2	10	5	1	6
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	1,631	34	1,665	1,483	27	1,510
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	-1,704	-33	-1,737	-1,561	-26	-1,587
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	15	2	17	16	1	17
Contractual service margin (CSM)	58	0	58	62	0	62
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the period	0	3	3	0	2	2



G4 Insurance contract liabilities, cont.

The following table sets out when the Group expects to recognise the remaining CSM in profit or loss after the reporting date for contracts measured under the GMM and the VFA.

Remaining contractual service margin (CSM) from insurance contracts

Insurance contracts EURm	1 year or less	1–2 years	2–3 years	3–4 years	4–5 years	5–10 years	More than 10 years	Total
31 Dec 2025								
Traditional insurance	78	71	66	62	54	225	366	922
Unit-linked insurance	71	55	49	43	38	133	143	532
Life and disability insurance	31	10	9	8	8	30	52	148
Total	180	136	124	113	100	388	561	1,602
31 Dec 2024								
Traditional insurance	69	63	59	55	49	214	387	896
Unit-linked insurance	80	67	60	53	45	166	213	684
Life and disability insurance	30	9	8	7	7	28	48	137
Total	179	139	127	115	101	408	648	1,717

Expected derecognition of the assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

EURm	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Unit-linked insurance	Life and disability insurance	Total	Unit-linked insurance	Life and disability insurance	Total
1 year or less	10	–	10	8	–	8
1–2 years	14	7	21	10	3	13
2–3 years	13	4	17	10	3	13
3–4 years	11	1	12	9	3	12
4–5 years	11	1	12	9	2	11
5–10 years	29	0	29	26	1	27
Total	88	13	101	72	12	84

Asset for insurance acquisition cash flows

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Opening balance	84	71
Amounts incurred during the year	42	37
Amounts derecognised and included in the measurement of insurance contracts	-19	-20
Impairment losses	-4	-3
Translation difference	0	-1
Closing balance	103	84

Fair value of underlying assets backing insurance contract liabilities measured under the VFA model

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Interest-bearing securities	5,809	6,132
Shares	23,592	20,623
Investment properties	2,203	2,121
Other	764	682
Total	32,368	29,558

The return on assets backing insurance liabilities is disclosed in Note G2.4 "Net insurance result".

Nature and extent of risk that arise from contracts within the scope of IFRS 17

Nordea is exposed to a variety of risks through insurance activities. These include market, default, liquidity, operational, business, strategic, regulatory, ESG and underwriting risks. Market and underwriting risks being the most relevant from a capital and profit perspective. More information on these risks, reinsurance and the main sensitivities follows below. Operational risks are described in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management", section 5.

In addition to compliance with IFRS 17, adherence to Solvency II is crucial for regulatory compliance and financial stability. More details on Solvency II can be found in the Solvency and Financial Condition report, which is available on nordea.com.

Market risk

Measurement and analysis of market risk

Market risk arises mainly due to the mismatch between assets and liabilities and the sensitivity of the values of these assets and liabilities to changes in the level or in the volatility of market prices or rates. Market risk mainly originates from investments in products with embedded guarantees.

Nordea carries the risk of fulfilling these guarantees to policyholders. Market risks are measured via exposure measurement on investment assets, forward-looking balance sheet projections and stress and sensitivity analysis. The results prove that Nordea is resilient to the stresses performed. Market risks are monitored against the risk appetite and risk limits.

Equity risk

Nordea is exposed to decreases in equity prices impacting financial guarantees in traditional insurance products.

Credit spread risk

Nordea is exposed to movements in credit spreads via the credit portfolios within the traditional insurance products. The widening of credit spreads reduces market values and thus the expectations of future profits. The following table shows the exposure to different credit ratings and how it has changed since last year.

Fixed income exposures, including fixed income funds

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
AAA	5,167	5,590
AA	1,605	1,152
A	1,322	1,393
BBB	1,427	1,179
BB and below	1,164	614
Not rated	1,471	1,847
Total	12,156	11,775

Market concentration risk

Nordea is exposed to the concentration of market risks by e.g. counterparty, guarantee levels, region and industry.



G4 Insurance contract liabilities, cont.

Concentration risk is both addressed in each investment mandate and on an aggregated level. Nordea manages concentration risk by setting upper limits for the size of individual investments and for aggregate investments by category. Concentration risks are also addressed on an aggregated level and managing these risks is an integrated part of the investment strategy.

Nordea reduces concentration risk on an ongoing basis in the revision and adjustment of asset portfolios. Due to the diversification across the portfolios in the local entities Nordea has no significant unmanaged concentration of market risk at Nordea Life & Pension Group level.

Guarantee levels, estimates of present value of future cash flows

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
0%	370	378
0–2%	4,665	4,137
2–3%	3,132	2,933
3–4%	1,924	2,143
Over 4%	1,242	1,349
Total	11,333	10,940

Interest rate risk

Nordea is exposed to movements in interest rates, mainly through the duration mismatch between assets and liabilities within traditional insurance products. Also life and disability insurance products come with interest rate risk due to the discounting of future cash flows.

Property risk

Nordea holds commercial, industrial and residential properties and is exposed to falls in their prices.

Currency risk

Nordea actively invests in global assets. Virtually all of the currency exposure in the local entities is hedged against the local reporting currencies.

Management of market risk

Business decisions are formed balancing short-term and long-term objectives, customers, considerations for competitiveness, legal requirements, profitability, liquidity and capital. At the same time, the liability-driven investment strategy, risk considerations and the Prudent Person Principle must be observed.

In order to ensure that all aspects are considered continuously, market risks are monitored regularly against the risk appetite and risk limits.

Counterparty default risk

Counterparty default risk reflects potential losses from unexpected default of Nordea's counterparties and debtors, taking into account risk-mitigating contracts, reinsurance, securitisations and derivatives as well as receivables from intermediaries. Nordea is exposed to counterparty default through cash and deposits held by counterparties as well as the derivatives used to hedge portfolios.

Nordea monitors counterparty derivative exposures on a daily basis. The results prove that Nordea is resilient to the stresses performed. To mitigate the exposure to unexpected defaults, Nordea ensures diversification by counterparty. Concentrations to individual counterparties are mitigated through the investment limit framework.

Nordea has bilateral agreements with derivative counterparties which define the nature, timing and quality of eligible collateral. Nordea manages and monitors collateral for derivatives on a weekly and ad hoc basis as necessary.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being able to meet liquidity commitments only at increased cost or, ultimately, being unable to meet obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk arises both from illiquidity of investment assets (market

liquidity risk) and from changed cash flows on liabilities as a result of changed claims and/or lapses (funding liquidity risk). Liquidity risk can also arise from short-term payments affecting the short-term liquidity need. Liquidity risk derives primarily from traditional insurance products.

Management and measurement of liquidity risk

Nordea's exposure to liquidity risk is managed based on local liquidity rules, investment guidelines and limits. Liquidity risk is monitored through:

- liquidity scoring of current investment assets,
- calculation of forward-looking liquidity risk indicators under both normal and stressed conditions, and
- calculation of a liquidity ratio for the traditional insurance portfolios.

Liquidity risk is monitored as part of the Risk Appetite Framework of Nordea Life & Pension Group and its local entities. Moreover, the liquidity risk indicators are integrated into the Nordea Group's overall monitoring of liquidity risk.

Expected yearly net cash flows, undiscounted

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
1 year or less	2,621	2,297
1–2 years	2,950	2,609
2–3 years	2,577	2,329
3–4 years	2,382	2,136
4–5 years	2,231	1,991
More than 5 years	30,513	26,843
Total	43,274	38,205

Amounts payable on demand

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Amounts payable on demand	31,381	28,653
Assets backing insurance contract liabilities	32,845	30,040

Business, strategic and regulatory risk

Business risk is defined as the risk associated with uncertainty over business conditions such as market environment, customer behaviour and technological progress as well as the financial effects of reputational risk.

Strategic risk is defined as the long-term implications associated with the selected business strategy such as product range, customer segments, markets, distribution channels and technological platforms. These may arise due to improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to industry changes.

Risks related to regulatory changes arise as a result of inadequate or imperfect implementation of new or changed regulation. This could potentially impact reputation, processes and costs.

Business and strategic risks are mitigated through actions such as monitoring sales, costs and risk results regularly and analysing the drivers of profit.

Risks related to the legal environment are mitigated through continuous monitoring of the regulatory developments and through establishing specific programmes to handle the implementation. The compliance function at Nordea Life & Pension monitors compliance with existing laws, regulations and internal rules applicable to Nordea Life & Pension.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk

ESG risk is a risk category that has gained importance in recent years. Nordea Life & Pension Group considers the double materiality of ESG, i.e. the fact that Nordea Life & Pension Group is exposed to ESG risk while its own actions and investment decisions impact ESG factors, and has developed a consistent approach to sustainability risk and the consideration of ESG factors in the investment process.

The perception of ESG risk at Nordea Life & Pension Group comprises:

- the physical impact of climate change,
- the transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient economy,



G4 Insurance contract liabilities, cont.

- an increasing awareness of social objectives, working and safety conditions and human rights, and
- an increasing importance of good governance practices within companies, anti-bribery and corruption practices and compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

Nordea Life & Pension Group has established a comprehensive database for ESG risk indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions (GHG emissions), the Climate Value at Risk (Climate VaR), ESG ratings and many others. The database is updated regularly and developed continuously in order to achieve a good coverage of assets with available best practice indicators of ESG risk.

ESG risks may materialise through other risk types. The table below shows how material the impact may be on the different risk types:

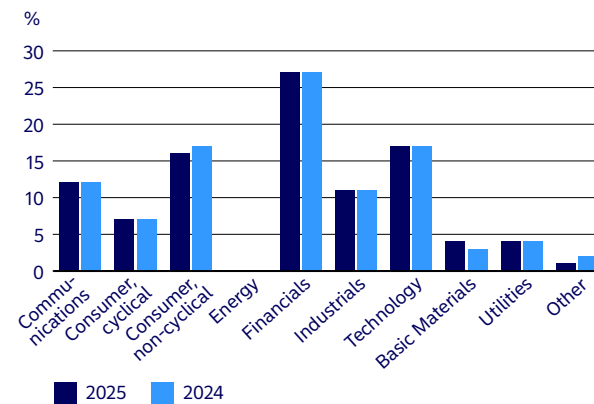
Risk type	Impact of ESG factors
Market Risk	High
Underwriting Risk	Low
Operational and Compliance Risk	Medium
Reputational Risk	High

ESG factors are considered to have a high impact on market risk. Market risk may arise from disruptions and shifts associated with the transition to a low-carbon and climate resilient economy. Those risks may be motivated by policy changes, market dynamics, technological innovation or reputational factors. Key examples of transition risks include wrong assessments of climate-induced risks and opportunities, policy changes and regulatory reforms, which affect carbon-intensive sectors. Policy and regulatory measures may affect specific classes of financial assets (such as real estate portfolios), in addition to those affecting capital markets.

Climate risks related to investments are in general assumed to be captured in the market value of the assets. An asset composition heavily weighted towards sectors that are vulnerable to climate changes will however represent concentration risk that requires awareness.

The graph below shows the insurance contracts' equity and corporate bond exposure towards different sectors. The largest exposures are found within financials, technology and non-cyclical consumer products and services.

ESG data concentration



While these are not necessarily industries which are associated with heavy scope 1 emissions (direct carbon emissions), scope 2 (indirect carbon emissions) and scope 3 emissions (carbon emissions in the full value chain) must also be taken into consideration. Overall, the equity and corporate bond investments managed by Nordea Life & Pension Group have a scope 1 and 2 carbon intensity averaging at 58 tons of CO₂ per EURm of sales, compared to the MSCI World average of 112 tons of CO₂ per EURm of sales. This underlines that while investing in a similar mix of industrial sectors, Nordea Life & Pension Group makes

investment choices within the sectors that underpin the overall net zero emission target. Despite the overall small investments in the utility, industrials and basic materials industries, these sectors contribute significantly to the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions profile of the equity investments. Those sectors in which Nordea Life & Pension Group makes most of its investments contribute comparatively little to its emissions profile.

Nordea Life & Pension Group uses scenario data from the Network for Greening the Financial System as the basis for the forward-looking analysis of climate-related risks. Forward-looking analysis is facilitated by the MSCI Climate VaR which enables analyses of policy-related risks, technological opportunities and physical risks across different scenarios associated with a variety of temperature outcomes and transition narratives. The Climate VaR quantifies these risks in terms of a return-based valuation of companies.

The industry sectors that currently have the highest GHG emissions also are the ones that are expected to incur negative effects on their market values due to regulation and policy changes. The upside is, however, that these sectors also provide opportunities for developing more GHG efficient technological solutions. The challenge is therefore not to avoid these industry sectors altogether, but to reduce ESG-induced market risk from these sectors, to carefully select the leading companies in terms of ESG-driven development potential and to engage with companies, industry associations and policy makers. Based on the current assessments, ESG-induced market risk is considered as immaterial for Nordea Life & Pension Group.

Reputational risk can arise due to failure to deliver on internal and external promises and expectations can lead to negative attention from customers and media, claims and law suits, which in turn can increase lapses and reduce new business. To understand the impact of ESG-related reputational risk different scenarios are analysed where lapses increase. The outcome of the scenarios is that there is a negative profit effect which may affect prof-

its in the longer run and also business plans. ESG-related reputational risk can therefore not be dismissed as immaterial.

Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is defined as the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from changes in the level, trend, or volatility of mortality rates, longevity rates, disability rates and surrenders and lapses, with such a change leading to an increase in the value of insurance liabilities.

Measurement and analysis of underwriting risk

Underwriting risks are primarily controlled using actuarial methods, i.e. through tariffs, rules for acceptance of customers, reinsurance contracts, stress testing and setting adequate provisions for risks. Experience analyses and benchmarking are performed at least annually for each underwriting risk.

Nordea measures underwriting risks by measuring the sensitivity of the balance sheet to stressed underwriting scenarios via regular stress and scenario testing. The results prove that Nordea is resilient to the stresses performed. Neither Nordea's underwriting risk exposures nor the approach to measurement changed materially over the reporting period.

Lapse risk

Lapse risk includes partial and full surrender, transfers of capital and transition to paid-up policies. Exposure to lapse risk is due to the potential deviation between the actual lapse rates and expected lapse rates.

Lapse risk is linked to policyholder behaviour. It is mitigated by ensuring that products meet customers' needs. Lapses are stress tested, monitored and reported regularly. Monitoring helps Nordea to identify and address emerging trends.



G4 Insurance contract liabilities, cont.

Longevity

Longevity risk arises from the annuities in payment and in deferral within Nordea's traditional insurance products. Mortality rates and life expectancies are updated and benchmarked annually.

Concentration of underwriting risks

Nordea's insurance portfolios comprise individual and group policies, all of which are well diversified by industry, geography and demography as well as by product type and risk. Within Nordea's insurance portfolios, large companies may pose a geographic risk concentration. Concentration risk is managed on local entity level and mitigated by reinsurance wherever deemed necessary.

Management of underwriting risk

Management of underwriting risk includes, among others, underwriting procedures, reinsurance programme and product approval processes.

Underwriting procedures

Underwriting is performed in compliance with the local entity's strategic documents for underwriting and insurance risks. These documents are established to ensure strong underwriting processes and sound advice to customers.

Underwriting procedures intend to ensure the fair and ethical treatment of all new customers and the acceptance or rejection of individual risks on an informed basis. Sound underwriting ensures that the right products are offered to the customers to meet their needs. Individual underwriting is used for life and health policies. Depending on the

nature of the risk coverage and the level of benefits, underwriting may include a health assessment.

The Actuarial function highlights risks and makes recommendations regarding underwriting in its annual report. The Actuarial function reviews the strategic documents governing underwriting annually and ad hoc whenever deemed necessary.

Reinsurance

Nordea's reinsurance programme covers individual and aggregate mortality and disability risks, including mortality catastrophe cover in Finland and Norway. It includes individual risk retention limits and aggregate stop loss cover. Reinsured risks include mortality, disability and mortality catastrophe. The aim of the reinsurance programme is to minimise claims volatility, stabilise annual results and protect Nordea from underwriting risk concentrations and catastrophes. New business with large individual risk exposures is underwritten with facultative reinsurance.

The reinsurance programme is monitored monthly via the risk result by product line. The Actuarial Function is responsible for reviewing the reinsurance strategy and programme as a minimum once a year.

Sensitivities

Nordea regularly performs stress tests of the contractual service margin (CSM) and profit to assess the impact of various scenarios. The stress tests are conducted by applying overnight market stresses and changes to underwriting assumptions. Due to the long-term nature of the life and pension business Nordea is sensitive to interest rate

movements, which in combination with lower equity prices and wider spreads would have a significant impact on profit and the CSM. The methodologies used are aligned with other stress tests carried out and have been developed for IFRS 17 purposes. The relevant sensitivities and their effect on profit and CSM are shown in the table below.

EURm	Impact on profit		Impact on CSM	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Equities -20% ¹	-32	-29	-216	-230
Interest rates -50bp	0	0	-96	-111
Interest rates +50bp	0	0	83	98
Spread +50bp	-3	-3	-13	-13
Combined market stress ²	-46	-44	-327	-362
Lapses +10%	-6	-5	-21	-21
Expenses +10%	-15	-14	-95	-88
Mortality +10%	1	2	3	7
Disability +10%	-15	-13	-3	-3
Longevity +10%	-3	-5	-10	-21

1) Including alternative investments and -5% on properties.

2) Interest rates -50bp, Equities -20% and Spread +50bp.



G5 Intangible and tangible assets

G5.1 Intangible assets

Accounting policies

Intangible assets are identifiable, non-monetary assets without physical substance. The assets are under Nordea's control, which means that Nordea has the power and rights to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the underlying resource. Nordea's intangible assets mainly consist of goodwill, IT development/computer software and customer-related intangible assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of Nordea's share of net identifiable assets of the acquired group undertaking/associated undertaking/joint venture at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of group undertakings is included in "Intangible assets". Goodwill on acquisitions of associated undertakings and joint ventures is not recognised as a separate asset but included in "Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures". Goodwill is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill cannot be reversed in subsequent periods. Goodwill related to associated undertakings and joint ventures is not tested for impairment separately but included in the total carrying amount of the associated undertakings and the joint ventures. The policies covering impairment testing of associated undertakings and joint ventures are disclosed in Note 9.3 "Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures".

IT development/computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are expensed as incurred. Costs directly associated with major software development investments, with the ability to generate future economic benefits, are recognised as intangible assets. These costs include software development staff costs and overhead expenditures directly attributable to preparing the asset for use. Computer software also includes acquired software licences not related to the function of a tangible asset.

Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the software, generally a period of three to five years, and in some circumstances for strategic infrastructure up to a maximum of ten years.

Customer-related intangible assets

In business combinations a portion of the purchase price is normally allocated to a customer-related intangible assets if the asset is identifiable and under Nordea's control. An intangible asset is identifiable if it arises from contractual or legal rights or can be separated from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged. The asset is amortised over its useful life, generally over ten years.

Impairment

Goodwill and IT development not yet taken into use are not amortised but tested for impairment annually irrespective of any indications of impairment. Impairment testing is also performed more frequently if required due to any indication of impairment. Intangible assets in use and amortised are also evaluated for indications of impairment and if such indications are found, the assets are tested for impairment. The impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use of the asset or the cash-generating unit (CGU), which is defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that

generate largely independent cash flows in relation to other assets. For goodwill and IT development not yet taken into use, the CGUs are defined as the operating segments. The value in use is the present value of the cash flows expected to be realised from the asset or the CGU.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

The identification of CGUs and to what extent they can be aggregated to groups that are tested together requires judgement. Internally developed software is included in the impairment test and allocated to the CGUs. Nordea's total goodwill amounted to EUR 2,185m (EUR 2,180m) at the end of the year. Internally developed software amounted to EUR 1,696m (EUR 1,530m) at the end of the year.

The estimation of future cash flows and the calculation of the rate used to discount those cash flows are subject to estimation uncertainty. The forecast of future cash flows is sensitive to the cash flow projections for the near future (generally 3–5 years) and to the estimated sector growth rate for the period beyond 3–5 years. The growth rates are based on historical data, updated to reflect the current situation, which implies estimation uncertainty. Also, the estimate for the long-term growth rate requires critical judgement.

The derived cash flows are discounted at a rate based on the market's long-term risk-free rate of interest and yield requirements.

Impairment testing

The impairment test is performed for each CGU by comparing the carrying amount of the net assets, including goodwill, with the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the value in use and is estimated based on the discounted cash flows. Due to the long-term nature of the investments, cash flows are expected to continue indefinitely.

Cash flows for the coming three years are based on financial forecasts. The forecasts are based on Nordea's macroeconomic outlook, including information on GDP growth, inflation and benchmark rates for the relevant countries. Based on these macroeconomic forecasts, the business areas project how margins, volumes, sales and costs will develop over the coming years. Credit losses are estimated using the long-term average for the different business areas. This results in an income statement for each year. The projected cash flow for each year is the forecast net result in these income statements, reduced by the regulatory capital needed to grow the business in accordance with the long-term growth assumptions. For CGUs with more capital than the Group's CET1 target, the expected dividends are included in the cash flows generated by the CGUs until these meet the Group's CET1 target over a three-year period.

The projections take into consideration the major projects initiated at Nordea. There is also an allocation of central costs to business areas to make sure that the cash flows for the CGUs include all indirect costs. Tax costs are estimated based on the standard tax rate. Cash flows for the period beyond the forecasting period are based on estimated sector growth rates. Growth rates are based on historical data, updated to reflect the current situation.

The derived cash flows are discounted at a rate based on the market's long-term risk-free rate of interest and yield requirements. The discount rate used in 2025 was 9.0% (8.5%) post-tax, corresponding to a pre-tax rate of 11.7% (11.0%). The estimated growth rate was 2.0% (2.0%). The CGUs cover all Nordic currencies and Nordea discounts the future estimated cash flows using one EUR rate for all CGUs.

The impairment tests conducted in 2025 did not indicate any need for goodwill impairment.

Both an increase in the discount rate of 1 percentage point and a reduction in the future growth rate of 1 percentage point are considered to be reasonably possible



G5.1 Intangible assets, cont.

changes in the key assumptions. Such a change would not result in any impairment.

In addition to the cash flow test for CGUs, internally developed IT systems are qualitatively assessed for indications of impairment. If such indications exist, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the assets is fully recoverable. This is assessed on an individual asset level based on a qualitative analysis. Both external and internal impairment triggers are reviewed.

External impairment triggers could be that the market is moving to new cloud solutions that are significantly

more cost efficient compared to an on-premise solution. Another trigger could be that a product that is supported by the development becomes redundant or replaced by another product in the market, indicating that the value of the development may be impaired.

Internal impairment triggers are internal decisions indicating that products supported by the functionality will be discontinued, that a line of business will be discontinued, that it is expected/decided internally that the functionality will be moved to cloud or replaced by new on-premise functionality, etc.

Intangible assets

Cash-generating units, EURm	Goodwill ¹ 31 Dec 2025	Internally developed software 31 Dec 2025	Total 31 Dec 2025	Goodwill ¹ 31 Dec 2024	Internally developed software 31 Dec 2024	Total 31 Dec 2024
Personal Banking	1,084	549	1,633	1,081	484	1,565
Business Banking	882	570	1,452	881	508	1,389
Large Corporates & Institutions	151	359	510	151	327	478
Asset & Wealth Management	68	218	286	67	211	278
Total	2,185	1,696	3,881	2,180	1,530	3,710
Other intangible assets ²	–	–	207	–	–	172
Total intangible assets	2,185	1,696	4,088	2,180	1,530	3,882

1) Excluding goodwill in associated undertakings.

2) Including bought software licences outside internal development projects of EUR 136m (EUR 106m).

Movements in goodwill, EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Acquisition value at beginning of year	2,180	2,227
Translation differences	5	-47
Acquisition value at end of year	2,185	2,180
Total	2,185	2,180

Movements in internally developed software, EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Acquisition value at beginning of year	2,554	2,503
Acquisitions	474	407
Sales/disposals	-15	-313
Reclassifications	3	-3
Translation differences	49	-40
Acquisition value at end of year	3,065	2,554
Accumulated amortisation at beginning of year	-942	-911
Amortisation according to plan	-337	-296
Accumulated amortisation on sales/disposals	5	251
Translation differences	-20	14
Accumulated amortisation at end of year	-1,294	-942
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-82	-135
Accumulated impairment charges on sales/disposals	10	62
Impairment charges	-2	-12
Translation differences	-1	3
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	-75	-82
Total	1,696	1,530

G5.2 Properties and equipment

Accounting policies

Properties and equipment consist of properties for own use, leasehold improvements, IT equipment, furniture and other equipment. Right-of-use assets under leasing agreements are presented in this item; see Note G5.4 "Leases" for more information. Items of properties and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property and equipment comprises its purchase price as well as any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to

the working condition for its intended use. Parts of an item of property and equipment are accounted for as separate items if they have different useful lives.

Owner-occupied properties backing issued insurance contracts with direct participation features are measured using the fair value model in accordance with IAS 40. For more information about valuation and processes, see Note G5.3 "Investment properties".

Improvements are recognised as assets if they provide an improved function of the asset, while maintenance does not improve the function of the assets and is expensed as incurred.

Properties and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as specified below. The estimates of the useful life of different assets are reassessed on a yearly basis.

Buildings	30–75 years
Equipment	3–5 years
Leasehold improvements	For changes within buildings, the shorter of 10 years and the remaining lease term. For new construction, the shorter of the principles used for owned buildings and the remaining lease term. Fixtures installed in leased properties are depreciated over the shorter of 10–20 years and the remaining lease term.

At each balance sheet date, Nordea assesses whether there is any indication that an item of property and equipment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, and any impairment loss is recognised.

Impairment losses are reversed if the recoverable amount increases. The carrying amount is then increased to the recoverable amount but cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.



G5.2 Properties and equipment, cont.

Properties and equipment

EURm	31 Dec 2025				31 Dec 2024			
	Owned assets measured at cost	Owned assets measured at fair value	Right-of-use assets	Total	Owned assets measured at cost	Owned assets measured at fair value	Right-of-use assets	Total
Equipment	354	–	6	360	349	–	7	356
Land and buildings	26	35	1,143	1,204	26	36	1,243	1,305
Total	380	35	1,149	1,564	375	36	1,250	1,661
Equipment								
Acquisition value at beginning of year	621	–	16	637	1,074	–	15	1,089
Acquisitions	81	–	3	84	91	–	4	95
Sales/disposals	-42	–	-3	-45	-530	–	-3	-533
Reclassifications	-5	–	–	-5	-3	–	–	-3
Translation differences	1	–	-2	-1	-11	–	0	-11
Acquisition value at end of year	656	–	14	670	621	–	16	637
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	-271	–	-9	-280	-723	–	-9	-732
Accumulated depreciation on sales/disposals	40	–	3	43	518	–	3	521
Reclassifications	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Depreciation according to plan	-72	–	-3	-75	-72	–	-3	-75
Translation differences	-1	–	1	0	6	–	0	6
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	-302	–	-8	-310	-271	–	-9	-280
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-1	–	–	-1	-4	–	–	-4
Accumulated impairment charges on sales/disposals	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Translation differences	1	–	–	1	0	–	–	0
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	0	–	–	0	-1	–	–	-1
Total	354	–	6	360	349	–	7	356
Land and buildings								
Acquisition value at beginning of year	30	27	2,030	2,087	32	28	1,924	1,984
Acquisitions	–	–	36	36	0	–	159	159
Sales/disposals	–	–	-28	-28	-2	–	-45	-47
Translation differences	–	-1	11	10	0	-1	-8	-9
Acquisition value at end of year	30	26	2,049	2,105	30	27	2,030	2,087
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of year	-4	–	-777	-781	-4	–	-676	-680
Accumulated depreciation on sales/disposals	–	–	28	28	0	–	38	38
Depreciation according to plan	–	–	-143	-143	0	–	-143	-143
Translation differences	0	–	-4	-4	0	–	4	4
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	-4	–	-896	-900	-4	–	-777	-781
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	–	–	-10	-10	–	–	-15	-15
Reclassifications	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Translation differences	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	0
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	–	–	-10	-10	–	–	-10	-10
Fair value adjustment at beginning of year	–	9	–	9	–	11	–	11
Fair value adjustment	–	0	–	0	–	-1	–	-1
Translation differences	–	0	–	0	–	-1	–	-1
Fair value adjustment at end of year	–	9	–	9	–	9	–	9
Total	26	35	1,143	1,204	26	36	1,243	1,305

G5.3 Investment properties

Accounting policies

Investment property is property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for Nordea's own use in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties are recognised on the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefits from the asset will flow to the company and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably.

An investment property is initially measured at its cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement. The cost of a purchased investment property comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenses. Directly attributable expenses include, for example, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes and other transaction costs.

Nordea applies the fair value model for subsequent measurement of investment properties. The best evidence of fair value is normally quoted prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition. As these prices are rarely available, discounted cash flow projection models based on reliable estimates of future cash flows are also used. The fair value measurement of investment properties takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits through the highest and best use of the property, i.e. taking into account the use of the property in a way that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible.

Net rental income, gains and losses as well as fair value adjustments are recognised directly in the income statement as "Net result from items at fair value".

Fair value measurements of investment properties are categorised under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices



G5.3 Investment properties, cont.

(unadjusted) in active markets for identical investment properties (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The categorisation of the investment properties is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

For more information about the estimation of fair value and the fair value hierarchy, see Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

Investment properties are measured at fair value. As there are normally no active markets for investment properties, the fair value is estimated based on discounted cash flow models. These models are based on assumptions about future rents, vacancy levels, operating and maintenance costs, yield requirements and interest rates.

The carrying amount of investment properties was EUR 3,091m (EUR 2,883m) at the end of the year.

Amounts recognised in the income statement¹

EURm	2025	2024
Fair value adjustments ²	55	-16
Rental income	114	108
Direct operating expenses that generated rental income	-33	-40
Direct operating expenses that did not generate rental income	-2	-2
Total	134	50

1) Included in "Net result from items at fair value".

2) Excluding fair value adjustments on investment properties presented as "Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investments contracts" on the balance sheet.

Categorisation in the fair value hierarchy

All investment properties in Nordea are categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of these investment properties are presented in the table below.

Level 3 - Fair value of investment properties ¹ , EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Investment properties	2,215	2,132
- of which Life & Pension	2,209	2,125
Investment properties in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts ²	876	751
- of which Life & Pension	876	751
Total	3,091	2,883

1) All items are measured at fair value on the balance sheet on a recurring basis at the end of each reporting period.

2) For further information, see Note G3.11 "Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts".

EURm	Fair value gains/losses recognised in the income statement during the year							31 Dec
	1 Jan	Realised	Unrealised	Purchases/ issues	Sales	Reclassification ²	Translation differences	
2025								
Investment properties	2,132	-3	58	130	-56	-63	17	2,215
- of which Life & Pension	2,125	-3	59	129	-55	-63	17	2,209
Investment properties in assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts ¹	751	-	9	59	-7	63	1	876
- of which Life & Pension	751	-	9	59	-7	63	1	876
2024								
Investment properties	2,199	7	-23	43	-24	-35	-35	2,132
- of which Life & Pension	2,191	7	-22	42	-23	-35	-35	2,125
Investment properties in assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts ¹	729	-	-43	67	-25	35	-12	751
- of which Life & Pension	729	-	-43	67	-25	35	-12	751

1) For further information, see Note G3.11 "Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts".

2) Reclassification from/to the balance sheet item "Properties and equipment" (see Note G5.2 "Properties and equipment") due to changed use of properties.

Determination of fair value

The valuation of the investment properties takes into account the purpose and the nature of the properties by using the most appropriate valuation methods to derive fair value. The primary valuation approach is a discounted cash flow model using current cash flows, market interest rates and the current yield requirements for the respective properties. Fair value is based on external independent valuers for 100% (100%) of the total fair value of investment properties on the balance sheet.

Movements in Level 3

The tables below present the movements in Level 3. Unrealised gains and losses relate to the investment properties held at the end of the year. Fair value gains and losses in the income statement during the year are included in "Net result from items at fair value" (see Note G2.5 "Total net result from items at fair value").

The valuation process for fair value measurements

The main part of the investment properties of Nordea is held by Life & Pension entities. The valuation of the investment properties is performed at least quarterly by external valuers throughout all Life & Pension entities. The principles used by all entities are in accordance with regulations issued by the local financial supervisory authorities as well as with international valuation principles and the IFRS.

In addition, there is an internal joint Nordic committee that focuses on the pricing and valuation of the balance sheet items and regularly monitors price deviations and the correctness of valuations.

Life & Pension's investment properties are backing the insurance and investment contracts. This means that the impact on Nordea's income statement and on shareholders' equity is based on the profit structure of the portfolio of contracts backed by the investments.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the investment properties are market rent and yield requirement. Significant increases (decreases) in the market rate or yield requirement would in isolation result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value.



G5.3 Investment properties, cont.

Valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurements in Level 3

EURm	31 Dec 2025					31 Dec 2024						
	Fair value ¹	Of which Life & Pension	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Range of unobservable input	Weighted average of unobservable input	Fair value ¹	Of which Life & Pension	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Range of unobservable input	Weighted average of unobservable input
Norway	937	937	Discounted cash flows	Market rent			778	778	Discounted cash flows	Market rent		
				- Commercial	EUR 125–149/m ²	130 EUR/m ²				- Commercial	EUR 119–144/m ²	123 EUR/m ²
				- Office	EUR 158–534/m ²	282 EUR/m ²				- Office	EUR 104–556/m ²	255 EUR/m ²
				- Other	EUR 128–509/m ²	355 EUR/m ²				- Other	EUR 119–490/m ²	341 EUR/m ²
				Yield requirement						Yield requirement		
				- Commercial	6.5–6.5%	6.5%				- Commercial	6.5–6.5%	6.5%
				- Office	4.5–6.3%	5.2%				- Office	4.5–6.8%	5.4%
				- Other	4.8–6.0%	4.9%				- Other	4.9–6.0%	5.1%
Finland ²	853	853	Discounted cash flows	Market rent			906	906	Discounted cash flows	Market rent		
				- Commercial	EUR 144–366/m ²	255 EUR/m ²				- Commercial	EUR 144–370/m ²	257 EUR/m ²
				- Office	EUR 144–579/m ²	362 EUR/m ²				- Office	EUR 144–579/m ²	362 EUR/m ²
				- Flat	EUR 183–324/m ²	254 EUR/m ²				- Flat	EUR 186–312/m ²	249 EUR/m ²
				- Other	EUR 120–306/m ²	213 EUR/m ²				- Other	EUR 122–321/m ²	222 EUR/m ²
				Yield requirement						Yield requirement		
				- Commercial	4.8–8.5%	6.6%				- Commercial	4.8–8.5%	6.6%
				- Office	4.8–13.0%	8.9%				- Office	4.8–12.5%	8.6%
				- Flat	4.2–5.8%	5.0%				- Flat	4.3–5.5%	4.9%
				- Other	5.3–8.8%	7.0%				- Other	4.8–8.3%	6.5%
Sweden	417	417	Discounted cash flows	Market rent			366	366	Discounted cash flows	Market rent		
				- Commercial	EUR 146–252/m ²	200 EUR/m ²				- Commercial	EUR 140–206/m ²	167 EUR/m ²
				- Office	EUR 275–631/m ²	418 EUR/m ²				- Office	EUR 268–570/m ²	383 EUR/m ²
				- Flat	EUR 196–206/m ²	200 EUR/m ²				- Flat	EUR 178–184/m ²	181 EUR/m ²
				- Other	EUR 82–119/m ²	97 EUR/m ²				- Other	EUR 80–113/m ²	93 EUR/m ²
				Yield requirement						Yield requirement		
				- Commercial	5.7–6.8%	6.4%				- Commercial	5.7–6.8%	6.4%
				- Office	4.3–5.6%	4.9%				- Office	4.3–5.7%	4.9%
				- Flat	4.3–4.4%	4.3%				- Flat	4.2–4.4%	4.2%
				- Other	5.3–6.7%	5.5%				- Other	5.3–6.7%	5.5%
Denmark	878	878	Discounted cash flows	Market rent			826	826	Discounted cash flows	Market rent		
				- Commercial	–	–				- Commercial	–	–
				- Office	EUR 83–206/m ²	161 EUR/m ²				- Office	EUR 57–260/m ²	140 EUR/m ²
				- Flat	EUR 155–302/m ²	247 EUR/m ²				- Flat	EUR 124–348/m ²	213 EUR/m ²
				Yield requirement						Yield requirement		
				- Commercial	–	–				- Commercial	–	–
				- Office	4.0–7.9%	6.0%				- Office	5.0–8.0%	6.0%
				- Flat	3.1–5.0%	4.0%				- Flat	3.0–6.0%	4.0%
Other	6	–	Discounted cash flows				7	–	Discounted cash flows			
Total	3,091	3,085					2,883	2,876				

1) Split based on the valuation methodologies used in different countries.

2) Of which EUR 876m (EUR 751m) is related to investment properties in pooled schemes and unit-linked investments in Life & Pension. For more information, see Note G3.11 "Assets and deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts".



G5.4 Leases

Accounting policies

A lease is a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Nordea as lessor

Finance leases are reported as receivables from the lessee and included in "Loans to the public" (see Note G3.8 "Loans") at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The lease payment, excluding cost of services, is recorded as repayment of principal and interest income. The income allocation is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease.

Nordea as lessee

At inception Nordea assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease.

The right to use an asset in a lease contract is recognised on the commencement date as a right-of-use (ROU) asset and the obligation to pay lease payments is recognised as a lease liability. The ROU asset is initially measured as the present value of the lease payments plus initial direct costs and the cost of obligations to refurbish the asset less any lease incentives received. Non-lease components are separated. The discount rate used to calculate the lease liability for each contract is the incremental borrowing rate at commencement of the contract. In significant premises contracts the rate implicit in the contract may be used if available.

The ROU assets are presented as similar owned assets and the lease liabilities as "Other liabilities" on the balance sheet. The depreciation policy is consistent with that of similar owned assets, but the depreciation period is capped at the end of the lease term. Impairment testing of the ROU assets is performed according to the same principles that apply to similar owned assets. Interest expense on lease liabilities is presented as "Interest expense" in the income statement.

The assets are classified as "Land and buildings" and "Equipment". Equipment mainly comprises vehicles and IT hardware. Nordea applies the practical expedient for short-term contracts (with a contract term of 12 months or less) both for "Land and buildings" and for "Equipment". The practical expedient for low-value assets is applied to "Equipment". Short-term and low-value contracts are not recognised on the balance sheet and the payments are recognised as "Other expenses" in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic way better reflects the time pattern of Nordea's benefit.

The lease term is the expected lease term. This comprises the non-cancellable period of lease contracts and any options that Nordea is reasonably certain to exercise. The length of contracts with no end date is estimated by considering all facts and circumstances.

Embedded leases

Agreements can contain a right to use an asset in return for a payment or a series of payments although the agreement is not in the legal form of a

lease contract. If applicable, these assets are separated from the contract and accounted for as leased assets.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

For a lessee, critical judgement has to be exercised when estimating the expected lease term by considering all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension or termination option. The expected lease term for contracts with no end date is estimated in the same way. Backstop rules on the average expected lifetime of different types of real estate contracts are used as a guidance when making the estimate for branch offices. A more detailed analysis is performed for more significant contracts. Head office contracts are estimated to be more long term in nature than branch office contracts where the business environment is changing at a more rapid pace. The backstop rule covering branch offices is currently limiting the expected lease term of contracts with no end date and contracts with extension options to five years. It is possible to deviate from the backstop rule if the circumstances show that Nordea is likely to stay for a longer/shorter period. The carrying amount of ROU assets was EUR 1,149m (EUR 1,250m) at the end of the year.

For a lessor, critical judgement has to be exercised when classifying lease contracts. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards related to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards related to ownership.

Nordea as lessor

Nordea's leasing operations comprise finance leases. The leased assets mainly comprise vehicles, machinery and other equipment.

The table below shows a reconciliation of gross investments and the present value of future minimum lease payments.

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Gross investments	10,118	10,349
Less unearned finance income	-1,623	-1,715
Net investments in finance leases	8,495	8,634
Less unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor	-2	-2
Present value of future minimum lease payments receivable	8,493	8,632
Accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable	-12	-16

The residual value risk of finance leases is carried by the vendor or by the lessee according to the terms of the contract.

As at 31 December 2025 the gross investment and the net investment by remaining maturity were distributed as follows:

EURm	31 Dec 2025	
	Gross investment	Net investment
2026	2,684	2,178
2027	2,392	1,976
2028	1,889	1,574
2029	1,143	993
2030	788	674
Later years	1,222	1,100
Total	10,118	8,495



G5.4 Leases, cont.

Nordea as lessee

Leases are mainly related to office premises contracts but also to company cars, IT hardware and other assets normal to the business. The premises contracts are actively managed with focus on the effective use of the premises and changes in the business environment. The lease payments generally include fixed payments and especially in premises contracts also variable payments that depend on an index. Residual value guarantees or purchase options are generally not used.

Lease expenses are disclosed in the table below.

EURm	2025	2024
Expense related to short-term leases	-15	-11
Expense related to low-value leases	-1	0
Expense related to variable payments	-13	-13
Interest expense	-19	-17
Sub-lease income	2	1
Total cash outflow for leases	-160	-192

The table below shows the contractual maturity of undiscounted cash flows on lease liabilities.

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Less than one year	125	129
1–2 years	111	118
2–5 years	277	281
5–10 years	343	345
10–15 years	265	292
15–20 years	67	92
20–25 years	–	–
Total	1,188	1,257

More information on right-of-use assets and the maturity profile can be found in Note G5.2 "Properties and equipment" and in Note G10.3 "Maturity analysis".

There are no significant lease commitments for leases that have not yet commenced at the end of the year.

Nordea operates from leased premises. The premises are mainly divided into head office contracts, branch office contracts and other contracts.

The expected lease term in most of the premises contracts is 1–10 years, whereas the expected lease term of the main head office contracts in the Nordic countries is 10–20 years. These contracts usually have renewal options. The head office contracts generally have fixed lease terms, whereas branch office contracts either have fixed lease terms or are without an end date with the right to terminate. The termination clauses are generally 6–12 months. The main principle is that premises contracts do not contain purchase options.

Company car contracts generally have a fixed lease term of less than five years.

G6 Provisions

Accounting policies

Provisions (which are presented as a liability) are recognised when Nordea has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event if it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, where a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Accounting policies relating to employee benefits are further described in Note G8 "Employee benefits and key management personnel remuneration" and relating to financial guarantee contracts and credit commitments in Note G7 "Off-balance sheet items". Accounting policies for provisions for off-balance sheet items can be found in Note G3.8 "Loans".

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

Within the framework of normal business operations, Nordea faces a number of operational and legal risks potentially resulting in reputational impacts, fines, sanctions, disputes, remediation costs, losses and/or litigation. Specifically, Nordea faces potential claims related to the provision of banking and investment services and other areas in which it operates. Currently, such claims are mainly related to lending and insolvency situations, various investment services, and sub-custody and withholding taxation matters. At present, none of the current claims are considered likely to have any significant adverse effect on Nordea or its financial position. As previously stated, Nordea has expected to be fined in Denmark for weak AML processes and procedures in the past and has made a provision for ongoing AML-related matters. Nordea cannot exclude the possibility of fines which could impact the bank's financial performance. In addition, some of these proceedings could lead to litigation. See also section 6 "Compliance Risk" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

Provisions

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Restructuring	44	64
Guarantees/commitments	158	193
Other	146	139
Total	348	396

Provisions for restructuring costs consist of staff-related restructuring of EUR 33m (EUR 47m) and premises-related obligations of EUR 11m (EUR 17m).

The staff-related provision is related to contracts entered into, or activities communicated but not yet executed, where payments have not been made. These contracts are entered into in the ordinary course of business. Approximately EUR 25m (EUR 28m) out of the total restructuring provision is expected to be utilised/paid out in 2026. All staff-related activities are expected to be executed on in 2026, but payments are expected to extend into 2027. As for any other provision, there is uncertainty surrounding the timing and the amount to be finally paid. The uncertainty is expected to decrease as the plans are executed.

Loan loss provisions for off-balance sheet items amounted to EUR 158m (EUR 193m). More information on these provisions can be found in section 2 "Credit risk" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management" and Note G7 "Off-balance sheet items".

More information on the provision for AML-related matters can be found in section 6.3 "Financial crime prevention" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

EURm	Restructuring		Other	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
At beginning of year	64	75	139	128
New provisions made	24	32	113	98
Provisions utilised	-39	-42	-88	-88
Reversals	-6	-3	-18	0
Reclassifications	–	4	–	2
Translation differences	1	-2	0	-1
At end of year	44	64	146	139



G7 Off-balance sheet items

G7.1 Contingent liabilities

Accounting policies

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation whose existence will be confirmed only by future event(s) not wholly within Nordea's control, or
- a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet but disclosed as an off-balance sheet item unless the possibility of an outflow is remote.

When an outflow is more likely than not, a provision is recognised on the balance sheet. The accounting policies covering provisions can be found in Note G6 "Provisions".

Guarantees and documentary credits are recognised on the balance sheet under the expected credit loss requirements as further defined in Note G3.8 "Loans". Changes in provisions are recognised in the income statement in the line item "Net loan losses".

Premiums received for financial guarantees are amortised over the guarantee period and recognised as "Fee and commission income" in the income statement. The contractual amounts are recognised off balance sheet, net of any provisions.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

See also "Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty" in Note G6.

The table below includes all issued guarantees, also those for which the possibility of an outflow of resources is considered remote.

Contingent liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loan guarantees	1,995	1,834
Other guarantees	17,550	18,503
Documentary credits	451	434
Other contingent liabilities	13	70
Total	20,009	20,841

In its normal business, Nordea issues various forms of guarantees in favour of its customers. Loan guarantees are provided for customers to guarantee obligations in other credit and pension institutions. Other guarantees mainly consist of commercial guarantees such as bid guarantees, advance payment guarantees, warranty guarantees and export-related guarantees. Contingent liabilities also include unutilised irrevocable import documentary credits and confirmed export documentary credits. These transactions are part of the bank's services and support Nordea's customers.

The 2025 Annual General Meeting decided that Nordea Bank Abp will cover or reimburse the members of the Board of Directors all costs and expenses related to or arising from the Board membership, including travel, logistics and accommodation as well as consultative, legal and administrative costs. The legal costs can e.g. include required costs of legal defence and claims made (during and after their period of office) against Board members in cases where Board members are not found liable or guilty of any intentional wrongdoing or grossly negligent behaviour.

The members of the GLT are afforded coverage and reimbursement corresponding to that of the Board in instances related to or arising from their GLT membership. In addition, since 2019 and until 2025 Nordea Bank Abp had undertaken to indemnify the members of the GLT against legal expenses incurred in relation to certain claims or investigations by third parties based on circumstances or events which occurred during the members'

respective terms of office, excluding crimes or actions made with intent or gross negligence, up to a capped aggregate amount of EUR 37.5m, unless the Board decides otherwise on a case-by-case basis.

Nordea Bank Abp has undertaken, in relation to certain individuals and on certain conditions, to be responsible for the potential payment liability against these individuals in their capacity of managing directors or board members of group undertakings of Nordea Bank Abp.

Nordea Bank Abp purchases directors and officers liability insurance, which provides cover for personal liabilities of its Board of Directors and management as well as liability assumed by the bank to a certain extent following indemnification undertakings. The terms and conditions including the total limit of liability of the directors and officers liability insurance programme are in line with large European banks.

A limited number of employees are entitled to severance pay if they are dismissed before reaching their normal retirement age. For further information, see Note G8.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".

Within the framework of normal business operations, Nordea faces a number of operational and legal risks potentially resulting in reputational impacts, fines, sanctions, disputes, remediation costs, losses and/or litigation. Specifically, Nordea faces potential claims related to the provision of banking and investment services and other areas in which it operates. See the section "Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty" in Note G6 "Provisions".

G7.2 Commitments

Accounting policies

Commitments are irrevocable promises to extend credit or make other types of payments in the future. Unutilised credit facilities are also disclosed as commitments.

Irrevocable commitments are recognised on the balance sheet under the expected credit loss requirements as further defined in Note G3.8 "Loans". Changes in provisions are recognised in "Net loan losses" in the income statement.

Premiums received on credit commitments are generally amortised over the loan commitment period. The contractual amounts are recognised off balance sheet, net of any provisions.

Commitments

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Unutilised overdraft facilities	28,876	28,325
Loan commitments	66,134	58,623
Future payment obligations	767	817
Other commitments	2,030	1,986
Total	97,807	89,751

Reverse repurchase agreements are recognised on and derecognised from the balance sheet on the settlement date. As at 31 December 2025 Nordea had signed reverse repurchase agreements that have not yet been settled and consequently are not recognised on the balance sheet. On the settlement date, these reverse repurchase agreements will, as far as possible, replace existing reverse repurchase agreements not yet derecognised as at 31 December 2025. The net impact on the balance sheet is minor. These instruments have not been disclosed as commitments.

For more information on reverse repurchase agreements, see Note G3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral".



G7.3 Assets pledged

Accounting policies

Assets recognised on the balance sheet and pledged as security for Nordea's own liabilities are disclosed as "Assets pledged as security for own liabilities". Assets recognised on the balance sheet and pledged for other than own liabilities are disclosed as "Assets pledged as security for other than own liabilities". Securities borrowed and then used as collateral are presented as "Transferred assets and obtained collateral" (see Note G3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral" for accounting policies).

Assets pledged

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets pledged as security for own liabilities	248,530	216,648
Assets pledged as security for other than own liabilities	169	236
Total	248,699	216,884

Assets pledged as security for own liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets pledged as security for own liabilities		
Securities etc.	4,800	2,415
Loans to the public	185,536	163,058
Other assets pledged	58,194	51,175
Total	248,530	216,648

The above pledges pertain to the following liabilities¹

Deposits by credit institutions	5,174	3,663
Deposits and borrowings from the public	4,164	1,022
Derivatives	4,341	5,532
Debt securities in issue ²	117,619	124,355
Other liabilities and commitments	54,035	45,776
Total	185,333	180,348

1) Liabilities after offsetting between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

2) Excluding fair value hedge adjustment.

Assets pledged as security for own liabilities comprise securities pledged as security under repurchase agreements and under securities lending agreements. The transactions are conducted under standard agreements employed by financial market participants. Counterparties to the transactions are credit institutions and the public. The transactions are typically short term and mature within three months. Securities related to life operations are also pledged as security for the corresponding insurance liabilities.

Loans to the public have been registered as collateral for issued covered bonds and mortgage bonds in line with local legislation. In the event of the company's insolvency, the holders of these bonds have priority to the assets registered as collateral.

Other assets pledged relate to certificates of deposit pledged by Nordea to comply with the authorities' requirements.

Assets pledged as security for other than own liabilities

Assets pledged as security for other than own liabilities mainly relate to interest-bearing securities pledged as security for payment settlements with central banks and clearing institutions. Only securities pledged overnight are disclosed (securities pledged intraday are excluded). Collateral pledged for items other than Nordea's own liabilities, e.g. for a third party or for Nordea's own contingent liabilities, is also presented under this item.



G8 Employee benefits and key management personnel remuneration

All forms of consideration given by Nordea to its employees as compensation for services performed are employee benefits. Employee benefits consist of short-term benefits, post-employment benefits and share-based payment plans.

Short-term benefits are to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period when the services have been performed. Short-term benefits consist mainly of fixed and variable salary. For more information, see Note 8.1 "Fixed and variable salaries".

Post-employment benefits are benefits payable after termination of the employment. Post-employment benefits in Nordea consist only of pensions. For more information, see Note 8.2 "Pensions".

Share-based payment plans cover share-based payments for services from employees. For more information, see Note G8.3 "Share-based payment plans".

In addition, remuneration to key management personnel is disclosed in Note G8.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".

Additional disclosures on remuneration

The Board of Directors' report includes a separate section on remuneration. Further, in accordance with the Finnish Corporate Governance Code 2025 the Remuneration Report for Governing Bodies 2025 will be prepared for the Annual General Meeting on 24 March 2026. Finally, aggregated disclosures for key management personnel and material risk takers (Pillar III, CRR article 450) will be published on nordea.com ahead of the Annual General Meeting.

G8.1 Fixed and variable salaries

Accounting policies

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits consist mainly of fixed and variable salary. Both fixed and variable salaries are expensed in the period when the employees perform services for Nordea.

Short-term benefits related to the fulfilment of insurance contracts accounted for under IFRS 17 are included gross in this note. In the income statement those costs are presented as part of the accounting for insurance contracts and not as "Staff costs", see Note G4 "Insurance contract liabilities" and Note G2.4 "Net insurance result".

Short-term benefits that fulfil the capitalisation requirements defined in the accounting policies in Note G5.1 "Intangible assets" are included gross in this note, but capitalised and added to "Intangible assets" on the balance sheet.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits normally arise if employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or if an employee accepts an offer of voluntary redundancy.

Termination benefits are expensed when Nordea has an obligation to make the payment. An obligation arises when a formal plan has been committed to on the appropriate organisational level and when Nordea is without realistic possibility of withdrawal, which normally occurs when the plan has been communicated to the affected individual or employee(s) or their representatives.

Termination benefits can include both short-term benefits, for instance a number of months' salary, and post-employment benefits, normally in the form of early retirement benefits.

Nordea's Short Term Incentive Plans

Nordea operates Short Term Incentive Plans (STIPs). These are the Nordea Incentive Plan (NIP), which is offered to the CEO and members of the Group Leadership Team (GLT) and, subject to invitation, to other employees, or bonus schemes (bonus) for selected employees in specific business areas or units as approved by the Board of Directors (Board). The NIP should primarily be used for roles where variable remuneration is a widespread market practice and makes up a significant part of the total remuneration package.

STIPs have been offered for several years primarily as the Executive Incentive Programme (EIP) and since 2022 as the NIP with similar terms and conditions.

The STIPs cover a performance period of one year and deliver cash to the participants and if they are material risk takers also share awards. Deferral is applied for material risk takers to part of the award for delivery annually in equal instalments over the following four or five years and subject to a 12-month retention period. Variable remuneration paid in cash and not linked to Nordea's share price performance is expensed when earned and included in "Fixed and variable salaries" below. Amounts earned and deferred in shares or linked to Nordea's share price performance, also expensed as "Fixed and variable salaries" in the below table, are disclosed in the separate Note G8.3 "Share-based payment plans".

Staff costs

EURm	2025	2024
Fixed and variable salaries ¹	-2,569	-2,452
Pension costs (specification in Note G8.2)	-300	-288
Social security contributions	-486	-457
Other staff costs	-104	-108
Total gross	-3,459	-3,305
Expenses to fulfil insurance contracts in scope of IFRS 17	90	81
Expenses capitalised in IT development projects ²	135	118
Total	-3,234	-3,106

1) Of which allocation to profit sharing for 2025 amounted to EUR 65m (EUR 64m), consisting of a new allocation of EUR 62m (EUR 64m) and an adjustment related to prior years of EUR 3m (EUR 0m).

2) See Note G5.1 "Intangible assets".



G8.2 Pensions

Accounting policies

Defined contribution plans

Pension plans that are based on defined contribution arrangements hold no pension liability for Nordea. Pension costs for defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense as the employee renders services to the entity and the contribution payable in exchange for that service becomes due. In general, the payment is associated with and settled through regular salary payments. Nordea also contributes to state pension plans.

Pension costs for defined contribution plans related to the fulfilment of insurance contracts accounted for under IFRS 17 are included gross in this note. In the income statement those costs are presented as part of the accounting for insurance contracts and not as "Staff costs", see Note G8.1 "Fixed and variable salaries".

Pension costs for defined contribution plans that fulfil the capitalisation requirements defined in the accounting policies in Note G5.1 "Intangible assets" are included gross in this note, but capitalised and added to "Intangible assets" on the balance sheet.

Defined benefit plans

IAS 19 ensures that the pension obligations net of plan assets backing these obligations are reflected on the Group's balance sheet. The major defined benefit plans are funded, covered by assets in pension funds/foundations. If the fair value of plan assets associated with a specific pension plan is lower than the gross present value of the defined benefit obligation determined using the projected unit credit method, the net amount is recognised as a liability ("Retirement benefit liabilities"). If not, the net amount is recognised as an asset ("Retirement benefit assets"). Non-funded pension plans are recognised as "Retirement benefit liabilities". Also plans that fulfil the accounting requirements for defined contribution plans are accounted for as defined benefit plans if the payment obligations have not been transferred.

Nordea's net obligation for defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned for their service in the current period and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Actuarial calculations, including the projected unit credit method, are applied to assess the present value of defined benefit obligations and related costs, based on several actuarial and financial assumptions. Current service cost and past service cost are recognised in the income statement in the current year. Current service cost is defined as the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period. Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods triggered by plan amendments or curtailments.

The present value of the obligation and the fair value of any plan assets are impacted by changes in actuarial assumptions (discount rates (interest rates and credit spreads), inflation, salary increases, turnover and mortality) and experience effects, including actual outcome compared to assumptions. The remeasurement effects are recognised immediately in equity through other comprehensive income.

The discount rate is determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds where a deep enough market for such bonds exists. Covered bonds are in this context considered to be corporate bonds. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the discount rate is determined with reference to covered bonds, whereas in Finland and the UK it is determined with reference to corporate bonds. In Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, the observed bond credit spreads over the swap curve are derived from long-dated covered or corporate bonds and extrapolated to the same duration as the pension obligations using the relevant swap curves. In the UK, the corporate bond credit spread over the government bond rate is extrapolated to the same duration as the pension obligations using the government bond curve.

When the calculation results in a net asset, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Social security contributions are calculated and accounted for based on the net recognised surplus or deficit by plan and are included on the balance sheet as "Retirement benefit liabilities" or "Retirement benefit assets".

Pension costs for defined benefit plans related to the fulfilment of insurance contracts accounted for under IFRS 17 are included gross in this note. In the income statement those costs are presented as part of the accounting for insurance contracts and not as "Staff costs", see Note G8.1 "Fixed and variable salaries".

Pension costs for defined benefit plans that fulfil the capitalisation requirements defined in the accounting policies in Note G5.1 "Intangible assets" are included gross in this note, but capitalised and added to "Intangible assets" on the balance sheet.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

The defined benefit obligation for major pension plans is calculated by external actuaries using demographic assumptions based on the current population. As a basis for these calculations a number of actuarial and financial parameters are used.

The estimation of the discount rate is subject to uncertainty about whether corporate bond markets are deep enough and of high quality. There is also uncertainty about the extrapolation of yield curves to relevant maturities. Other parameters, like assumptions about salary increases and inflation, are based on the expected long-term development of these parameters and also subject to estimation uncertainty. The main parameters used at year end are disclosed together with a description of the sensitivity to changes in assumptions. The defined benefit obligation was EUR 2,753m (EUR 2,651m) at the end of the year.

Pension costs

The companies within Nordea have various pension plans. They consist of both defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans, reflecting national practices and conditions in the countries where Nordea operates.

Pension costs

EURm	2025	2024
Defined contribution plans	-280	-263
Defined benefit plans ¹	-14	-19
Defined contribution plans where payment obligations have not been transferred ¹	-6	-6
Total gross	-300	-288

¹ Excluding special wage tax (SWT) in Sweden and social security contributions (SSC) in Norway totalling EUR -5m (EUR -7m).

Defined contribution plans

All new employees have been offered defined contribution plans since 2013 when the defined benefit plan in Sweden was closed for new members. The defined contribution plans follow the local collective agreements and regulations in each country.

In Norway, Nordea is part of a collectively agreed multi-employer pension plan in the private sector (AFP), providing entitled employees with an additional life annuity to their regular pensions. As no information is available on Nordea's share of the liabilities/assets and pension cost, the AFP is accounted for as a defined contribution plan in accordance with IAS 19.

The AFP plan is financed by an annual premium, for 2025 equal to 2.7% of employees' salary between 1 and 7.1 times the Norwegian social security base amount ("G"). The premium amounted to EUR 4m (EUR 3m).

Defined benefit plans

The plans are operated in accordance with local regulatory requirements, collective agreements and local practice and are generally employer-financed final salary and service-based pension plans providing pension benefits in addition to the statutory systems. All defined benefit plans are closed for new entrants; new employees are offered defined contribution plans.



G8.2 Pensions, cont.

In Sweden, 2,420 (2,565) employees earn defined benefit pension rights as the primary pension plan. In Finland, 968 (1,084) employees earn defined benefit pension rights as a supplementary pension to the statutory pension plan (TyEL).

In Norway, 153 (175) employees earn defined benefit pension rights as the primary pension plan. Further, 1,118 (1,194) employees and 14 (0) retired employees have defined contribution plans where the pension obligations have not been transferred, which means that they are accounted for as retirement benefit liabilities.

Retirement benefit assets and liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Funded defined benefit plans with net asset positions	334	360
Funded defined benefit plans with net liability positions	-18	-16
Unfunded defined benefit plans	-227	-213
Defined contribution plans where payment obligations have not been transferred	-51	-43
Net liability (-)/asset (+)	38	88

In general, the liabilities are safeguarded by assets in dedicated pension funds or foundations or alternatively by credit insurance (Sweden only). Pension funds and foundations hold both the assets and the pension liabilities, except for Sweden where the pension foundation serves as collateral for the pension liabilities held by Nordea.

Minimum funding requirements differ between the pension funds and foundations according to local regulatory requirements. The funding requirement is generally that the pension obligations measured using local requirements must be covered in full by a local predefined surplus. Other pension plans are not covered by funding requirements and are generally unfunded. The respective Nordea entities issuing the defined pension benefit serve as the sponsoring undertaking in accordance with the EU IORP II Directive.

IAS 19 pension calculations and assumptions

Defined benefit plans impact Nordea via changes in the net present value of obligations and/or changes in the

market value of plan assets. Calculations are performed by external actuaries and are based on actuarial assumptions reflecting long-term expectations.

The assumptions disclosed for 2025 impact the liability calculations by year-end 2025, while assumptions disclosed for 2024 impact the calculations of 2025 pension expenses.

Assumptions

	SE	NO	FI	DK	UK
2025					
Discount rate	3.53%	4.39%	3.67%	2.94%	5.57%
Salary increase	2.70%	3.75%	2.50%	2.25%	— ²
Inflation	1.70%	— ³	2.00%	— ¹	3.15%
Mortality	DUS23	K2013FT	TyEl 2016	FSA 25	CMI 2025
2024					
Discount rate	3.26%	4.24%	3.26%	2.47%	5.46%
Salary increase	2.60%	3.25%	2.50%	2.25%	— ²
Inflation	1.60%	— ³	2.00%	— ¹	3.50%
Mortality	DUS23	K2013FT	TyEl 2016	FSA 24	CMI 2024

1) Inflation has no impact on the defined benefit obligation in Denmark, as the benefits are salary indexed.

2) No active employees in the UK, no impact from salary increases.

3) Inflation has no impact on the defined benefit obligation in Norway. The indexation is rather dependent on the return on the plan assets.

Net retirement benefit liabilities/assets

EURm	Sweden		Norway		Finland		Denmark		UK		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Obligations	1,434	1,385	723	615	477	526	66	70	53	55	2,753	2,651
Plan assets	1,505	1,416	571	576	569	591	81	86	65	70	2,791	2,739
Net liability(-)/asset(+)	71	31	-152	-39	92	65	15	16	12	15	38	88
- of which plans with net assets	167	126	44	133	93	66	18	20	12	15	334	360
- of which plans with net liabilities	96	95	196	172	1	1	3	4	—	—	296	272

Sensitivities – impact on defined benefit obligations

%	SE	NO	FI	DK	UK
Discount rate					
- Increase 50bp	-8.22%	-6.50%	-4.59%	-3.55%	-5.60%
Discount rate					
- Decrease 50bp	9.36%	7.20%	5.01%	3.79%	6.16%
Salary increase					
- Increase 50bp	1.85%	0.10%	0.16%	4.93%	—
Salary increase					
- Decrease 50bp	-1.47%	-0.10%	-0.16%	-4.66%	—
Inflation					
- Increase 50bp	9.19%	—	4.60%	—	0.58%
Inflation					
- Decrease 50bp	-8.12%	—	-4.25%	—	-0.55%
Mortality					
- Increase 1 year	4.76%	3.43%	4.29%	6.55%	2.96%
Mortality					
- Decrease 1 year	-4.60%	-4.55%	-4.22%	-6.35%	-3.64%

The sensitivity analyses are prepared by changing one actuarial assumption while keeping the other assumptions unchanged. This is a simplified approach as the actuarial assumptions are usually correlated. However, it makes it possible to isolate one effect from another. The method used for calculating the impact on the obligations is the same as when calculating the obligations accounted for in the financial statements. The sensitivity analyses include the impact on the liabilities held for future special wage tax (SWT) in Sweden and social security contributions (SSC) in Norway.



G8.2 Pensions, cont.

Movements in obligations

EURm	Sweden		Norway		Finland		Denmark		UK		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,385	1,447	615	689	526	584	70	71	55	58	2,651	2,849
Current service cost	16	15	5	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	22	20
Interest cost	47	43	25	24	16	17	2	2	3	3	93	89
Pensions paid	-75	-73	-31	-32	-39	-40	-7	-7	-3	-2	-155	-154
Past service cost and settlements	0	1	–	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	1	2
Remeasurement from changes in demographic assumptions	–	4	–	35	–	–	1	-1	1	0	2	38
Remeasurement from changes in financial assumptions	-35	-46	99	-69	-20	-35	-2	1	-1	-5	41	-154
Remeasurement from experience adjustments	23	25	-5	5	-8	-1	2	4	0	-1	12	32
Translation differences	80	-41	-4	-33	–	–	0	0	-2	2	74	-72
Change in provision for SWT/SSC ¹	-7	10	19	-9	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1
Closing balance	1,434	1,385	723	615	477	526	66	70	53	55	2,753	2,651
- of which relates to the active population	20%	19%	9%	9%	9%	10%	–	–	–	–	15%	14%

1) Change in the provision for SWT in Sweden and SSC in Norway.

The average duration of the obligations is 14 (15) years in Sweden, 13 (11) years in Norway, 10 (10) years in Finland, 8 (8) years in Denmark and 12 (13) years in the UK based on discounted cash flows.

Movements in the fair value of plan assets

EURm	Sweden		Norway		Finland		Denmark		UK		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,416	1,411	576	586	591	629	86	88	70	73	2,739	2,787
Interest income (calculated using the discount rate)	48	42	24	21	18	18	2	2	4	3	96	86
Pensions paid	–	–	-24	-24	-39	-40	-7	-7	-3	-3	-73	-74
Contributions/refunds by/to employer	0	0	3	4	-1	0	1	2	–	–	3	6
Remeasurement (actual return less interest income)	-41	3	-6	18	0	-16	-1	1	-2	-7	-50	-1
Translation differences	82	-40	-2	-29	–	–	0	0	-4	4	76	-65
Closing balance	1,505	1,416	571	576	569	591	81	86	65	70	2,791	2,739



G8.2 Pensions, cont.

Asset composition

Assets are invested in diversified portfolios as further disclosed below, with bond exposures mitigating the interest rate risk related to the obligations and a fair amount of real assets reducing the long-term inflationary risk related to the liabilities.

The asset return in 2025 was positive in all countries. Results were primarily driven by strong equity performance while increasing discount rates during the period decreased the overall return to 1.7% (3.0%).

At the end of the year, the equity exposure in Nordea's pension funds/foundations represented 22% (22%) of total assets. The Group expects to contribute EUR 2m to its funded defined benefit plans in 2026.

Asset composition in funded schemes

%	Sweden		Norway		Finland		Denmark		UK		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Bonds	87%	86%	71%	71%	60%	60%	85%	85%	100%	96%	79%	77%
- sovereign	35%	35%	33%	32%	24%	28%	22%	21%	100%	96%	34%	34%
- covered bonds	34%	33%	30%	31%	8%	7%	63%	64%	-	-	28%	27%
- corporate bonds	18%	18%	8%	8%	28%	25%	-	-	-	-	17%	16%
- issued by Nordea entities	2%	2%	7%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%
- with quoted market price in an active market	87%	86%	71%	71%	60%	60%	85%	85%	100%	96%	79%	77%
Equities	28%	28%	15%	14%	20%	20%	8%	9%	-	4%	22%	22%
- domestic	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	-	9%	-	3%	5%	5%
- European	4%	4%	5%	5%	-	5%	4%	-	-	-	3%	4%
- US	5%	5%	5%	5%	10%	5%	4%	-	-	1%	6%	5%
- emerging	5%	5%	-	-	5%	5%	-	-	-	-	3%	3%
- private equity	9%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	5%
- Nordea shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with quoted market price in an active market	19%	18%	15%	14%	20%	20%	8%	9%	-	4%	17%	17%
Real estate	1%	1%	11%	9%	19%	19%	-	-	-	-	7%	7%
- occupied by Nordea	-	-	-	-	10%	11%	-	-	-	-	2%	2%
Interest rate swaps	-11%	-10%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-6%	-5%
Insurance contracts	-	-	2%	-	0%	1%	0%	6%	-	-	0%	1%
Cash and cash equivalents	-5%	-5%	1%	6%	1%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	-2%	-2%



G8.2 Pensions, cont.

Defined benefit pension cost

The total net pension cost related to defined benefit plans (DBPs) recognised in the Group's income statement (as staff costs) for the year amounted to EUR 25m (EUR 32m). EUR 132m (EUR -99m) was recognised in other comprehensive income. The amounts include SWT in Sweden and SSC in Norway (see specification of total pension costs recognised in the income statement in the table "Pension costs").

Recognised in the income statement

EURm	Sweden		Norway ¹		Finland		Denmark		UK		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current service cost	16	15	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	22	20
Net interest	-1	1	1	3	-2	-1	0	0	-1	0	-3	3
Past service cost and settlements	0	1	-	1	1	0	-	-	0	0	1	2
SWT/SSC	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
Pension costs related to DBPs (expense+/-income-)	18	23	8	9	0	0	0	0	-1	0	25	32

1) "Current service cost" of EUR 5m (EUR 4m) and "Net interest" of EUR 1m (EUR 1m) related to defined contribution plans where payment obligations have not been transferred.

Recognised in other comprehensive income

EURm	Sweden		Norway		Finland		Denmark		UK		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Remeasurement from changes in demographic assumptions	-	4	-	35	-	-	1	-1	1	0	2	38
Remeasurement from changes in financial assumptions	-35	-46	99	-69	-20	-35	-2	1	-1	-5	41	-154
Remeasurement from experience adjustments	23	25	-5	5	-8	-1	2	4	0	-1	12	32
Remeasurement of plan assets (actual return less interest income)	41	-3	6	-18	0	16	1	-1	2	7	50	1
SWT/SSC	8	-8	19	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-16
Pension costs related to DBPs (expense+/-income-)	37	-28	119	-55	-28	-20	2	3	2	1	132	-99



G8.3 Share-based payment plans

Accounting policies

Equity-settled plans

An equity-settled share-based payment transaction occurs when Nordea receives goods or services and uses its own equity instruments as consideration. Such transactions are recognised as a staff expense and a corresponding increase in equity. The expense is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. In such cases, the expense is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments awarded, which is the method used by Nordea.

When Nordea issues such instruments, the award date fair value of these rights is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The fair value per right is estimated at award date and not subsequently updated. The vesting period is the period over which the employees have to remain in service at Nordea in order for their rights to vest.

For rights with non-market performance conditions, the amount expensed is the award date fair value per right multiplied by the best estimate of rights that will eventually vest, which is reassessed at each reporting date. For rights with market performance conditions, the total fair value is estimated based on the fair value of each right times the maximum number of rights at award date. Market conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the equity instruments awarded. Therefore, if all other vesting conditions (e.g. service conditions) are met, Nordea recognises the expense for awards of equity instruments with market conditions over the vesting period irrespective of whether that market condition is satisfied.

Social security costs are also allocated over the vesting period. The provision for social security costs is reassessed on each reporting date to ensure that the provision is based on the rights' fair value at the reporting date.

Cash-settled plans

A cash-settled share-based payment transaction occurs when Nordea acquires goods or services by

incurring a liability to transfer cash or other assets to the supplier of those goods or services for amounts that are based on the price of equity instruments of Nordea. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the goods or services acquired and the liability incurred are measured at the fair value of the liability. The liability is remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any changes in fair value recognised in the line item "Net result from items at fair value" in the income statement.

Nordea's share-based remuneration plans

Nordea has several variable pay plans for selected Nordea employees (participants). The terms of the plans vary depending on the target group. Disclosures related to the share-based plans can be found below. All remuneration plans are also described in the section "Remuneration" in the Board of Directors' report.

Until the end of the performance/financial year 2018, Nordea's share-based variable remuneration plans were partly in the form of equity-linked total shareholders' return indexation (excluding dividends) and partly in the form of cash. The plans were consequently generally settled in cash and the portion indexed with Nordea's total shareholders' return was accounted for as a cash-settled share-based payment plan. The total shareholders' return indexation resulted in a loss of EUR 0.8m in 2025 related to the remaining deferred payments stemming from these plans.

Starting from the 2019 performance year, share-based variable pay plans are partly in the form of cash not linked to the Nordea share and partly in the form of Nordea shares, which makes the portion paid in Nordea shares equity-settled share-based plans. Total shareholders' return indexation may be used for share-based variable pay plans, subject to operational, administrative or tax issues as well as regulations that apply to certain legal entities.

The table below covers all plans with share-based plan expenses recognised in 2025 as well as the comparative figures for 2024. Figures for 2025 are based on the expected outcome and all figures are excluding social security expenses. The expense for 2025 is based on an assumption about the number of shares that will be awarded and deferred for delivery in later years.

Share-based payment plans

Plan year	Equity-settled or cash-settled	Delivery period	Expense 2025	Expense 2024	Liability 31 Dec 2025	Liability 31 Dec 2024	Outstanding rights
2025							
- LTIP 2025–2027	Equity-settled	2028–2033	2	–	–	–	Yes ¹
- NIP and bonus	Equity-settled	2026–2031	12	–	–	–	Yes ²
- Buy-outs etc.	Equity-settled	2025–2029	–	–	–	–	Yes
2024							
- LTIP 2024–2026	Equity-settled	2027–2032	2	2	–	–	Yes ³
- NIP and bonus	Equity-settled	2025–2030	5	11	–	–	Yes
- Buy-outs etc.	Equity-settled	2024–2028	0	0	–	–	Yes
2023							
- LTIP 2023–2025	Equity-settled	2026–2031	3	3	–	–	Yes ⁴
- NIP and bonus	Equity-settled	2024–2029	-2	4	–	–	Yes
- Buy-outs etc.	Equity-settled	2023–2027	0	0	–	–	Yes
Previous years	Cash-settled	2022–2027	1	0	2	3	No
	Equity-settled	2022–2030	-7	-5	–	–	Yes
Total			16	15	2	3	

1) Rights will be awarded following the end of the three-year performance period (2025–2027) over the delivery period (2028–2033).

2) Rights will be awarded in 2026 based on the performance in 2025.

3) Rights will be awarded following the end of the three-year performance period (2024–2026) over the delivery period (2027–2032).

4) Rights will be awarded following the end of the three-year performance period (2023–2025) over the delivery period (2026–2031).

Nordea's Long Term Incentive Plans

Nordea operates Long Term Incentive Plans (LTIP) for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), members of the Group Leadership Team (GLT) in the first line of defence and approximately 60 additional senior leaders each year. The LTIP has been in place in Nordea since 2020. On 29 January 2025 the Board decided to launch an LTIP (LTIP 2025–2027) to the same target group as in 2024.

The LTIPs cover a performance period of three years, respectively, from when they were launched, and are fully equity-settled. The LTIPs deliver conditional shares to the participants, i.e. a promise for the participant to receive shares if certain performance criteria are met.

The maximum number of shares allocated to the participants is decided when the LTIPs are launched and the

final number of shares to be awarded to each participant will be determined after the end of the three-year performance period. No shares are awarded at the time when the LTIPs are launched and the conditional shares allocated to the participants.

After the end of the performance period and once the Board has decided on the share award from the LTIP, deferral is applied to part of the share award for delivery annually in equal instalments over the following five-year period. Shares delivered to the participants are subject to a 12-month retention period during which the participants cannot sell them or perform any other transactions.

The LTIPs are expensed in line with IFRS2 on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, as outlined on the following pages covering each of the LTIPs.



G8.3 Share-based payment plans, cont.

LTIP	LTIP 2021–2023	LTIP 2022–2024	LTIP 2023–2025	LTIP 2024–2026	LTIP 2025–2027
Launch decision by the Board	31 March 2021	31 March 2022	1 February 2023	2 February 2024	29 January 2025
Performance period	1 January 2021–31 December 2023	1 January 2022–31 December 2024	1 January 2023–31 December 2025	1 January 2024–31 December 2026	1 January 2025–31 December 2027
Target group	CEO and members of the GLT in first line of defence and up to 50 additional senior leaders	CEO and members of the GLT in first line of defence and up to 50 additional senior leaders	CEO and members of the GLT in first line of defence and approximately 50 senior leaders	CEO and members of the GLT in first line of defence and approximately 50 senior leaders	CEO and members of the GLT in first line of defence and approximately 60 senior leaders
Maximum number of shares expected to be allocated at origination	1,397,500	1,535,000	1,769,622	1,748,731	1,847,120
Award date	First quarter of 2024	First quarter of 2025	First quarter of 2026	First quarter of 2027	First quarter of 2028
Performance criteria	Equally weighted: Absolute total shareholder return (aTSR) Relative total shareholder return (rTSR) Cumulative earnings per share (EPS)	Equally weighted: Absolute total shareholder return (aTSR) Relative total shareholder return (rTSR) Cumulative earnings per share (EPS)	Absolute total shareholder return (aTSR) - 20% Relative total shareholder return (rTSR) - 20% Cumulative earnings per share (EPS) - 40% ESG scorecard - 20%	Absolute total shareholder return (aTSR) - 20% Relative total shareholder return (rTSR) - 20% Cumulative earnings per share (EPS) - 40% ESG scorecard - 20%	Absolute total shareholder return (aTSR) - 20% Relative total shareholder return (rTSR) - 20% Cumulative earnings per share (EPS) - 40% ESG scorecard - 20%
Service condition	Employment is not terminated before the confirmation of the award	Employment is not terminated before the confirmation of the award	Employment is not terminated before the confirmation of the award	Employment is not terminated before the confirmation of the award	Employment is not terminated before the confirmation of the award
Performance condition aTSR	Absolute growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) Maximum allotment for aTSR above EUR 13.10. No allotment for aTSR below EUR 7.60	Absolute growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) Maximum allotment for aTSR above EUR 14.97. No allotment for aTSR below EUR 9.84	Absolute growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) Maximum allotment for aTSR above EUR 15.62. No allotment for aTSR below EUR 10.27	Absolute growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) Maximum allotment for aTSR above EUR 16.91. No allotment for aTSR below EUR 11.12	Absolute growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) Maximum allotment for aTSR above EUR 16.60. No allotment for aTSR below EUR 10.91
Performance condition rTSR	Growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) compared with a group of nine peers Maximum allotment for rTSR if Nordea is first among peers. No allotment for rTSR if Nordea is sixth or lower among peers	Growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) compared with a group of five peers Maximum allotment for rTSR if Nordea is first among peers. No allotment for rTSR if Nordea is fifth or lower among peers	Growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) compared with a group of five peers Maximum allotment for rTSR if Nordea is first among peers. No allotment for rTSR if Nordea is fifth or lower among peers	Growth in the Nordea share price (with dividends reinvested) compared with a group of five peers Maximum allotment for rTSR if Nordea is first among peers. No allotment for rTSR if Nordea is fifth or lower among peers	Nordea's total shareholder return relative to the STOXX Europe 600 banks index (gross return) in the period 2025–2027. Maximum allotment for rTSR if Nordea out-performs index by 20%. No allotment for rTSR if Nordea's rTSR is below index
Performance condition EPS	Total earnings per share for the period 2021–2023 Maximum allotment for EPS above EUR 2.56. No allotment for EPS below EUR 2.00	Total earnings per share for the period 2022–2024 Maximum allotment for EPS above EUR 3.20. No allotment for EPS below EUR 2.40	Total earnings per share for the period 2023–2025 Maximum allotment for EPS above EUR 3.95. No allotment for EPS below EUR 3.11	Total earnings per share for the period 2024–2026 Maximum allotment for EPS above EUR 4.61. No allotment for EPS below EUR 3.63	Total earnings per share for the period 2025–2027 Maximum allotment for EPS above EUR 4.65. No allotment for EPS below EUR 3.65

LTIP	LTIP 2021–2023	LTIP 2022–2024	LTIP 2023–2025	LTIP 2024–2026	LTIP 2025–2027
Performance condition ESG	–	–	7 equally weighted KPIs related to ESG targets. Maximum allotment if all 7 targets are reached. No allotment if no targets are reached	6 equally weighted KPIs related to ESG targets. Maximum allotment if all 6 targets are reached. No allotment if no targets are reached	6 equally weighted KPIs related to ESG targets. Maximum allotment if all 6 targets are reached. No allotment if no targets are reached
Risk-adjustment underpin rTSR	No payout occurs if Nordea average ROE (as reported) 2021–2023 is below 3% or absolute TSR 2021–2023 is not at least 0%	No payout occurs if Nordea average ROE (as reported) 2022–2024 is below 3% or absolute TSR 2022–2024 is not at least 0%	No payout occurs if Nordea average ROE (as reported) 2023–2025 is below 3% or absolute TSR 2023–2025 is not at least 0%	No payout occurs if Nordea average ROE (as reported) 2024–2026 is below 3% or absolute TSR 2024–2026 is not at least 0%	No payout occurs if Nordea average ROE (as reported) 2025–2027 is below 3% or absolute TSR 2025–2027 is not at least 0%
Cap	Total allocation cannot exceed 200% of the participant's salary for LTIP and STIP combined	Total allocation cannot exceed 200% of the participant's salary for LTIP and STIP combined	Total allocation cannot exceed 200% of the participant's salary for LTIP and STIP combined	Total allocation cannot exceed 200% of the participant's salary for LTIP and STIP combined	Total allocation cannot exceed 200% of the participant's salary for LTIP and STIP combined
Delivery mechanism	40% of the potential share award is delivered to the participant in the second quarter of 2024. The remaining 60% will be deferred and delivered annually in five equal instalments during the second quarter of 2025 to the second quarter of 2029	40% of the potential share award is delivered to the participant in the second quarter of 2025. The remaining 60% will be deferred and delivered annually in five equal instalments during the second quarter of 2026 to the second quarter of 2030	40% of the potential share award is delivered to the participant in the second quarter of 2026. The remaining 60% will be deferred and delivered annually in five equal instalments during the second quarter of 2027 to the second quarter of 2031	40% of the potential share award is delivered to the participant in the second quarter of 2027. The remaining 60% will be deferred and delivered annually in five equal instalments during the second quarter of 2028 to the second quarter of 2032	40% of the potential share award is delivered to the participant in the second quarter of 2028. The remaining 60% will be deferred and delivered annually in five equal instalments during the second quarter of 2029 to the second quarter of 2033
Leaver rules	Unvested shares will not be delivered if the employment is terminated before the award has been granted, however, subject to local regulations and leaver provisions, unless the criteria for a "good leaver" are fulfilled	Unvested shares will not be delivered if the employment is terminated before the award has been granted, however, subject to local regulations and leaver provisions, unless the criteria for a "good leaver" are fulfilled	Unvested shares will not be delivered if the employment is terminated before the award has been granted, however, subject to local regulations and leaver provisions, unless the criteria for a "good leaver" are fulfilled	Unvested shares will not be delivered if the employment is terminated before the award has been granted, however, subject to local regulations and leaver provisions, unless the criteria for a "good leaver" are fulfilled	Unvested shares will not be delivered if the employment is terminated before the award has been granted, however, subject to local regulations and leaver provisions, unless the criteria for a "good leaver" are fulfilled
Ex-ante adjustment mechanism	If the financial circumstances of Nordea deteriorate or if the participant breaches internal policies, the awards to be given can be reduced or cancelled	If the financial circumstances of Nordea deteriorate or if the participant breaches internal policies, the awards to be given can be reduced or cancelled	If the financial circumstances of Nordea deteriorate or if the participant breaches internal policies, the awards to be given can be reduced or cancelled	If the financial circumstances of Nordea deteriorate or if the participant breaches internal policies, the awards to be given can be reduced or cancelled	If the financial circumstances of Nordea deteriorate or if the participant breaches internal policies, the awards to be given can be reduced or cancelled
Ex-post adjustment mechanism	Clawback can be applied in similar situations to ex-ante adjustments	Clawback can be applied in similar situations to ex-ante adjustments	Clawback can be applied in similar situations to ex-ante adjustments	Clawback can be applied in similar situations to ex-ante adjustments	Clawback can be applied in similar situations to ex-ante adjustments



G8.3 Share-based payment plans, cont.

General conditions for the LTIPs

The ex-ante and ex-post adjustment conditions stated in the overview above are assessed to not affect the

valuation of the issued rights or the date when the rights are awarded as the likelihood is low and all participants are aware of these conditions from the start.

General conditions	LTIP 2021–2023	LTIP 2022–2024	LTIP 2023–2025	LTIP 2024–2026	LTIP 2025–2027
Ordinary share per right	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Allocation date	31 Mar 2021	31 Mar 2022	1 Feb 2023	2 Feb 2024	29 Jan 2025
Vesting period	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Contractual life	8 years	8 years	8 years	8 years	8 years
First day of access for the first portion	Q2 2025	Q1 2026	Q1 2027	Q1 2028	Q1 2029

General conditions for calculating value at allocation date

The fair value of the rights is calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation (rTSR and aTSR) and the Black & Scholes formula (EPS) based on the parameters presented below.

The tables have been updated to reflect the LTIP structure and the actual outstanding number of conditional shares or shares that are awarded after the end of the performance period.

General conditions	LTIP 2021–2023	LTIP 2022–2024	LTIP 2023–2025	LTIP 2024–2026	LTIP 2025–2027
Weighted average share price at allocation date, EUR	8.41	9.38	10.62	11.33	11.58
Exercise price, EUR	–	–	–	–	–
Expected volatility	31.3% ¹	33.3% ¹	33.3% ¹	27.1% ¹	21.4% ¹
Award life	See above	See above	See above	See above	See above
Expected dividends	6.6%	4.2%	6.3%	8.1%	7.9%
Risk-free interest rate	0.0%	0.28%	2.49%	2.80%	2.80%

1) The expected volatility is based on Nordea's historical daily share price volatility over a period of three years.

LTIP 2021–2023 – Fair value at allocation date and conditional rights outstanding

Fair value at allocation date	Allotment date					
	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029
Max number of shares at origination	559,000	167,700	167,700	167,700	167,700	167,700
Number of shares awarded	472,323	139,099	139,099	139,099	139,099	139,103
Award life years	3	4	5	6	7	8
aTSR	2.90	2.77	2.64	2.52	2.41	2.30
rTSR	2.38	2.27	2.16	2.06	1.97	1.88
EPS	6.45	6.16	5.89	5.62	5.37	5.13

Conditional rights	aTSR		rTSR		EPS	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Outstanding at beginning of year	274,226	431,667	274,226	431,667	274,226	431,667
Allotted	-46,366	-157,441	-46,366	-157,441	-46,367	-157,441
Expired	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfeited	-42,393	–	-42,393	–	-42,393	–
Outstanding at end of year	185,467	274,226	185,467	274,226	185,466	274,226

LTIP 2022–2024 – Fair value at allocation date and conditional rights outstanding

Fair value at allocation date	Allotment date					
	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029	Q2 2030
Max number of shares at origination	614,000	184,200	184,200	184,200	184,200	184,200
Number of shares awarded	307,626	92,287	92,287	92,287	92,287	92,291
Award life years	3	4	5	6	7	8
aTSR	3.11	2.98	2.86	2.74	2.62	2.52
rTSR	2.58	2.47	2.37	2.27	2.17	2.08
EPS	7.23	6.93	6.65	6.38	6.12	5.87

Conditional rights	aTSR		rTSR		EPS	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Outstanding at beginning of year	470,556	470,556	470,556	470,556	470,556	470,556
Allotted	-102,542	–	-102,542	–	-102,542	–
Expired	-214,201	–	-214,201	–	-214,201	–
Forfeited	–	–	–	–	–	–
Outstanding at end of year	153,813	470,556	153,813	470,556	153,813	470,556



G8.3 Share-based payment plans, cont.

LTIP 2023–2025 – Fair value at allocation date and conditional rights outstanding

Fair value at allocation date	Allotment date					
	Q2 2026	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029	Q2 2030	Q2 2031
Max number of shares at origination	707,849	212,354	212,354	212,354	212,354	212,357
Max number of shares outstanding	568,165	170,449	170,449	170,449	170,449	170,453
Award life years	3	4	5	6	7	8
aTSR	4.25	3.98	3.73	3.49	3.27	3.07
rTSR	3.36	3.15	2.95	2.76	2.59	2.43
EPS	7.73	7.26	6.81	6.40	6.01	5.64
ESG	7.73	7.26	6.81	6.40	6.01	5.64

Conditional rights	aTSR		rTSR		EPS		ESG	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Outstanding at beginning of year	335,924	336,924	335,924	336,924	671,849	673,849	335,924	336,924
Expired	-46,674	–	-46,674	–	-93,350	–	-46,674	–
Forfeited	-5,167	-1,000	-5,167	-1,000	-10,334	-2,000	-5,167	-1,000
Outstanding at end of year	284,083	335,924	284,083	335,924	568,165	671,849	284,083	335,924

LTIP 2024–2026 – Fair value at allocation date and conditional rights outstanding

Fair value at allocation date	Allotment date					
	Q2 2027	Q2 2028	Q2 2029	Q2 2030	Q2 2031	Q2 2032
Max number of shares at origination	699,491	209,848	209,848	209,848	209,848	209,848
Max numbers of shares outstanding	573,479	172,043	172,043	172,043	172,043	172,048
Award life years	3	4	5	6	7	8
aTSR	3.92	3.60	3.31	3.04	2.80	2.57
rTSR	3.87	3.56	3.27	3.01	2.76	2.54
EPS	3.99	3.68	3.39	3.13	2.89	2.66
ESG	3.99	3.68	3.39	3.13	2.89	2.66

Conditional rights	aTSR		rTSR		EPS		ESG	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Outstanding at beginning of year	336,484	–	336,484	–	672,969	–	336,484	–
Allocated	–	349,746	–	349,746	–	699,493	–	349,746
Expired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forfeited	-49,744	-13,262	-49,744	-13,262	-99,490	-26,524	-49,744	-13,262
Outstanding at end of year	286,740	336,484	286,740	336,484	573,479	672,969	286,740	336,484



G8.3 Share-based payment plans, cont.

LTIP 2025–2027 – Fair value at allocation date and conditional rights outstanding

Fair value at allocation date	Allotment date					
	Q2 2028	Q2 2029	Q2 2030	Q2 2031	Q2 2032	Q2 2033
Max number of shares at origination	738,848	221,654	221,654	221,654	221,654	221,654
Max number of shares outstanding	656,959	197,087	197,087	197,087	197,087	197,090
Award life years	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
aTSR	4.12	3.79	3.49	3.21	2.96	2.73
rTSR	3.40	3.13	2.89	2.66	2.45	2.25
EPS	8.39	7.75	7.16	6.62	6.11	5.65
ESG	8.39	7.75	7.16	6.62	6.11	5.65
Conditional rights			aTSR 2025	rTSR 2025	EPS 2025	ESG 2025
Allocated			348,768	348,768	697,536	348,768
Forfeited			-20,289	-20,289	-40,576	-20,289
Outstanding at end of year			328,479	328,479	656,960	328,479

Long Term Incentive Plan 2020–2022

The LTIP 2020–2022 was fully expensed in 2024. 60% of the awarded shares were deferred in 2023 with ex-post risk adjustment clauses as per regulatory requirements, with annual vesting pro rata over the five-year period. The last portion vests in 2028. The conditional shares that did not vest expired. The total number of outstanding shares from the LTIP 2020–2022 end of year is 194,929 (2024: 259,894).

Expired Long Term Incentive Plans – 2012

The LTIP 2012 was fully expensed in May 2015. All shares in the LTIP 2012 are fully vested and consequently not conditional. 60% of the vested shares were deferred with forfeiture clauses in line with regulatory requirements and allotted over a five-year period, for the LTIP 2012 starting in May 2015.

The share balance outstanding is 3,015 matching shares, 9,045 performance shares I and 3,015 performance shares II at the end of the year.

Share-based variable remuneration plans other than LTIP plans

This section covers the variable share-based plans where TSR indexation (cash-settled plan up until 2018) and shares (equity-settled plans as from 2019) are used for deferral/retention. For the 2025 performance year, the plans are classified as the Nordea Incentive Plan (NIP) and bonus schemes (bonus).

The plans are annual plans with a service condition for the respective years and are fully expensed in the year when they are earned (one-year vesting period). The individual allocations are awarded at the beginning of the subsequent year.

The aim of the NIP is to strengthen Nordea's capability to recruit, motivate and retain the GLT, senior leaders as well as selected people leaders and specialists, and to reward strong performance. The NIP 2025 rewards performance meeting agreed predetermined targets on Group, business unit and individual level. The effect on the long-term results is to be considered when determining the targets. NIP awards will not exceed the fixed salary and are subject to deferral for material risk takers. It includes ex-ante and ex-post risk adjustment clauses and retention applies in line with relevant remuneration regulations.

In 2025 bonus was offered only to selected groups of employees in specific business areas or units as approved by the Board, e.g. in Large Corporates & Institutions, Nordea Asset Management, Nordea Funds and within Treasury in Group Finance. The aim is to ensure strong performance and maintain cost flexibility for Nordea. Individual awards are determined based on detailed performance assessments covering a range of financial and non-financial goals. 2025 bonus awards will be paid in cash. For material risk takers, awards are partly delivered in shares with subsequent retention. Parts of the bonus awards for material risk takers are subject to a four- to five-year pro rata deferral period with forfeiture conditions applying during the deferral period.

Deferrals from the NIP, Executive Incentive Programme (EIP), VSP and bonus plans not yet delivered to the participants as of 31 December 2025 are summarised in the following tables, including deferrals from the Leaders of Transformation Variable plan (offered in 2018–2019) and deferrals stemming from compensation for contracts in previous employments (buy-outs). Such agreements can be offered only in exceptional cases, in the context of hiring new staff, limited to the first year of employment.



G8.3 Share-based payment plans, cont.

Share-linked deferrals (cash-settled)

The table below shows the remaining liabilities for the cash-settled share-based plans, mainly used 2014–2018.

EURm	2025	2024
Opening balance	3	6
Deferred/earned during the year	–	0
TSR indexation during the year	1	0
Payments during the year	-2	-3
Translation differences	–	0
Closing balance	2	3

The closing balances are expected to be settled the following years:

EURm	2025	2024
2025	–	2
2026	1	1
2027	1	0
2028	–	0
2029	–	0
2030	–	0
Total	2	3

2019–2024 share-linked deferrals (equity-settled)

Starting from the 2019 performance year, share-based variable pay plans are partly in the form of cash and partly in the form of Nordea shares, which makes the portion paid in Nordea shares an equity-settled share-based plan.

In the Nordea Incentive Plan (NIP) 2024, EUR 32m was expensed for variable remuneration to be paid in cash and EUR 11m to be paid in shares. In 2025 these were adjusted to EUR 9m for the portion delivered in shares and an additional expense of EUR 6m in cash, while the bonus plans added an additional equity-settled expense of EUR 7m. In

2025 2,368,139 shares in Nordea were allotted to the participants in these plans, corresponding to EUR 27m based on the share price at the award date. In total 2,628,957 shares were awarded to the participants. These shares had a fair value of EUR 30m based on the share price at the award date.

The awarding of shares in the plans for 2025 is decided during spring 2026 and thus not included in the below tables but in full recognised as an expense in the income statement in 2025.

Number of shares	2025	2024
Outstanding at beginning of year	3,779,376	3,090,368
Awarded ¹	2,628,957	3,246,800
Forfeited	–	–
Allotted ²	-2,368,139	-2,557,792
Outstanding at end of year	4,040,194	3,779,376
- of which currently exercisable	–	–

- 1) Awarded rights in 2025 are the number of shares from 2024 variable pay plans awarded in 2025. Allotment of rights has been deferred following retention requirements by the Nordic FSAs. There is no exercise price for the deferred rights.
- 2) Allotted rights are subject to a one-year retention period after allotment to participants. Includes shares that have been allotted to participants but withheld to cover income taxes or social charges.

The outstanding rights are expected to be allotted the following years:

	2025	2024
2025	–	1,217,987
2026	1,434,659	1,096,049
2027	1,080,339	747,347
2028	849,278	516,986
2029	527,058	201,007
2030	148,860	–
Total	4,040,194	3,779,376

G8.4 Key management personnel remuneration

Accounting policies

For information about the accounting policies see Note G8.1 “Fixed and variable salaries”, Note G8.2 “Pensions” and Note G8.3 “Share-based payment plans”. For definition of key management personnel see Note G10.4 “Related party transactions”.

Board remuneration

The 2025 Annual General Meeting (AGM) decided on annual remuneration for the Board of Directors (Board), for the Chair amounting to EUR 400,000, for the Vice Chair EUR 180,000 and for other members EUR 112,000.

Annual remuneration for Board committee work on the Board Remuneration and People Committee amounts to EUR 54,500 for the committee chair and EUR 31,000 for the other members. For all other committee chairs the annual remuneration paid for Board committee work amounts to EUR 71,500 and for other members EUR 35,500.

In addition, a meeting fee of EUR 1,000 will be paid for each Board meeting and a meeting fee of EUR 500 will be paid for each Board committee meeting and any meeting in subcommittees established by the Board.

No remuneration is paid to members who are employed by the Nordea Group.

In addition, Nordea covers or reimburses the members of the Board all costs and expenses related to or arising

from the Board membership. Any benefits are included at taxable values.

There are no commitments for severance pay, pension or other remuneration for the members of the Board at 31 December 2025.

No Board member earns variable remuneration and employee representatives are not included in the table below.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors

EUR	2025	2024
Chair of the Board:		
Sir Stephen Hester	452,875	413,875
Vice Chair of the Board:		
Lene Skole	222,000	203,875
Other Board members:		
Arja Talma	187,750	172,125
Birger Steen ¹	–	43,125
John Maltby	227,500	211,250
Jonas Synnergren	155,500	142,375
Kjersti Wiklund	229,500	211,250
Lars Rohde ²	170,313	107,625
Per Strömberg	187,250	172,125
Petra von Hoeken	229,500	211,250
Risto Murto	155,500	142,375
Total	2,217,688	2,031,250

- 1) Resigned as a member of the Board as from the 2024 AGM.
- 2) New member of the Board as from the 2024 AGM.



G8.4 Key management personnel remuneration, cont.

Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Managing Director and the Group Leadership Team

The Board Remuneration and People Committee prepares changes in the remuneration package for the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), the Deputy Managing Director and the other members of the Group Leadership Team (GLT), for resolution by the Board. This includes the fixed remuneration, the outcome of the 2025 Nordea Incentive Plan (NIP), the allocation of conditional shares under the Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) and subsequent awarding of shares from the LTIP, as well as other changes.

See Note G8.3 "Share-based payment plans" for further details on the Short Term Incentive Plans (STIPs) (NIP/EIP) and the LTIPs.

The presentation of remuneration used in the Remuneration Report for Governing Bodies is different from the presentation and accounting policies under IFRS applied in the Annual Report, especially related to the Long Term Incentive Plan.

Fixed remuneration

The fixed salary is paid in local currencies and converted into euro based on the average exchange rate each year. The fixed salary includes holiday pay and car allowance where applicable.

Benefits primarily include car benefits, tax consultation and housing. Benefits are included at taxable values after salary deductions (if any).

The pension expense is related to pension premiums paid under defined contribution plans and pension rights earned during the year under defined benefit plans ("Current service cost" as well as "Past service cost and settlements" as defined in IAS 19).

EUR 2,694,876 (EUR 2,550,694) of the total pension expense relates to defined contribution plans, corresponding to 100.0% (98.4%).

Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Managing Director and the Group Leadership Team

EUR	Fixed remuneration								Variable remuneration							
	Fixed salary		Pension expense (DCP & DBP)		Benefits		Total fixed remuneration		STIP (NIP)		LTIP		Total variable remuneration		Total remuneration	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025 ¹	2024 ²	2025	2024	2025	2024
Chief Executive Officer:																
Frank Vang-Jensen	1,617,868	1,611,650	489,387	460,482	181,309	189,813	2,288,564	2,261,945	914,698	1,002,281	720,746	934,207	1,635,444	1,936,488	3,924,008	4,198,433
Deputy Managing Director:																
Jussi Koskinen	607,964	595,109	229,929	223,221	23,576	19,062	861,469	837,392	345,550	396,327	270,636	331,775	616,186	728,102	1,477,655	1,565,494
Group Leadership Team:																
11 (10) individuals excluding Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Managing Director	8,299,728	7,047,978	1,975,560	1,907,841	219,934	201,505	10,495,222	9,157,324	4,429,578	4,467,169	2,082,508	3,324,737	6,512,086	7,791,906	17,007,308	16,949,230
Total³	10,525,560	9,254,737	2,694,876	2,591,544	424,819	410,380	13,645,255	12,256,661	5,689,826	5,865,777	3,073,890	4,590,719	8,763,716	10,456,496	22,408,971	22,713,157

1) Defined as the expense calculated under IFRS 2 for LTIP 2022–2024, LTIP 2023–2025, LTIP 2024–2026, LTIP 2025–2027.

2) Defined as the expense calculated under IFRS 2 for LTIP 2020–2022, LTIP 2021–2023, LTIP 2022–2024, LTIP 2023–2025, LTIP 2024–2026.

3) Committed and expensed remuneration of EUR 1,196,728 payable 2025–2027 to one GLT member leaving Nordea in 2025 is not included in the table above (in 2024 EUR 4,248,759 for two members).

Variable remuneration

The STIP 2025 (NIP) award for the CEO, the Deputy Managing Director and the GLT is based on specific goals and targets and is capped at maximum 75% of the fixed base salary, except for the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer, who have a cap of 100% as these roles do not participate in the LTIP.

40% of the NIP 2025 award will be paid out in 2026. The remaining 60% will be paid annually on a pro rata basis over five years with 12% vesting each year. 50% of the 2025 NIP award is delivered in Nordea shares (excluding dividends) at each transfer event. The shares are subject to retention for 12 months when the deferral period ends. The award from the NIP 2025 has been expensed in full in 2025.

Further, the CEO, the Deputy Managing Director and the GLT members participate in the share-based LTIPs as decided by the Board and launched in accordance with the Remuneration Policy for Governing Bodies adopted by an advisory vote at Nordea's 2020 AGM and 2024 AGM and applicable until the 2028 AGM.

Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer

Frank Vang-Jensen was appointed CEO on 5 September 2019.

The annual fixed base salary (not including holiday pay etc.) for the CEO amounts to EUR 1,551,928 as from 1 January 2025.

The CEO is covered by a defined contribution plan with a pension contribution amounting to 8.5% of the fixed base salary in addition to the Finnish statutory pension scheme. According to the statutory pension rules, the part of the NIP 2025 for the GLT outcome paid in cash in 2026 must be included in pensionable income.

Benefits primarily included car, housing, security and travelling-related benefits as well as cross-border tax compliance advice, amounting to EUR 181,309.

The NIP 2025 was based on specific targets and capped at a maximum of 75% of the fixed base salary. For 2025 the award from the NIP amounted to EUR 914,698.

For 2025 the IFRS 2 expense amounted to EUR 50,048 for the LTIP 2022–2024, EUR 282,478 for the LTIP 2023–2025, EUR 202,886 for the LTIP 2024–2026 and EUR 185,334 for the LTIP 2025–2027.

The CEO must hold a significant number of the shares awarded under the LTIPs until the total value of shareholdings corresponds to 100% of the CEO's annual gross salary. Such shares must be held until the CEO steps down. The total expensed remuneration for 2025 amounted to EUR 3,924,008.

Remuneration of the Deputy Managing Director

Jussi Koskinen was appointed Deputy Managing Director on 10 September 2019.

The annual fixed base salary (not including holiday pay etc.) for the Deputy Managing Director amounts to EUR 604,799 as from 1 January 2025.

The Deputy Managing Director is covered by a defined contribution plan with a pension contribution amounting to 8.5% of the fixed base salary in addition to the Finnish statutory pension scheme. According to the statutory pension rules, the part of the NIP 2025 for the GLT outcome paid in cash in 2026 must be included in pensionable income.

The benefits for 2025 amounted to EUR 23,576 and primarily included car benefits.



G8.4 Key management personnel remuneration, cont.

The NIP 2025 was based on specific targets and could amount to a maximum of 75% of the fixed base salary. For 2025 the award from the NIP amounted to EUR 345,550.

For 2025 the IFRS 2 expense amounted to EUR 25,024 for the LTIP 2022–2024, EUR 108,258 for the LTIP 2023–2025, EUR 73,794 for the LTIP 2024–2026 and EUR 63,560 for the LTIP 2025–2027.

The Deputy Managing Director must hold a significant number of the shares awarded under the LTIPs until the total value of shareholdings corresponds to 100% of the Deputy Managing Director's annual gross salary. Such shares must be held until the Deputy Managing Director steps down from the Group Leadership Team position.

The total earned remuneration for 2025 amounted to EUR 1,477,655.

Remuneration of the Group Leadership Team

Remuneration for other GLT members is included for the period they have been appointed and eligible for the NIP 2025 and LTIPs.

On 1 January 2025 a new GLT member was appointed. Additionally, two new GLT members were appointed on 1 February 2025. Two GLT members stepped down in 2024 and related committed remuneration was expensed and disclosed in 2024. On 13 October 2025 one new GLT member was appointed and one GLT member stepped down.

No sign-on or buy-out payments were agreed in 2025.

The NIP 2025 was based on specific targets and capped at a maximum of 75% of the fixed base salary for the GLT members offered the LTIP 2025–2027 and 100% for other members. For 2025 the award from the NIP amounted to EUR 4,429,578.

For 2025 the IFRS 2 expense amounted to EUR 158,485 for the LTIP 2022–2024, EUR 764,055 for the LTIP 2023–2025, EUR 505,268 for the LTIP 2024–2026 and EUR 654,700 for the LTIP 2025–2027.

The GLT members must hold a significant number of the shares awarded under the LTIPs until the total value of shareholdings corresponds to 100% of the GLT member's annual gross salary. Such shares must be held until the GLT member steps down from the GLT position.

The pension agreements for the 11 GLT members vary according to local country practices. Pension agreements are defined contribution plans, for one member combined with a paid-up defined benefit pension plan.

As of 31 December 2025 two members had pension schemes in accordance with the Swedish collective agreement, BTP1 (defined contribution plan), with complementing defined contribution plans on top of the collective agreement. The pension contributions totalled 30% of their fixed salaries

Two members had a defined contribution plan, in accordance with local practices in Denmark. The pension contribution totalled 30% of the fixed base salary.

Five members were covered by the Finnish statutory pension scheme and in addition had a defined contribution plan corresponding to 8.5% of their fixed base salaries.

Two members did not have a pension scheme agreement paid by Nordea.

Deferred variable remuneration in Nordea shares

Part of the award from the EIP 2020, EIP 2021, NIP 2022, NIP 2023, NIP 2024, LTIP 2020–2022, LTIP 2021–2023, LTIP 2022–2024 and buy-outs for the GLT has been deferred and will be paid in the future by delivering Nordea shares. Any Nordea shares to be awarded from the NIP 2025 as well as the LTIP 2023–2025 conditional share award as of 31 December 2025 are not included in the table below.

Nordea shares – awarded and deferred

	2025	2024
Chief Executive Officer:		
Frank Vang-Jensen	234,202	222,057
Deputy Managing Director:		
Jussi Koskinen	81,465	79,189
Group Leadership Team:		
11 (10) individuals excl. Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Managing Director:	780,381	843,394
Total	1,096,048	1,144,640
Former Chief Executive Officer:		
Casper von Koskull	–	10,242
Former Deputy Chief Executive Officer:		
Torsten Hagen Jørgensen	–	6,499
Total	1,096,048	1,161,381

Defined benefit pension obligations

The pension plans are funded, meaning that the pension plan obligations are backed by plan assets with the fair value generally being at a level similar to that of the obligations.

The pension obligations (value of defined benefit plan liabilities) are calculated in accordance with IAS 19. For further details see Note G8.2 "Pensions".

There was no Defined benefit pension costs related to key management personnel in 2025 (EUR 0m).

The pension obligations in the below table reflect the valuation under IAS 19 as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively. The decrease compared with 2024 is mainly due to two GLT members have stepped down, pension payments to retired executives during the year, changes in the discount rates used in the measurement of the obligations at the end of 2025.

There are no defined benefit pension obligations towards the CEO and the Deputy Managing Director.

Defined benefit pension obligations

EUR	2025	2024
Group Leadership Team:		
1 (3) individual(s) in Sweden	18,058	986,796
Former Chairman of the Board, former CEOs and Deputy CEOs:		
Lars G Nordström	224,898	234,610
Casper von Koskull	364,147	309,118
Total	607,102	1,530,524

Notice period and severance pay

In accordance with the service contract, the CEO has a notice period of 12 months and Nordea a notice period of 12 months. The CEO is subject to payment of severance equal to 12 months' salary, to be reduced by any salary received from other employment during these 12 months. Further, non-competition clauses apply.

The Deputy Managing Director and 11 GLT members have a notice period of 6 months and Nordea a notice period of 12 months. Severance pay of up to 12 months' salary is provided and will be reduced by any salary received from other employment during the severance pay period. Further, non-competition clauses apply.

In 2025, in relation to one member leaving the GLT, remuneration payments during notice and non-compete periods in 2025–2027 were committed. The provision recognised in 2025 amounted to EUR 1.2m (EUR 4.2m) and has been excluded from the tables in this note.

Indemnification

For indemnification of members of the Board and members of the GLT, see Note G7.1 "Contingent liabilities".



G8.5 Gender distribution and number of employees

Gender distribution

In the parent company's Board of Directors, 60% (60%) of the AGM elected Board members are men and 40% (40%) are women. In the Board of Directors of Nordea Group companies, 53% (62%) are men and 47% (38%) are women. The corresponding numbers for other executives are 53% (53%) men and 47% (47%) women. Internal boards mainly consist of Nordea's management, employee representatives excluded.

Average number of employees, full-time equivalents

	Total		Of which women	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Denmark	6,603	6,808	2,788	2,897
Sweden	6,446	6,430	3,236	3,263
Finland	6,331	6,378	3,568	3,637
Poland	5,688	5,599	2,775	2,746
Norway	3,150	2,971	1,479	1,400
Estonia	1,053	1,096	739	770
Luxembourg	126	138	55	60
United States	88	93	43	49
United Kingdom	64	64	21	21
China	26	26	15	14
Germany	11	12	2	3
Portugal	118	101	56	44
Italy	10	9	1	1
Spain	4	4	2	2
Switzerland	8	7	2	1
France	4	2	1	0
Singapore	7	6	4	5
Belgium	3	2	1	1
Chile	2	2	0	0
Austria	0	1	0	0
Total average	29,742	29,749	14,788	14,914
Total number of employees (FTEs), end of period	28,989	30,157		



G9 Scope of consolidation

G9.1 Consolidated entities

Accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company, Nordea Bank Abp and those entities that the parent company controls. Control exists when Nordea is exposed to variability in returns from its investments in another entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the other entity. Control is generally achieved when the parent company owns, directly or indirectly through group undertakings, more than 50% of the voting rights. For entities where voting rights do not give control, see the section "Structured entities" below.

All group undertakings are consolidated using the acquisition method. Under the acquisition method, the acquisition is regarded as a transaction whereby the parent company indirectly acquires the assets of the group undertaking and assumes its liabilities and contingent liabilities. The group's acquisition cost is established using a purchase price allocation analysis. In such analysis, the cost of the business combination is the aggregate of the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for the identifiable net assets acquired. Costs directly attributable to the business combination are expensed.

As at the acquisition date Nordea recognises the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their acquisition date fair values.

For each business combination Nordea measures the non-controlling interests in the acquired business either at fair value or at its proportionate share of the acquired identifiable net assets.

When the aggregate of the consideration transferred in a business combination and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests exceeds the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the excess is reported as goodwill. If the difference is negative, such difference is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Equity and net income attributable to non-controlling interests are separately disclosed on the balance sheet as well as in the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income.

Intra-group transactions and balances between the consolidated group undertakings are eliminated.

The group undertakings are included in the consolidated accounts as from the date on which control is transferred to Nordea and are no longer consolidated as from the date on which control ceases.

In the consolidation process the reporting of the group undertakings is adjusted to ensure consistency with the IFRS principles applied by Nordea.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty

One decisive variable when assessing if Nordea controls another entity is whether Nordea is exposed to variability in returns from the investment. For structured entities where voting rights are not the dominant factor when determining control, critical judgement has to be exercised when defining when Nordea is exposed to significant variability in returns. Nordea's critical judgement is that Nordea is normally exposed to variability in returns when Nordea receives more than 30% of the return produced by the structured entity. This is only relevant for structured entities if Nordea is also the investment manager and thus has influence over the return produced by the structured entity.

Moreover, judgement relating to control is whether Nordea acts as an agent or as a principal. For investments relating to unit-linked and other contracts where the policyholder/depositor decides both the amount and in which assets to invest, Nordea is considered to act as an agent, and such holdings are thus not included in the control assessment.

Judgement also has to be exercised when assessing if a holding of a significant, but less than a majority, share of voting rights constitute so-called de facto control and to what extent potential voting

rights need to be considered in the control assessment. Nordea's assessment is that Nordea does not currently control any entities where the share of voting rights is below 50%.

Parent company including branches, major directly owned subsidiaries and major subsidiaries of the directly owned companies

Company	Domicile	Shareholding, %	Voting power of holding, %
Nordea Bank Abp	Helsinki	N/A	N/A
Denmark branch	Copenhagen	N/A	N/A
Estonia branch	Tallinn	N/A	N/A
London branch	London	N/A	N/A
New York branch	New York	N/A	N/A
Norway branch	Oslo	N/A	N/A
Poland branch	Łódź	N/A	N/A
Shanghai branch	Shanghai	N/A	N/A
Sweden branch	Stockholm	N/A	N/A
Nordea Kredit Realkreditatieselskab	Copenhagen	100.0	100.0
Nordea Hypotek AB (publ)	Stockholm	100.0	100.0
Nordea Eiendoms kreditt AS	Oslo	100.0	100.0
Nordea Mortgage Bank Plc	Helsinki	100.0	100.0
Nordea Finance Finland Ltd	Helsinki	100.0	100.0
Nordea Finans Danmark A/S	Høje Taastrup	100.0	100.0
Nordea Finans Sverige AB (publ)	Stockholm	100.0	100.0
Nordea Finans Norge AS	Oslo	100.0	100.0
Nordea Funds Ltd	Helsinki	100.0	100.0
Nordea Asset Management Holding AB	Stockholm	100.0	100.0
Nordea Investment Funds S.A.	Luxembourg	100.0	100.0
Nordea Investment Management AB	Stockholm	100.0	100.0
Nordea Life Holding AB	Stockholm	100.0	100.0
Nordea Pension, Livsforsikringsselskab A/S	Copenhagen	100.0	100.0
Nordea Life Assurance Finland Ltd	Helsinki	100.0	100.0
Nordea Liv Forsikring AS	Bergen	100.0	100.0
Nordea Livförsäkring Sverige AB (publ)	Stockholm	100.0	100.0



G9.1 Consolidated entities, cont.

There are different types of restrictions on how Nordea can access and transfer assets within the Group.

Dividends are used to transfer excess capital from the parent's subsidiaries to the parent company, Nordea Bank Abp. The specific dividend amount is determined for each legal entity based on distributable funds, capital adequacy regulations and ratios, capital and business planning, local tax considerations and Group-internal policies. Regulatory restrictions, both general and local, on dividends as well as projected changes in the entities' capital requirements and risk exposure amounts are incorporated into the analysis regarding the dividend decisions.

The CRR requires credit institutions to hold liquid assets, the sum of the values of which covers the liquidity outflows less the liquidity inflows under stressed conditions so as to ensure that institutions maintain levels of liquidity buffers which are adequate. There are also local liquidity requirements that restrict the movement of funds between legal entities.

The Group has pledged assets to collateralise its obligations under repurchase agreements, securities financing transactions, collateralised loan obligations and for margining purposes of OTC derivative liabilities. Further information is disclosed in Note G7.3 "Assets pledged".

For banks under resolution, which was not applicable to Nordea at the balance sheet date, there are potential restrictions as the regulators have far-reaching resolution tools they can impose if deemed necessary.

Statutory, contractual or regulatory requirements as well as protective rights of non-controlling interests might restrict the ability of the Group to access and transfer assets freely to or from other entities within the Group and to settle liabilities of the Group. Since the Group did not have any material non-controlling interests at the balance sheet date, any protective rights associated with these did not give rise to significant restrictions.

G9.2 Currency translation of foreign entities/branches

Accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euro (EUR). When translating the financial statements of foreign entities and branches into EUR from their functional currency, the assets and liabilities of foreign entities and branches have been translated at the closing rates, while items in the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. The average exchange rate is calculated based on daily exchange rates divided by the number of business days in the period. Translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and are accumulated in the translation reserve in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as items in the same functional currency as the cash-generating unit to which they belong and are also translated at the closing rate.

Any remaining equity in foreign branches is converted at the closing rates with translation differences recognised in other comprehensive income.

On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount for the exchange difference relating to that foreign operation, recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve in equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognised.

G9.3 Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures

Accounting policies

Associated undertakings are undertakings where the share of voting rights is between 20% and 50% and/or where Nordea has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Joint ventures are entities where Nordea has joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Associated companies and joint ventures are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. At initial recognition the investment is recognised at acquisition cost. Fair value is allocated to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of associated undertakings and joint ventures. Any difference between Nordea's share of the fair value of the acquired identifiable net assets and the purchase price is goodwill or negative goodwill. Goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the associated undertakings and joint ventures.

Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method is defined as the post-acquisition change in Nordea's share of net assets in associated undertakings and joint ventures. Nordea's share of items accounted for in other comprehensive income in associated undertakings and joint ventures is accounted for in other comprehensive income in Nordea. Profit from companies accounted for under the equity method is reported post taxes in the income statement. Consequently, the tax expense related to this profit is excluded from the income tax expense for Nordea. Dividends received are accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount.

If observable indicators (loss events) indicate that an associated undertaking or a joint venture is impaired, an impairment test is performed to assess whether there is objective evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of the investment in the associated undertaking or joint venture is compared with the recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell) and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount if required. Impairment of investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures is classified as "Profit from associated undertakings and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method" in the income statement.

Impairment losses are reversed if the recoverable amount increases. The carrying amount is then increased to the recoverable amount but cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.

Nordea is not generally involved in any sale or contribution of assets to or from associated undertakings or joint ventures, but if such transactions occur, Nordea's share of any profit recognised in the associate or joint venture is eliminated. Other transactions between Nordea and its associated undertakings or joint ventures are not eliminated.

For some associated undertakings and joint ventures not individually significant, the change in Nordea's share of the net assets is based on the external reporting of the associated undertakings and joint ventures and affects the financial statements of Nordea in the period in which the information is available. The reporting from the associated undertakings and joint ventures is, if applicable, adjusted to comply with Nordea's accounting policies.

Some investments within Nordea's investment activities in Treasury and Nordea Life & Pension (classified as part of Nordea's venture capital organisation) are measured at fair value in accordance with the rules set out in IAS 28 and IFRS 9.



G9.3 Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures, cont.

Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Acquisition value at beginning of year	527	541
Acquisitions	48	14
Sales ¹	-121	–
Share in earnings	6	8
Share of other comprehensive income	-1	4
Share in net result from items at fair value	35	18
Dividend received	-5	-33
Reclassifications	-4	-16
Translation differences	3	-9
Acquisition value at end of year	488	527
Accumulated impairment charges at beginning of year	-45	-60
Accumulated impairment charges on sales ¹	23	–
Impairment charges ²	-8	-2
Reversed impairment charges ²	–	4
Reclassifications	4	12
Translation differences	0	1
Accumulated impairment charges at end of year	-26	-45
Total	462	482

1) Refers to the sale of Eksportfinans ASA.

2) Refers to Finansinfrastruktur i Sverige AB (former P27).

Nordea's share of the associated undertakings' aggregated balance sheets and income statements can be summarised as follows:

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Total assets	767	860
Net profit for the year	42	26
Other comprehensive income	-1	4
Total comprehensive income	41	30

Nordea's share of the joint ventures' aggregated balance sheets and income statements can be summarised as follows:

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Total assets	7	8
Net profit for the year	-1	0
Total comprehensive income	-1	0

For information about investments in group undertakings and companies for which Nordea has unlimited responsibility, see Note G9.1 "Consolidated entities".

Associated undertakings and joint ventures

	Registration number	Domicile	Carrying amount 2025, EURm	Carrying amount 2024, EURm	Voting power of holding %	Ownership %
Udviklingsselskabet Carlsberg Byen P/S ¹	33648499	Copenhagen	107	112	23	23
Havneholmen P/S ¹	38036572	Kongens Lyngby	88	84	50	50
Margretheholmen P/S ¹	34609829	Valby	84	65	50	50
P/S Ottilia Copenhagen ¹	40087095	Copenhagen	41	39	50	50
K/S Ejendomsholding Banemarksvej ¹	43125834	Nordhavn	40	26	40	40
Eksportfinans ASA	816521432	Oslo	–	94	–	–
Eiendomsverdi AS	881971682	Oslo	11	12	25	25
Getswish AB	556913-7382	Stockholm	10	10	20	20
NF Fleet AB	556692-3271	Taeby	8	6	20	20
NF Fleet Oy	2006935-5	Espoo	7	7	20	20
NF Fleet A/S	29185263	Copenhagen	4	3	20	20
NF Fleet AS	988906808	Oslo	3	2	20	20
Bankomat AB	556817-9716	Stockholm	6	8	20	20
Trill Impact AB	559196-0827	Stockholm	6	4	5	30
E-nettet A/S	21270776	Copenhagen	3	3	17	17
CrediWire ApS	37264628	Copenhagen	2	2	7	7
OPEN POS Nordic Group AB	559063-2369	Gothenburg	2	2	46	46
Svenska e-fakturabolaget AB	556563-0596	Stockholm	2	1	50	50
Subaio ApS	37766585	Aalborg	1	1	20	20
Others			1	1		
Total associated undertakings			426	482		
Finansinfrastruktur i Sverige AB (former P27)	559198-9610	Stockholm	31	–	23	23
Siirto Brand Oy	3102648-1	Helsinki	4	0	50	50
Tibern AB	559384-3542	Stockholm	1	0	14	14
Invidem AB	559210-0779	Stockholm	–	–	17	17
Total joint ventures			36	0		
Total associated undertakings and joint ventures			462	482		

1) Measured at fair value.



G9.4 Interest in structured entities

Accounting policies

A structured entity is an entity created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective where voting rights are not the dominant factor in determining control. Often legal arrangements impose strict limits on the decision-making powers of management over the ongoing activities of a structured entity. The same consolidation requirements apply to these entities, but as voting rights do not determine whether control exists, other factors are used to determine control.

Power can exist due to agreements or other types of influence over a structured entity. This is normally the case when Nordea has sponsored or established a structured entity or when Nordea is the investment manager and has sole discretion as to investments and other administrative decisions.

Variability in returns is also a prerequisite for consolidation. Service and commission fees in connection with the establishment of the structured entity are normally not significant enough to trigger consolidation, nor is acting as an investment manager or as a custodian. Funding in the form of fund units, loans or credit commitments can result in significant variability in returns. If Nordea is exposed to variability in returns and has power to affect the returns of the entity, it is consolidated. Nordea normally considers a share of more than 30% of the return produced by a structured entity to give rise to variability and thus to give control. Variability is measured as the sum of fees received and revaluation of assets held. For unit-linked and other contracts where the policyholder/depositor decides both the amount and in which assets to invest, Nordea is considered to act as an agent, and such holdings are thus not included in the control assessment.

Consolidated structured entities

Viking ABCP Conduit (Viking) has been established with the purpose of supporting trade receivable or accounts payable securitisation transactions to core Nordic customers. The SPE purchases trade receivables from approved sellers and funds the purchases either by issuing commercial paper (CP) via the established asset-backed commercial paper programme or by drawing funds under the liquidity facilities available.

Nordea has provided liquidity facilities to a maximum of EUR 856m (EUR 856m) and at year end EUR 578m (EUR 668m) was utilised. The total assets of the conduit amounted to EUR 691m (EUR 758m) at year end. The SPE is consolidated as Nordea manages the entity and is exposed to variability in returns through the liquidity facility. There are no significant restrictions on repayment of loans from Viking apart from the payments being dependent on the rate at which Viking releases its assets.

Unconsolidated structured entities

Disclosures are provided for structured entities in which Nordea has an interest but over which Nordea has no control. Nordea has holdings in investment funds that are unconsolidated structured entities. Such holdings are recognised on Nordea's balance sheet and relate to investments:

- on behalf of policyholders in Nordea Life & Pension
- on behalf of depositors where the return is based on the investment
- to hedge exposures to structured products issued to customers
- that are illiquid private equity and credit funds.

As Nordea is exposed to variability in returns on a gross basis, information about these funds is disclosed although the net exposure is considerably less. Any change in the value of investment funds acquired on behalf of policyholders and depositors where the policyholder/depositor bears the investment risk is reflected in the value of the related liability, and the maximum net exposure to losses is zero. The change in the value of investment funds held on behalf of other policyholders is largely passed on to the

policyholders, but as Nordea has issued guarantees in respect of some of these products, Nordea is exposed to value changes.

Investment funds acquired to hedge exposures to structured products reduce the net exposures to the extent hedges are effective.

Investments in illiquid private equity and credit funds are an integral part of managing balance sheet risks at Nordea. The maximum loss on private equity and credit funds is estimated at EUR 1,270m (EUR 1,316m), equal to the investments in the funds.

Nordea has established and therefore sponsored one unconsolidated structured entity, Thulite. Currently, Nordea has neither control over nor an interest in the entity. During the year Nordea entered into two new transactions with Thulite where Nordea bought financial guarantees on portfolios of loans. During the year Nordea received reimbursement of losses of EUR 15m on its loan portfolios guaranteed by Thulite.

Nordea's interests in unconsolidated structured entities and any related liability are disclosed in the table below. The carrying amount is the maximum exposure to credit loss before considering any hedges. Income related to these investments is recognised in "Net result from items at fair value".

Interest in unconsolidated structured entities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets, carrying amount:		
Interest-bearing securities	246	910
Shares	27,267	22,518
Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	63,868	55,820
Total assets	91,381	79,248
Liabilities, carrying amount:		
Deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	63,868	55,820
Insurance contract liabilities	24,276	20,600
Total liabilities	88,144	76,420
Off-balance sheet, nominal amount:		
Loan commitments	–	–

Nordea holds a large number of different funds that are classified as unconsolidated structured entities, some of which are managed by Nordea. These have different investment mandates and types of risk appetite, ranging from low-risk government bond funds to high-risk leveraged equity funds. The total assets of funds managed by Nordea are EUR 256bn (EUR 230bn). All funds are financed by deposits from unitholders. The total assets of investment funds not managed by Nordea are not considered meaningful for the purpose of understanding the related risks and are thus not disclosed.



G9.5 Assets and liabilities held for sale

Accounting policies

Individual assets and disposal groups including assets and liabilities are presented in the separate balance sheet line items "Assets held for sale" and "Liabilities held for sale", respectively, as from the classification date.

This occurs when the following criteria are fulfilled:

- The carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.
- A decision to sell has been made on the right level and the asset or disposal group is available for sale in its current condition.
- The sale is highly probable and will be executed within 12 months.

Financial instruments continue to be measured under IFRS 9, while non-financial assets are held at the lower of carrying amount and fair value. Comparative figures are not restated.

Retail finance in Sweden

In the fourth quarter of 2023 Nordea decided to wind down its operations in retail finance in the Swedish finance company and to sell the existing loan portfolio. By the end of 2024 the portfolio amounted to EUR 95m and was classified as "Assets held for sale". The sale was completed in 2025.

G9.6 Acquisitions

Accounting policies

In a business combination, the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value, including any intangible assets identified in the acquisition. The net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities is compared with the consideration paid and any surplus is recognised as goodwill. See also Note G9.1 "Consolidated entities".

Acquisition of Danske Bank's personal customer and private banking business in Norway

On 18 November 2024 Nordea acquired the Norwegian personal customer and private banking business from Danske Bank. Nordea took over approx. 235,000 customers and 236 employees, and the net purchase price amounted to EUR 2,375m. The net purchase price was largely equal to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the seller, after fair value adjustments on loans with fixed interest rates. The transaction also included associated asset management portfolios of EUR 1.2bn, which have not been consolidated into the Nordea Group's financial statements. The transaction did not include any transfer of equity interests.

The acquisition is an important step in the execution of Nordea's Nordic strategy, as it expands Nordea's presence in Norway. It will also add significant scale to Nordea's Personal Banking business in Norway and provide value creation opportunities through offering the new customers a broader set of products and services.

The purchase price allocation is disclosed below.

EURm	18 November 2024
Loans to the public	8,904
Other assets and liabilities	23
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-3,186
Debt securities in issue	-3,390
Acquired net assets	2,351
Purchase price, settled in cash	2,375
Cost of combination	2,375
Surplus value	24
<i>Allocation of surplus value:</i>	
Customer relationship intangible asset	24

A customer relationship intangible asset was identified in the transaction, to which the entire surplus value has been allocated. It represents the value of the entire customer relationship, but is primarily driven by the net present value of the cash flows generated by the asset management portfolios. The customer relationship intangible asset is amortised over 10 years, which is the estimated useful life.

The revenue and operating profit, excluding integration costs, for the period during which the portfolios were consolidated were EUR 15m and EUR 2m, respectively.



G10 Other disclosures

G10.1 Additional disclosures on the statement of changes in equity

Accounting policies

Equity is the residual interest in recognised assets after deduction of recognised liabilities. For equity there are no requirements to distribute cash flows. Instruments are classified as financial liabilities if such genuine requirements exist, for instance to pay when a triggering event occurs that is beyond the control of both the issuer and the holder of the instruments. See Note G3.3 "Classification and measurement" for more information, including the critical judgements applied by Nordea.

Any payments connected to instruments classified as equity are accounted for directly in equity and presented as dividends. Nordea has determined that payments on financial instruments classified as equity (i.e. Additional Tier 1 instruments with write-down features) are distribution of profits and they are therefore accounted for as dividends. Dividends to shareholders are recognised as a reduction of equity when the Annual General Meeting has adopted the proposal. The reduction of equity is accounted for when the Board of Directors decides on dividends in situations where the Annual General Meeting has given the Board of Directors a mandate to make such a decision up to a certain cap.

Investments in own shares are not accounted for as assets; instead, they are recognised as a reduction in equity net of any transaction costs. Acquisitions of treasury shares as part of the Markets trading operations are recognised as a reduction in invested unrestricted equity. Treasury shares acquired to optimise the capital structure and Nordea's buy-back programmes are recognised as a reduction in

retained earnings. Transaction costs related to repurchasing of treasury shares are also recognised in equity. There is no impact on the financial statements when shares are cancelled. Sales of own shares in the trading operations are recognised as increases in invested unrestricted equity.

Contracts on Nordea shares that can be settled net in cash, for instance derivatives such as options and warrants, are either presented as financial assets or liabilities, meaning that these are not equity instruments.

Non-controlling interests comprise the portion of net assets of group undertakings not owned directly or indirectly by Nordea Bank Abp. For each business combination, Nordea measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Other reserves comprise income and expenses, net of tax effects, which are reported in equity through other comprehensive income.

Apart from undistributed profits from previous years, retained earnings include the equity portion of untaxed reserves. Untaxed reserves according to national rules are accounted for as equity net of deferred tax at prevailing tax rates in the respective country.

In addition, Nordea's share of the undistributed earnings in associated and joint ventures since the date of acquisition is included in retained earnings.

Additional Tier 1 capital holders

Nordea has issued perpetual subordinated instruments (Additional Tier 1 instruments) which are converted into a variable number of Nordea shares in case a pre-defined CET1 trigger level for either the Nordea Group or NBAbp is breached. Interest payments are fully discretionary and mandatorily cancelled in certain circumstances. As Nordea may be obliged to deliver a variable number of Nordea shares, these Additional Tier 1 instruments are classified as financial liabilities.

Nordea has also issued perpetual subordinated instruments (Additional Tier 1 instruments) which will be written down instead of converted into Nordea shares in case a pre-defined CET1 trigger level for either the Nordea Group or NBAbp is breached. Interest payments are fully discretionary and mandatorily cancelled in certain circumstances. These instruments are classified as equity as there is no requirement for Nordea to pay interest or principal to the holders of the instruments. By the end of 2025 no such instruments were outstanding.

Non-controlling interests

For information about non-controlling interests, see Note G9.1 "Consolidated entities".

Share capital

The share capital amounts to EUR 4,049,951,919. The shares in Nordea have no nominal value. Each share carries one voting right. For more information about the number of registered shares, see "Statement of changes in equity".

Invested unrestricted equity

Invested unrestricted equity equals the amount of the share premium reserve of Nordea Bank AB (publ) before completion of the re-domiciliation by way of a cross-border reversed merger. Invested unrestricted equity has also been impacted by acquisitions and sales of treasury shares as part of the Markets trading operations.

Other reserves

These reserves include reserves for cash flow hedges, financial assets classified in the category "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" and accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans as well as a reserve for translation differences. For an analysis of the row "Other comprehensive, net of tax" by item see "Statement of comprehensive income".

Retained earnings

Retained earnings primarily comprise Nordea's undistributed profits from previous years.

G10.2 Additional disclosures on the cash flow statement

Accounting policies

The cash flow statement shows inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during the year for total operations. Nordea's cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method, whereby operating profit is adjusted for effects of non-cash transactions such as depreciation and loan losses. Cash flows are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

Operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities, which are the principal revenue-producing activities, are mainly derived from profits during the year adjusted for items not included in cash flows and income taxes paid. Adjustment for items not included in cash flows includes:

EURm	2025	2024
Depreciation	610	562
Impairment charges	4	15
Loan losses	60	238
Net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value	1	8
Unrealised gains/losses	2,587	109
Capital gains/losses (net)	-23	-30
Change in accruals and provisions	13	190
Translation differences	-762	570
Change in insurance contract liabilities	4	-7
Change in fair value of hedged items, assets/liabilities (net)	231	664
Other	62	-13
Total	2,787	2,306



G10.2 Additional disclosures on the cash flow statement, cont.

Operating assets and liabilities consist of assets and liabilities that are part of normal business activities, such as loans, deposits and debt securities in issue. Changes in derivatives are reported on a net basis.

Cash flows from operating activities include interest payments received and interest expenses paid in the following amounts:

EURm	2025	2024
Interest received	17,336	21,235
Interest paid	-10,139	-13,444

Investing activities

Investing activities include acquisition and disposal of non-current assets such as property and equipment and intangible and financial assets.

Financing activities

Financing activities are activities that result in changes in equity and subordinated liabilities such as new issues of shares, dividends and issued/amortised subordinated liabilities and the principal portion of lease payments.

Cash and cash equivalents

The following items are included in "Cash and cash equivalents":

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash and balances with central banks	38,206	46,562
Loans to central banks payable on demand	4	4
Loans to credit institutions payable on demand	983	999
Total	39,193	47,565

Cash comprises legal tender and bank notes in foreign currencies. Balances with central banks consist of deposits in accounts with central banks and postal giro systems under government authority where the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The central bank or the postal giro system is domiciled in the country where the institution is established.
- The balance on the account is readily available at any time.

Loans to central banks and credit institutions payable on demand include liquid assets not represented by bonds or other interest-bearing securities.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The opening balance of subordinated liabilities was EUR 7,410m (EUR 5,720m). Cash flows during the period were EUR 937m (EUR 1,430m) and the effects of FX and other changes were EUR 463m (EUR 260m), resulting in a closing balance of EUR 8,810m (EUR 7,410m).

The opening balance of lease liabilities was EUR 1,103m (EUR 1,103m). During the period cash flows related to the liabilities amounted to EUR -112m (EUR -151m) and other changes from new, terminated and modified contracts and FX changes amounted to EUR 54m (EUR 151m), resulting in a closing balance of EUR 1,045m (EUR 1,103m).

EURm	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	47,565	51,362
Translation differences	-1,288	560
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	39,193	47,565
Change	-7,084	-4,357



G10.3 Maturity analysis

Accounting policies

The table "Expected maturity" presents the expected maturities for the balance sheet items. The table "Contractual undiscounted cash flows" is based on contractual undiscounted maturities. For derivatives, the expected cash inflows and outflows are disclosed for both derivative assets and derivative liabilities as derivatives are managed on a net basis. For contractual lease liabilities, see Note G5.4 "Leases". For further information about remaining maturity, see also section 8 "Liquidity risk" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

Expected maturity

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
		Expected to be recovered or settled:			Expected to be recovered or settled:		
		Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Cash and balances with central banks		38,206	–	38,206	46,562	–	46,562
Loans to central banks	G3.8	6,947	–	6,947	4,075	–	4,075
Loans to credit institutions	G3.8	3,367	671	4,038	2,388	562	2,950
Loans to the public	G3.8	105,483	276,388	381,871	96,130	261,458	357,588
Interest-bearing securities	G3.9	13,526	66,346	79,872	14,985	58,479	73,464
Shares	G3.10	14,573	25,014	39,587	1,866	33,522	35,388
Assets in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	G3.11	7,359	63,318	70,677	7,499	53,380	60,879
Derivatives	G3.12	259	17,374	17,633	7,783	17,428	25,211
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	G3.6	-158	–	-158	-243	–	-243
Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures	G9.3	–	462	462	–	482	482
Intangible assets	G5.1	–	4,088	4,088	21	3,861	3,882
Properties and equipment	G5.2	–	1,564	1,564	145	1,516	1,661
Investment properties	G5.3	–	2,215	2,215	22	2,110	2,132
Deferred tax assets	G2.11	7	173	180	11	195	206
Current tax assets	G2.11	383	–	383	364	–	364
Retirement benefit assets	G8.2	–	334	334	–	360	360
Other assets		1,655	3,964	5,619	1,146	6,022	7,168
Prepaid expenses and accrued income		787	45	832	1,089	42	1,131
Assets held for sale	G9.5	–	–	–	95	–	95
Total assets		192,394	461,956	654,350	183,938	439,417	623,355
Deposits by credit institutions	G3.13	32,783	1,348	34,131	28,678	97	28,775
Deposits and borrowings from the public	G3.14	224,392	18,482	242,874	224,008	8,427	232,435
Deposits in pooled schemes and unit-linked investment contracts	G3.11	5,466	66,145	71,611	4,529	57,184	61,713
Insurance contract liabilities	G4	2,314	30,783	33,097	1,910	28,441	30,351
Debt securities in issue	G3.15	70,704	125,572	196,276	74,868	113,268	188,136
Derivatives	G3.12	340	17,738	18,078	3,993	21,041	25,034
Fair value changes of hedged items in hedges of interest rate risk	G3.6	-567	–	-567	-458	–	-458
Current tax liabilities	G2.11	672	–	672	208	–	208
Other liabilities ¹	G3.16	5,658	8,748	14,406	4,544	9,652	14,196
Accrued expenses and prepaid income		1,256	42	1,298	1,582	56	1,638
Deferred tax liabilities	G2.11	87	514	601	27	786	813
Provisions	G6	85	263	348	113	283	396
Retirement benefit liabilities	G8.2	–	296	296	–	272	272
Subordinated liabilities	G3.17	921	7,889	8,810	93	7,317	7,410
Total liabilities		344,111	277,820	621,931	344,095	246,824	590,919
1) Of which lease liabilities		106	939	1,045	109	994	1,103



G10.3 Maturity analysis, cont.

Contractual undiscounted cash flows

EURm	31 Dec 2025								31 Dec 2024							
	< 1 month	1–3 months	3–12 months	1–2 years	2–5 years	5–10 years	>10 years	Total	< 1 month	1–3 months	3–12 months	1–2 years	2–5 years	5–10 years	>10 years	Total
Cash and balances with central banks and loans to central banks	45,005	148	–	–	–	–	–	45,153	50,475	162	–	–	–	–	–	50,637
Loans to credit institutions	4,470	456	398	408	219	–	–	5,951	2,892	422	298	26	230	–	–	3,868
Loans to the public	69,157	18,907	43,257	41,539	77,637	62,845	207,341	520,683	61,399	22,283	40,731	40,586	71,973	70,367	197,332	504,671
Interest-bearing securities	1,193	1,317	15,544	23,996	36,318	9,491	10,877	98,736	1,777	791	14,589	17,115	38,363	9,476	5,254	87,365
Other non-derivative financial assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	115,084	115,084	–	–	–	–	–	–	102,791	102,791
Total non-derivative financial assets	119,825	20,828	59,199	65,943	114,174	72,336	333,302	785,607	116,543	23,658	55,618	57,727	110,566	79,843	305,377	749,332
Deposits by credit institutions	19,205	15,875	4,258	–	–	–	–	39,338	25,520	3,945	895	3	65	–	–	30,428
Deposits and borrowings from the public	226,572	12,223	5,366	131	8	–	–	244,300	212,565	15,267	4,935	56	70	1	0	232,894
Debt securities in issue	5,926	18,036	57,624	40,962	71,424	21,114	19,492	234,578	3,940	23,033	64,907	33,295	72,169	16,908	20,330	234,582
- of which CDs and CPs	885	14,078	30,070	4,463	43	–	–	49,539	1,025	17,000	22,297	27	51	–	–	40,400
- of which covered bonds	5,041	3,650	23,877	28,702	57,859	15,357	19,197	153,683	2,915	3,438	35,780	29,303	58,495	12,608	20,061	162,600
- of which other bonds	–	308	3,677	7,797	13,522	5,757	295	31,356	–	2,595	6,830	3,965	13,623	4,300	269	31,582
Subordinated liabilities	1,180	1,547	810	4,908	1,781	–	–	10,226	–	125	255	2,798	3,129	2,377	184	8,868
Other non-derivative financial liabilities	84,169	21	94	111	277	344	331	85,347	74,016	21	97	118	281	345	384	75,262
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	337,052	47,702	68,152	46,112	73,490	21,458	19,823	613,789	316,041	42,391	71,089	36,270	75,714	19,631	20,898	582,034
Derivatives, cash inflows	253,542	271,418	189,529	130,229	246,366	161,573	104,231	1,356,888	241,710	239,182	181,085	102,525	204,988	122,543	72,563	1,164,596
Derivatives, cash outflows	253,641	272,044	189,519	129,964	246,994	162,096	104,591	1,358,849	241,705	239,103	182,027	102,898	205,436	123,562	72,701	1,167,432
Derivatives, net cash flows	-99	-626	10	265	-628	-523	-360	-1,961	5	79	-942	-373	-448	-1,019	-138	-2,836
Credit commitments	95,010	–	–	–	–	–	–	95,010	86,948	–	–	–	–	–	–	86,948
Issued guarantees	19,545	–	–	–	–	–	–	19,545	20,337	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,337



G10.4 Related party transactions

Accounting policies

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to Nordea. Related parties are grouped in the following categories:

- Shareholders with significant influence
- Associated undertakings and joint ventures
- Key management personnel
- Other related parties.

Shareholders with significant influence

Shareholders with significant influence are shareholders that have the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of Nordea but do not control those policies.

Associated undertakings and joint ventures

For the definition of associated undertakings and joint ventures, see Note G9.3 "Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures".

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are the persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities in Nordea, directly or indirectly, including any director of the entity.

Other related parties

Other related parties comprise subsidiaries of shareholders with significant influence, close family members of key management personnel and companies controlled or jointly controlled by key management personnel or by close family members of key management personnel.

Related party transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between Nordea and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. See also Accounting policies in Note G8.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".

Related party transactions

	Associated undertakings ¹		Other related parties ²	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
EURm				
Assets				
Loans	116	137	2	2
Other assets	0	1	–	–
Total assets	116	138	2	2
Liabilities				
Deposits	0	1	38	11
Derivatives	–	3	–	–
Other liabilities	2	0	0	0
Total liabilities	2	4	38	11
Off-balance sheet items	–	–	5	5

	Associated undertakings ¹		Other related parties ²	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
EURm				
Net interest income	4	4	0	0
Net fee and commission income	1	2	0	0
Net result from items at fair value	–	-1	0	0
Total operating expenses	-1	0	–	–
Profit before loan losses	4	5	0	0

1) Information about associated undertakings included in the Nordea Group is found in Note G9.3 "Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures".

2) This column includes shareholders with significant influence (including their subsidiaries), close family members of key management personnel at Nordea, companies controlled or jointly controlled by key management personnel or by close family members of key management personnel at Nordea. It also includes Nordea's pension foundations.

All transactions with related parties are made on the same criteria and terms as those of comparable transactions with external parties of similar standing, apart from loans granted to employees as well as certain other commitments to key management personnel, see Note G8.4 "Key management personnel remuneration" and Note G7.1 "Contingent liabilities".

The information above is presented from Nordea's perspective, meaning that the information shows the effect of related party transactions on the Nordea figures.

In Nordea key management personnel includes the following positions:

- Board of Directors
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Deputy Managing Director
- Group Leadership Team.

Loans to key management personnel amounted to EUR 5.0m (EUR 2.4m) and interest income on these loans amounted to EUR 0.1m (EUR 0.1m). Deposits from key management personnel amounted to EUR 1.2m (EUR 5.7m) and interest on these deposits amounted to EUR -0.0m (EUR -0.1m). Loan commitments to key management personnel amounted to EUR 4.0m (EUR 0.3m).

For key management personnel employed by Nordea the same credit terms apply as for other employees. In Finland, the employee interest rate for mortgage loans corresponds to Nordea Bank Abp's funding cost with a margin of 30bp and for other loans the employee interest rate corresponds to Nordea Bank Abp's funding cost with a margin of 45–500bp. In Denmark, the employee interest rate for loans is variable and between 2.50–4.45% depending of the type of mortgage. In Norway, the variable interest rate on loans to employees is 4.44%. Mortgage loans with fixed interest rates are offered with the same rates as mortgage loans to Premium customers. In Sweden, loans approved with employee conditions are a maximum amount at SEK 3m for any type of loan and a maximum amount at SEK 0.4m for car loans. The interest rate for these loans is 215bp lower than the corresponding interest rate for external customers. For interest on loans above SEK 3m and SEK 0.4m respectively, the employees receive the same maximal discount as Nordea's best external customers.

Loans to family members of key management personnel who do not live in the same household as key management personnel are granted on normal market terms, as are loans to key management personnel who are not employed by Nordea. For more information about transactions with key management personnel, see Note G8.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".



G11 Risk and liquidity management

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1. Risk governance

Maintaining organisational risk awareness is an integral part of Nordea's business strategy. Nordea has defined clear risk management frameworks, policies and instructions for different risk types covering all risk exposures.

1.1 Internal Control Framework

The Internal Control Framework covers the whole Group and includes the Board of Directors, Group Chief Executive Officer (Group CEO) and senior executive management responsibilities regarding internal control, all Group functions and business areas including outsourced activities and distribution channels. Under the Internal Control Framework, all business areas, Group functions and units are responsible for managing the risks they incur when conducting their activities and to have controls in place that aim to ensure compliance with internal and external requirements. As part of the Internal Control Framework, Nordea has established Group control functions with appropriate and sufficient authority, independence and access to the Group Board to fulfil their mission. Within the Internal Control Framework the Group Board has established Nordea's Risk Management Framework and Compliance Risk Management Framework.

The Internal Control Framework ensures effective and efficient operations, adequate identification, measurement and mitigation of risks, prudent conduct of business, sound administrative and accounting procedures, reliability of financial and non-financial information (both internal and external) and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, standards, supervisory requirements and Group internal rules.

1.2 Decision-making bodies for risk, liquidity and capital management

The Group Board, the Board Risk Committee, the Group CEO in the GLT, the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and the Risk Committee (RC) are the key decision-making bodies for risk and capital management at Nordea. In addition, the CEO Credit Committee, the Executive Credit Committee and Business Area Credit Committees are the key bodies for credit decision-making.

Group Board

The Group Board has the following overarching risk management responsibilities:

- Decide on the Group's risk strategy and the Risk Appetite Framework, including the Risk Appetite Statement, with at least annual reviews and additional updates when needed.
- Oversee and monitor the implementation of the risk strategy, Risk Appetite Framework and Risk Management Framework and regularly evaluate whether the Group has effective and appropriate controls to manage the risks.
- Monitor and oversee the development of the Group's risk profile against the Group Board-approved Risk Appetite Statements.
- Set expectations and oversee the implementation of the Group's risk culture, including approval of the Code of Conduct and values.
- Monitor the presence of a sound risk culture consistently and consider the impact of the risk culture on the financial stability risk profile and governance.

The Group Board decides on capital policy, including dividend policy, to ensure adequate capital and liquidity levels within the Group and on an ongoing forward-looking basis, consistent with Nordea's business model, risk appetite and regulatory requirements and expectations.

Board Risk Committee

The Board Risk Committee assists the Group Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities concerning management and control of the risks, risk frameworks, controls and processes associated with the Group's operations.

Group CEO

The Group CEO is responsible to the Group Board for the overall management of the Group's operations and risks. Responsibilities include ensuring that the risk strategy and risk management framework decided by the Group Board is implemented, the necessary practical measures are taken and risks are monitored and limited.

The Group CEO is supported in decision-making by senior management within the GLT. Matters that are to be decided by the Group Board and matters of principle or otherwise of particular importance that are to be decided by the boards of directors of the major subsidiaries of Nordea Bank Abp must first be presented to the Group CEO for discussion and recommendation.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Group-wide committees have been established by the Group CEO to promote coordination within the Group, thus ensuring commitment to and ownership of Group-wide prioritisations, decisions and implementation. The composition and areas of responsibility of each committee are established in the Group CEO Instructions for the respective committees.

Asset and Liability Committee

The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) is subordinated to the Group CEO in GLT and chaired by the Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO). ALCO decides on changes to the financial operations and the risk profile of the balance sheet, including asset and liability management (ALM), balance sheet management and liquidity management. ALCO also decides on certain issuances and capital injections for all wholly owned legal entities within the Group. ALCO has established sub-committees for its work and decision-making within specific risk areas.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is subordinated to the Group CEO in the GLT and chaired by the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The Risk Committee serves as a decision-making and/or preparatory body on risk, while promoting interaction and coordination within the Group on risk topics across the first and second lines of defence. It prepares or provides guidance regarding proposals to the Group CEO in the GLT and/or the Group Board on issues of major importance concerning Nordea's Risk Management Framework. The Group Board decides on the Risk Appetite Framework. The Risk Committee allocates the risk appetite to the risk-taking units, and the first line of defence is responsible for ensuring that limits are further cascaded and operationally implemented. The Risk Committee has established sub-committees for its work and decision-making within specific risk areas.

Credit decision-making bodies

The Group Board and the subsidiaries' boards of directors delegate credit decision-making according to the Power to Act as described in the Group Board Directive on Risk.

- The CEO Credit Committee is chaired by the Group CEO and the members of the Executive Credit Committee are included.

- The Executive Credit Committee is chaired by the Head of Group Credit Management. The Group CEO appoints the members of the Executive Credit Committee.
- Business Area Credit Committees: The Executive Credit Committee establishes credit committees for each business area as required by organisational and customer segmentation.

Subsidiary governance

The subsidiaries' boards of directors are responsible for approving risk appetite limits and capital actions in line with the overarching framework set by the Group Board of Directors. The proposals for such items are the responsibility of the relevant subsidiary management which is supported by Group functions.

Subsidiaries must adhere to the Internal Control Framework of the Group including Nordea's Risk Management and Compliance Risk Management Frameworks, unless local legal or supervisory requirements determine otherwise. The subsidiaries' boards of directors have oversight responsibilities for management and control of risk and for the implementation of risk management frameworks as well as the processes associated with the subsidiaries' operations. In addition, there are risk management functions accountable for the risk management frameworks and processes within the subsidiaries.

The subsidiaries' CEOs are part of the decision-making process at the subsidiary level and are responsible for the daily operations.

1.3 Governance of risk management and compliance

Group Risk and Group Compliance constitute Nordea's independent second line of defence functions. The second line of defence is organised to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to support processes and to cover the business organisation, legal structure and country dimensions. Group Risk oversees the implementation of the Group risk policies (excluding compliance risk) and, following a risk-based approach, monitors and controls the Risk Management Framework. Group Compliance oversees the implementation of the Compliance Risk Management Framework, which is a part of the overarching Risk Management Framework.

The Risk Management Framework ensures consistent processes for identifying, assessing and measuring, responding to and mitigating, controlling and monitoring and reporting risks. This enables informed decisions on risk-taking. The Risk Management Framework encompasses all risks to which Nordea is or could be exposed, including ESG as drivers of existing risks, off-balance sheet risks and risks in a stressed situation. Detailed risk information covering all risks is regularly reported to the Risk Committee, the GLT, the Board Risk Committee and the Group Board. In addition to this, Nordea's compliance with regulatory requirements is reported to the Risk Committee, the GLT, the Board Risk Committee and the Group Board. The Group Board and the CEO in each legal entity regularly receive local risk reporting.

The Risk Identification and Materiality Assessment Process starts with identifying risks to which Nordea is or could be exposed. Risks are then assessed for relevance, classified and included in the Common Risk Taxonomy.

All risks within the Nordea Common Risk Taxonomy need to be classified as material or not material for risk management and capital purposes. Material risks are those assessed as having a potential material impact on Nordea's current and future financial position, its customers and stakeholders. These risks will typically refer to a higher level risk within the risk taxonomy that captures a number of underlying risks where losses arise from a common source.

Risk appetite

The Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) supports effective risk management and fosters a sound risk culture by enabling informed decision-making and risk-taking activities. Its primary objective is to ensure that all risk-taking remains within the boundaries of the risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors.

Risk appetite refers to the overall level and type of risk that Nordea is willing to accept, in alignment with its business model, to achieve its strategic objectives. The Risk Appetite Statement articulates the Group Board-approved risk appetite and includes both qualitative statements and quantitative limits and triggers by key risk type. These elements are designed to ensure that Nordea operates with a prudent and sustainable risk profile.

Risk appetite processes

The Risk Appetite Framework contains all processes and controls to establish, monitor and communicate Nordea's risk appetite:

- Risk capacity setting based on capital and liquidity position: On an annual basis, the Group's overall risk capacity is aligned with the financial and capital planning process, based on Nordea's risk strategy. The risk capacity is set in line with Nordea's capital and liquidity position, including an appropriate shock-absorbing capacity.
- Risk appetite allocation by risk type: Risk appetite includes risk appetite limits for the main risk types that Nordea is exposed to. Risk appetite triggers are also set for these main risk types, to act as early indicators for key decision-makers that the risk profile for a particular risk type is approaching its risk appetite limit.
- Risk limit setting: Measurable risk limits are established and set at an appropriate level to manage risk-taking effectively. Risk appetite limits are set by the Board Risk Committee. These form the basis for setting the risk limits which are established and approved at lower decision-making levels. The RAF is calibrated to ensure consistency throughout the framework. Subsidiary risk appetite limits must be set by the appropriate governing body in alignment with local regulatory requirements and consistent with the Group risk limits.
- Controlling and monitoring risk exposures against risk limits: Regular controlling and monitoring of risk exposures compared to risk limits are carried out to ensure that risk-taking activity remains within the risk appetite.
- Risk appetite limit breach management process: Group Risk and Group Compliance oversee that risk appetite limit breaches are appropriately escalated to the Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee. Group Risk and Group Compliance report monthly on any breaches of the risk appetite to the Group Board and other relevant governing bodies including a follow-up on the status of actions to be taken, until the relevant risk exposure is within the risk appetite. The reporting includes a consistent status indicator to communicate the current risk exposure compared to the risk appetite limit for all risk types covered by the Risk Appetite Statements.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Embedding risk appetite in business processes

The end-to-end risk appetite process is closely aligned with other strategic processes, including the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP), and the Group Recovery Plan.

Risk appetite is embedded within core business processes and communicated throughout the organisation to support Nordea's objective of maintaining a strong risk culture. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring a clear connection between the assessed risk appetite and business plans, budgets and the capital and liquidity position. Risk appetite is also integrated into the Group's recoverability and resolvability assessments as well as into the incentive structures and remuneration framework.

1.4 Disclosure requirements of the Capital Requirements Regulation – Capital and Risk Management Report 2025

Additional information on risk and capital management is presented in the Capital and Risk Management Report 2025, in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation.

2. Credit risk

Credits granted within the Group must conform to the common principles established for the Group. Nordea strives to have a well-diversified credit portfolio that is adapted to the structure of its home markets and economies. Nordea's loan portfolio is split by type of exposure classes (corporate and retail) or by sector, then further broken down by segment, industry and geography and reported monthly, quarterly and annually.

The key principles for managing Nordea's risk exposures are:

- risk-based approach, i.e. the risk management functions should be aligned to the nature, size and complexity of Nordea's business, ensuring that efforts undertaken are proportional to the risks in question
- independence, i.e. the risk control function should be independent of the business it controls
- three lines of defence, as further described in the Group Board Directive on Internal Governance.

Group Credit Management is the first line of defence and is responsible for the credit process and Industry Credit Policies. Group Credit Risk Control is the second line of defence and is responsible for the credit risk framework, consisting of instructions and guidelines for the Group. Group Credit Risk Control is also responsible for controlling and monitoring the quality of the credit portfolio and the credit process.

The basis of credit risk management at Nordea is allocating limits to customers and customer groups which are aggregated and assigned to units responsible for their continuous monitoring and development. In addition to the procedures for allocating customer and customer group limits, Nordea's credit risk management framework also includes the credit risk appetite framework, which provides a comprehensive and risk-based portfolio perspective through relevant asset quality and concentration risk measures. Each division/unit is primarily responsible for managing the credit risks in its operations within the applicable framework and limits, including identification, control and reporting.

Within the powers to act granted by the Board of Directors, internal credit risk limits are approved by credit decision-making authorities on different levels of the organisation constituting the maximum risk appetite in relation to the customer in question. Individual credit decisions within the approved internal credit risk limit are taken within the customer responsible unit. The risk categorisation together with the exposure of the customer decides at what level the credit decision will be made. Responsibility for a credit risk lies with the customer responsible unit. Customers are classified according to risk and assigned a rating or a score in accordance with Nordea's rating and scoring guidelines. The rating and scoring of customers aim to predict their probability of default and consequently rank them according to their respective default risk. Rating and scoring are used as integrated parts of credit risk management and the credit decision-making process. Representatives from the first line of defence credit organisation approve the rating independently.

2.1 ESG-related credit risk

Some climate and environmental (C&E) risk drivers are assessed as a material or potentially material driver of (additional) credit risk. Nordea has in place a Group-wide

taxonomy of C&E risk drivers (i.e. hazards) and a list of transmission channels. The C&E materiality assessment (MA) performed in 2025 covers various geographies, economic sectors and portfolios using different time horizons (short, medium, long and very long term). Nordea provides an in-depth summary of the materiality assessment outcomes and identification, mitigation, management, capital adequacy and response to C&E risk drivers in the Capital and Risk Management Report.

For existing and new corporate borrowers, depending on the size and internal segmentation, ESG credit risk drivers are investigated and any identified ESG risks are assessed further, either on an industry basis (inherent risks) or on customer level. Risks that are material to the borrower's credit risk are treated as a credit risk driver and further integrated into the credit risk assessment. ESG-related risks identified as material at customer level provide input to the credit risk assessment to reach conclusions on the customer group's risk level included in the credit memorandum. Approvals are made according to the established credit decision-making process. For customers associated with high ESG-related risk levels, decisions are escalated to higher-level credit committees in line with the Group's Credit Governance where relevant.

When conducting the ESG assessments related to credit risks, as part of the credit risk assessment, a dedicated process which includes identifying both a customer's vulnerability and resilience towards material ESG issues is used. A semi-automated tool supplemented by human oversight is used to flag customers that require enhanced assessment by dedicated ESG analysts. To support these analyses, external databases are used to monitor performance on specific ESG-related risks and to assess whether the company has been or is involved in ESG-related controversies. Risks that are material to the borrower's credit risk are treated as any other risk driver and further integrated into the credit risk assessment. When the impact from ESG-related risks is so severe that it causes misalignment with the rating, an ESG rating override can be applied.

Climate-related transition and physical risks are assessed with an enhanced focus for larger customers. The key components of the assessment include counterparty's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity

developments, the corresponding quality of their transition planning and the resulting impact of climate-related transition and physical risks on customer repayment capacity. This analysis is aligned with the Group targets on financed GHG emissions reductions and transition plan coverage. Credit risk is also the risk type most affected by nature-related transition risk arising via Nordea's lending activities. Overall, Nordea has low exposure to industries assessed as highly vulnerable to nature-related risks, with the highest vulnerability within primary production segments, such as agriculture.

For certain customers, there is an enhanced focus on ESG risks. The process includes ensuring that sufficient policies and programmes are in place to reduce potential harmful impacts on, for example, the environment, communities, health and safety issues and indigenous rights. Additionally, Nordea follows applicable valuation standards and regulatory requirements, which includes taking ESG factors into account in applying market values for collateralised real estate assets, when available and relevant.

ESG-related considerations in the credit process are further guided by the internal Industry Credit Policies (ICPs), which include ESG-related exclusion criteria from exposure to harmful or controversial economic activities and requirements on engagement and monitoring of climate-related and nature-related transition plans.

In addition to these processes, where relevant, Nordea carries out an ESG impact assessment when financing large infrastructure and industrial projects, as part of its commitment to the Equator Principles.

The overall credit risk assessment is a combined risk conclusion on the borrower's repayment capacity and recovery position. The risk assessment conclusion must be sufficiently forward-looking in relation to the risk profile of the customer and the maturity of the transaction.

In addition to the credit risk assessment made in connection with a new or changed exposure in relation to a customer, an annual or ongoing (i.e. business as usual) credit review process is in place. The review process is an important part of the ongoing credit assessment process.

In general, if credit weakness is identified in relation to a customer exposure, the customer is classified as "high risk" and receives special attention in terms of more frequent reviews and testing the need for individual



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

provisions. When credit events are identified, in addition to the ongoing monitoring, an action plan is established outlining how to minimise the potential credit loss. If necessary, a work-out team is established to support the customer responsible unit.

2.2 Credit risk definition and identification

Credit risk is defined as the potential for loss due to failure of a borrower to meet its obligations to pay a debt in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions. The potential for loss is lowered by credit risk mitigation techniques. Credit risk mainly stems from various forms of lending as well as from issued guarantees and documentary credits and includes counterparty credit risk, transfer risk and settlement risk.

Nordea's loan portfolio is furthermore broken down by segment, industry and geography. Industry credit policies are established for those industries that have a significant weight in the portfolio and/or are either highly cyclical or volatile or assessed as vulnerable to climate-related risks or require special industry competencies.

Credit committee structure

Level 1	Board of Directors/Board Risk Committee							
Level 2	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Credit Committee/Executive Credit Committee							
Level 3	Leveraged Buyout and Mergers and Acquisitions Credit Committee	Real Estate Management Industry and Construction Credit Committee	Corporate Large Corporations and Institutions Credit Committee	Corporate Business Banking Credit Committee	Int. Banks Countries, and Financial Institutions Credit Committee	Shipping and Offshore Credit Committee	Nordic Household Credit Committee	
Level 4	Six eyes decisions (rated customers)				Four eyes decisions (scored customers) – two senior decision-makers from Group Credit Management			
Level 5	Four eyes decisions							
Level 6	Personal powers to act							

Credit decisions are reached after a credit risk assessment, based on principles that are defined consistently across the Group. These principles emphasise the need to adjust the depth and scope of the assessment according to the risk. The same credit risk assessments are used as input for determining the internal ratings. Credit decisions at Nordea reflect Nordea's view of both the customer relationship and the credit risk.

2.3 Credit risk mitigation

Credit risk mitigation is an inherent part of the credit decision process. In every credit decision and review, the valuation of collateral is considered as well as the adequacy of covenants and other risk mitigations. A fundamental credit risk mitigation technique used by Nordea is to obtain collateral. Collateral is always required, when reasonable and possible, to minimise the risk of credit losses.

At Nordea, the main collateral types are residential real estate, commercial real estate and other physical collateral. Collateral coverage should generally be higher for

exposures of financially weaker customers than for those who are financially strong.

Independently of the strength of the collateral position, the repayment capacity is the starting point for the credit assessment and the assignment of credit limits. Regarding large exposures, syndication of loans is the primary tool for managing concentration risk, while credit risk mitigation using credit default swaps is applied to a limited extent. Covenants included in credit agreements are complementary to collateral protection.

Most exposures of substantial size and complexity include appropriate covenants. Covenants provide early warning signs that enable Nordea to detect, and react on, a deterioration in the borrower's credit quality or overall performance. Covenant breaches allow Nordea to cancel the credit facility and demand repayment of the outstanding credits.

The collateral value should always be based on the market value. The market value is defined as the estimated amount for which the asset or liability could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction, after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. From this market value, a haircut is applied. The haircut is defined as a percentage by which the asset's market value is reduced ensuring a margin against loss. The haircut should reflect the volatility of the market value of the asset, liquidity and cost of liquidation. A minimum haircut is set for each collateral type. In addition to the haircut, potential higher-ranking claims are also deducted from the market value when calculating the maximum collateral value.

The same principles of calculation must be used for all exposures.

2.4 Exposures, allowances and provisions

The maximum exposure to credit risk includes the carrying amount of loans and interest-bearing securities, accounted for at amortised cost and fair value, the counterparty credit risk in derivatives (see also section 3 "Counterparty credit risk") and nominal amounts of off-balance sheet commitments before loan loss allowances/provisions. The maximum exposure to credit risk amounted to EUR 606bn at the end of the year (EUR 572bn). See Note 3.3.

"Classification and measurement" for relevant accounting policies.

Nordea's loans to the public increased by 6.8% to EUR 382bn during 2025 (EUR 358bn). The corporate portfolios increased by approximately 12.7%, while the household portfolios increased by 1.8%. The overall credit quality is solid with strongly rated customers, and with the macroeconomic outlook improving during the year. However, close monitoring is performed due to uncertain macroeconomic developments and geopolitical changes. Of the lending to the public portfolio, corporate customers accounted for 49.5% (46.9%), household customers for 49.5% (51.9%) and the public sector for 1.0% (1.2%). Loans to central banks and credit institutions, mainly in the form of interbank deposits, increased to EUR 11bn at the end of 2025 (EUR 7bn).

Credit-impaired loans held at amortised cost increased to EUR 3,135m (EUR 2,945m). The increase was mainly related to the household portfolios and to a lesser degree to the corporate portfolios. Credit-impaired loans for the household portfolios increased by 9% and EUR 123m and amounted to EUR 1,434m (EUR 1,311m). For the corporate portfolios, credit-impaired loans increased by 4% or EUR 62m and amounted to EUR 1,676m (EUR 1,614m). The largest increases were in the Consumer discretionary and services portfolio which increased by EUR 133m, driven by the Media and entertainment, Housing loans which increased by EUR 115m and Industrials which increased by EUR 86m, driven by Commercial and professional services. This was partly offset by minor reductions totalling EUR 130m in the Financial institutions, Maritime and Real estate portfolios.

Net loan losses and similar net result for 2025 amounted to EUR 22m (EUR 206m), corresponding to an annual net loan loss ratio, including fair value mortgage loans, of 1bp (6bp). Individually calculated loan losses amounted to EUR 246m and were driven by lower than average provisions mainly for small and medium-sized companies, elevated write-offs and limited reversals. Moreover, model releases amounted to EUR 71m, mainly related to stage 2 and stage 3 exposures. Finally, management judgement allowances were reduced by EUR 138m during the year to EUR 276m by the end of 2025, driven by decreased uncertainty and lower credit risk due to lower interest rates and inflation. The management judgement



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

allowances remain at a substantial level to address risks relating to the unstable geopolitical and macroeconomic environment.

Total allowances were EUR 1,534m, down from EUR 1,800m in 2024. The allowances in relation to credit-impaired loans decreased from 36% to 31% with the corporate coverage ratio decreasing from 47% to 40% and the household coverage ratio from 23% to 21% in line with the updated assessment of the credit risk outlook for corporate and retail portfolios and Nordea's sustained resilient credit quality.

Stage 2 loans at amortised cost in the Group decreased to EUR 14,316m (EUR 16,366m). The decrease was mainly due to the improved economic environment and positive portfolio migration particularly in the second half of 2025,

affecting both the household and corporate portfolios. The stage 2 coverage ratio decreased to 1.9% (2.2%).

Forbearance is eased terms or restructuring due to the borrower experiencing or about to experience financial difficulties. The intention of granting forbearance for a limited time period is to help the customer return to a sustainable financial situation ensuring full repayment of the outstanding debt. Examples of forbearance are changes in amortisation profile, repayment schedule, customer margin as well as easing of covenants. Forbearance is undertaken on a selective and individual basis followed by impairment testing. Forborne loans increased by EUR 326m during the year, with the household portfolios increasing by EUR 569m and the corporate portfolios decreasing by EUR 243m. The forbearance coverage ratio decreased from 15% to 14%.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
		Amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Loans to central banks and credit institutions	G3.8	7,819	3,171	5,059	1,976
Loans to the public	G3.8	294,061	89,179	277,799	81,384
Interest-bearing securities	G3.9	48,703	31,171	41,284	32,182
Derivatives	G3.12	–	17,633	–	25,211
Off-balance sheet items, nominal amounts	G7.1, G7.2	114,321	234	107,036	249
Total		464,904	141,388	431,178	141,002

Collateral distribution

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financial collateral	0.9%	0.6%
Receivables	0.9%	0.9%
Residential real estate	74.8%	76.6%
Commercial real estate	17.1%	16.8%
Other physical collateral	6.3%	5.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Allowances for credit risk

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans to central banks and credit institutions	G3.8	5	10
Loans to the public	G3.8	1,369	1,595
Interest-bearing securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost	G3.9	2	2
Off-balance sheet items	G6	158	193
Total		1,534	1,800

Assets taken over for protection of claims¹

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Current assets, carrying amount:		
Land and buildings	2	3
Shares and other participations	2	2
Other assets	2	4
Total	6	9

1) In accordance with Nordea's policy for taking over assets for protection of claims, which is in compliance with the local banking business acts wherever Nordea is located. Assets used as collateral for the loan are generally taken over when the customer is not able to fulfil its obligations to Nordea. The assets taken over are disposed at the latest when full recovery is reached.

Loan-to-value¹

Retail mortgage exposure	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	EURbn	%	EURbn	%
<50%	133.9	83	128.4	83
50–70%	20.8	13	19.5	13
71–80%	4.4	2	4.0	2
81–90%	1.4	1	1.2	1
>90%	1.2	1	1.2	1
Total	161.7	100	154.3	100

1) The amounts and percentages in the table include the relevant part of a loan, not the total loan. Excludes loans under the standardised approach in the CRR, primarily related to loans acquired from Danske Bank in 2024.

Forbearance

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Forborne loans	3,350	3,024
- of which defaulted	1,329	1,209
Allowances for individually assessed credit-impaired and forborne loans	460	465
- of which defaulted	418	412

Key ratios	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Forbearance ratio ¹	1.1%	1.1%
Forbearance coverage ratio ²	14%	15%
- of which defaulted	31%	34%

1) Forborne loans/Loans held at amortised cost before allowances.

2) Individual allowances on forborne loans/Forborne loans.

Loans to corporate customers, by size of loans

Size in EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Loans EURbn	%	Loans EURbn	%
0–10	67.0	35	65.1	39
11–50	45.1	24	40.8	24
51–100	25.6	14	24.4	15
101–250	34.7	18	24.8	15
251–500	10.7	6	7.2	4
501–	6.0	3	5.4	3
Total	189.1	100	167.7	100

Credit-impaired loans and ratios

	2025	2024
Gross credit-impaired loans, amortised cost, EURm	3,135	2,945
- of which servicing	1,228	1,133
- of which non-servicing	1,907	1,812
Impairment ratio (stage 3), gross, bp	104	104
Impairment ratio (stage 3), net, bp	72	66
Allowances in relation to loans, stages 1 and 2, bp	13	19
Total allowance ratio (stages 1, 2 and 3), bp	46	57
Allowances in relation to credit-impaired loans (stage 3), %	31	36

Past due loans

EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Corporate customers	Household customers	Corporate customers	Household customers
6–30 days	358	570	338	752
31–60 days	108	232	83	274
61–90 days	25	97	38	115
>90 days	289	757	413	784
Total	780	1,656	872	1,925
Past due (incl. impaired) loans divided by loans to the public after allowances, %	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.0



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Net loan losses and loan loss ratios

	2025	2024
Net loan losses, EURm	21	198
Net loan loss ratio, amortised cost, Group, bp	1	7
- of which stage 3	7	9
- of which stages 1 and 2	-6	-2
Net loan loss ratio, including fair value mortgage loans, Group, bp ¹	1	6
Net loan loss ratio, including fair value mortgage loans, Personal Banking, bp	1	5
Net loan loss ratio, including fair value mortgage loans, Business Banking, bp	0	14
Net loan loss ratio, including fair value mortgage loans, Large Corporates & Institutions, bp	-1	-2

1) Net loan losses and net result on loans in hold portfolios mandatorily held at fair value divided by total lending at amortised cost and at fair value, bp.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost and fair value

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Other	Total
Financial institutions	2,956	2,191	835	12,184	988	19,154
Agriculture	4,621	312	3,310	282	5	8,530
Crops, plantations and hunting	2,791	158	37	149	5	3,140
Animal husbandry	1,787	150	31	58	0	2,026
Fishing and aquaculture	43	4	3,242	75	0	3,364
Natural resources	349	1,066	608	660	77	2,760
Paper and forest products	249	693	274	510	77	1,803
Mining and supporting activities	14	365	92	149	0	620
Oil, gas and offshore	86	8	242	1	0	337
Consumer staples	3,094	856	994	1,895	48	6,887
Food processing and beverages	367	264	658	631	0	1,920
Household and personal products	276	102	130	447	1	956
Healthcare	2,451	490	206	817	47	4,011
Consumer discretionary and services	2,560	2,255	2,447	4,849	23	12,134
Consumer durables	161	272	248	1,883	22	2,586
Media and entertainment	493	329	118	733	0	1,673
Retail trade	873	1,307	912	1,602	1	4,695
Air transportation	291	13	34	53	0	391
Accommodation and leisure	684	245	598	380	0	1,907
Telecommunication services	58	89	537	198	0	882

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost and fair value, cont.

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Other	Total
Industrials	8,072	6,698	9,388	10,572	202	34,932
Materials	862	681	269	523	38	2,373
Capital goods	669	1,655	242	1,798	41	4,405
Commercial and professional services	2,500	1,020	2,049	2,246	95	7,910
Construction	1,178	986	3,983	1,966	0	8,113
Wholesale trade	1,669	1,003	1,010	2,199	7	5,888
Land transportation	515	790	547	995	17	2,864
IT services	679	563	1,288	845	4	3,379
Maritime	372	169	3,985	56	81	4,663
Shipbuilding	0	15	30	0	0	45
Shipping	26	71	3,836	38	81	4,052
Maritime services	346	83	119	18	0	566
Utilities and public service	2,481	3,035	1,885	1,391	1	8,793
Utilities distribution	1,877	1,191	1,125	1,034	0	5,227
Power production	188	1,549	565	170	1	2,473
Public services	416	295	195	187	0	1,093
Real estate	10,488	9,892	9,338	22,977	0	52,695
Commercial real estate	4,907	5,287	8,047	11,740	0	29,981
Residential real estate companies	2,757	1,086	571	3,221	0	7,635
Tenant-owned associations	2,824	3,519	720	8,016	0	15,079
Other industries	341	7	70	54	1,924	2,396
Total corporate	35,334	26,481	32,860	54,920	3,349	152,944
Housing loans	38,764	33,191	41,969	56,956	0	170,880
Collateralised lending	3,285	6,093	1,900	2,100	0	13,378
Non-collateralised lending	669	1,958	322	1,918	0	4,867
Household	42,718	41,242	44,191	60,974	0	189,125
Public sector	624	832	228	1,992	3	3,679
Reverse repurchase agreements	0	36,123	0	0	0	36,123
Loans to the public by country	78,676	104,678	77,279	117,886	3,352	381,871
Of which loans at fair value	52,997	36,182	0	0	0	89,179



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost and fair value

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Other	Total
Financial institutions	2,964	1,899	825	9,343	980	16,011
Agriculture	4,454	347	2,996	216	4	8,017
Crops, plantations and hunting	2,677	174	103	130	4	3,088
Animal husbandry	1,743	169	142	53	0	2,107
Fishing and aquaculture	34	4	2,751	33	0	2,822
Natural resources	171	1,106	736	453	91	2,557
Paper and forest products	147	797	286	394	91	1,715
Mining and supporting activities	15	299	90	58	0	462
Oil, gas and offshore	9	10	360	1	0	380
Consumer staples	3,427	824	1,187	1,956	55	7,449
Food processing and beverages	282	286	858	509	8	1,943
Household and personal products	213	96	131	415	2	857
Healthcare	2,932	442	198	1,032	45	4,649
Consumer discretionary and services	2,323	2,191	2,724	4,720	24	11,982
Consumer durables	158	319	249	1,869	23	2,618
Media and entertainment	491	348	144	735	0	1,718
Retail trade	730	1,160	1,164	1,435	0	4,489
Air transportation	253	15	30	42	0	340
Accommodation and leisure	626	276	626	371	0	1,899
Telecommunication services	65	73	511	268	1	918
Industrials	6,781	6,484	8,682	9,065	342	31,354
Materials	676	576	280	585	50	2,167
Capital goods	665	1,555	192	1,308	49	3,769
Commercial and professional services	1,957	772	2,049	1,684	203	6,665
Construction	1,024	1,161	3,683	1,857	0	7,725
Wholesale trade	1,739	1,073	1,009	2,160	23	6,004
Land transportation	270	728	689	781	15	2,483
IT services	450	619	780	690	2	2,541
Maritime	230	180	4,197	57	155	4,819
Shipbuilding	0	15	118	0	0	133
Shipping	31	71	3,907	35	155	4,199
Maritime services	199	94	172	22	0	487

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost and fair value, cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Other	Total
Utilities and public service	2,008	2,880	1,902	1,149	0	7,939
Utilities distribution	1,502	1,252	1,094	763	0	4,611
Power production	124	1,331	596	213	0	2,264
Public services	382	297	212	173	0	1,064
Real estate	9,365	9,173	8,950	19,273	0	46,761
Commercial real estate	4,092	4,902	7,677	9,143	0	25,814
Residential real estate companies	2,499	902	462	2,726	0	6,589
Tenant-owned associations	2,774	3,369	811	7,404	0	14,358
Other industries	294	0	41	47	1,792	2,174
Total corporate	32,017	25,084	32,240	46,279	3,443	139,063
Housing loans	41,174	33,261	41,563	51,420	0	167,418
Collateralised lending	3,719	5,985	1,676	2,018	0	13,398
Non-collateralised lending	746	2,094	352	1,769	0	4,961
Household	45,639	41,340	43,591	55,207	0	185,777
Public sector	676	706	82	2,652	3	4,119
Reverse repurchase agreements	0	28,629	0	0	0	28,629
Loans to the public by country	78,332	95,759	75,913	104,138	3,446	357,588
Of which loans at fair value	52,696	28,688	0	0	0	81,384



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans measured at amortised cost, broken down by sector and industry

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Loans carrying amount	Net loan losses ¹
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Financial institutions	18,413	323	20	6	10	13	18,727	21
Agriculture	4,525	175	68	6	6	27	4,729	11
Crops, plantations and hunting	695	82	35	1	5	13	793	3
Animal husbandry	507	56	30	1	1	14	577	9
Fishing and aquaculture	3,323	37	3	4	0	0	3,359	-1
Natural resources	2,246	303	25	2	3	11	2,558	3
Paper and forest products	1,406	272	20	1	2	10	1,685	-1
Mining and supporting activities	584	30	4	1	0	1	616	1
Oil, gas and offshore	256	1	1	0	1	0	257	3
Consumer staples	5,814	308	26	4	9	10	6,125	6
Food processing and beverages	1,744	142	14	2	5	5	1,888	2
Household and personal products	734	37	4	0	1	3	771	1
Healthcare	3,336	129	8	2	3	2	3,466	3
Consumer discretionary and services	9,233	882	603	6	25	241	10,446	-8
Consumer durables	2,178	309	84	1	4	41	2,525	5
Media and entertainment	1,108	144	155	1	6	24	1,376	6
Retail trade	3,774	333	301	3	12	149	4,244	-19
Air transportation	188	1	3	0	0	1	191	1
Accommodation and leisure	1,161	91	59	1	3	26	1,281	-3
Telecommunication services	824	4	1	0	0	0	829	2
Industrials	28,535	3,388	686	25	105	266	32,213	-35
Materials	1,961	329	72	2	13	14	2,333	-4
Capital goods	3,706	620	44	3	19	18	4,330	-2
Commercial and professional services	5,970	551	126	6	16	48	6,577	-22
Construction	6,580	776	190	7	17	93	7,429	11
Wholesale trade	4,898	743	132	2	31	53	5,687	-11
Land transportation	2,617	153	44	2	4	19	2,789	-2
IT services	2,803	216	78	3	5	21	3,068	-5
Maritime	4,497	53	2	2	1	0	4,549	5
Shipbuilding	34	11	0	0	0	0	45	2
Shipping	4,000	28	1	2	0	0	4,027	3
Maritime services	463	14	1	0	1	0	477	0

Loans measured at amortised cost, broken down by sector and industry, cont.

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Loans carrying amount	Net loan losses ¹
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Utilities and public service	7,312	186	93	4	4	31	7,552	0
Utilities distribution	4,207	113	86	2	2	28	4,374	-4
Power production	2,429	11	1	1	0	0	2,440	3
Public services	676	62	6	1	2	3	738	1
Real estate	41,590	1,472	149	13	13	66	43,119	0
Other industries	2,217	117	4	1	0	0	2,337	2
Total corporate	124,382	7,207	1,676	69	176	665	132,355	5
Housing loans	132,451	5,342	832	29	51	132	138,413	-11
Collateralised lending	12,168	1,002	354	15	20	112	13,377	-18
Non-collateralised lending	4,027	691	248	6	28	64	4,868	4
Household	148,646	7,035	1,434	50	99	308	156,658	-25
Public sector	3,603	56	22	1	0	1	3,679	-1
Loans to the public	276,631	14,298	3,132	120	275	974	292,692	-21
Loans to credit institutions and central banks	7,798	18	3	2	0	3	7,814	0
Total	284,429	14,316	3,135	122	275	977	300,506	-21

1) The table shows net loan losses related to on- and off-balance sheet exposures for the full year 2025.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans measured at amortised cost, broken down by sector and industry

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Loans carrying amount	Net loan losses ¹
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Financial institutions	14,941	534	59	7	16	30	15,481	-9
Agriculture	4,304	238	76	6	15	31	4,566	-7
Crops, plantations and hunting	900	105	24	2	11	9	1,007	-11
Animal husbandry	632	85	50	1	3	22	741	5
Fishing and aquaculture	2,772	48	2	3	1	0	2,818	-1
Natural resources	2,173	292	23	3	4	10	2,471	-8
Paper and forest products	1,371	259	18	1	3	9	1,635	-5
Mining and supporting activities	427	29	4	1	1	1	457	0
Oil, gas and offshore	375	4	1	1	0	0	379	-3
Consumer staples	6,612	333	24	9	8	13	6,939	18
Food processing and beverages	1,722	201	10	3	4	6	1,920	11
Household and personal products	697	39	8	1	1	4	738	1
Healthcare	4,193	93	6	5	3	3	4,281	6
Consumer discretionary and services	9,353	1,090	470	12	36	226	10,639	-29
Consumer durables	2,227	312	89	2	5	51	2,570	-7
Media and entertainment	1,285	191	58	2	3	31	1,498	-6
Retail trade	3,587	458	265	6	23	116	4,165	-17
Air transportation	199	8	5	0	0	2	210	-1
Accommodation and leisure	1,202	117	47	2	4	21	1,339	3
Telecommunication services	853	4	6	0	1	5	857	-1
Industrials	25,620	3,661	600	36	100	292	29,453	-78
Materials	1,865	219	78	3	5	22	2,132	-12
Capital goods	3,085	618	31	4	15	17	3,698	6
Commercial and professional services	5,137	607	54	4	12	26	5,756	-22
Construction	6,237	946	204	12	29	95	7,251	-23
Wholesale trade	4,955	846	119	6	27	56	5,831	-25
Land transportation	2,216	189	28	4	6	14	2,409	9
IT services	2,125	236	86	3	6	62	2,376	-11
Maritime	4,552	156	51	0	1	31	4,727	12
Shipbuilding	7	128	0	0	1	0	134	-1
Shipping	4,165	14	51	0	0	31	4,199	13
Maritime services	380	14	0	0	0	0	394	0

Loans measured at amortised cost, broken down by sector and industry, cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Loans carrying amount	Net loan losses ¹
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Utilities and public service	6,567	147	108	5	3	63	6,751	-56
Utilities distribution	3,634	75	104	2	1	61	3,749	-57
Power production	2,222	15	2	1	0	0	2,238	-1
Public services	711	57	2	2	2	2	764	2
Real estate	36,395	1,811	191	19	20	59	38,299	35
Other industries	1,899	149	12	2	0	2	2,056	1
Total corporate	112,416	8,411	1,614	99	203	757	121,382	-121
Housing loans	125,917	5,955	717	32	74	139	132,344	-24
Collateralised lending	12,030	1,142	365	23	30	86	13,398	-12
Non-collateralised lending	4,047	835	229	19	50	81	4,961	-40
Household	141,994	7,932	1,311	74	154	306	150,703	-76
Public sector	4,087	14	20	1	0	1	4,119	-1
Loans to the public	258,497	16,357	2,945	174	357	1,064	276,204	-198
Loans to credit institutions and central banks	5,050	9	0	5	0	5	5,049	0
Total	263,547	16,366	2,945	179	357	1,069	281,253	-198

1) The table shows net loan losses related to on- and off-balance sheet exposures for the full year 2024.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Credit-impaired loans (stage 3) to the public by country and industry (including loans at fair value)

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Financial institutions	10	1	3	6	20
Agriculture	130	34	2	0	166
Crops, plantations and hunting	82	18	1	0	101
Animal husbandry	48	15	0	0	63
Fishing and aquaculture	0	1	1	0	2
Natural resources	5	14	6	1	26
Paper and forest products	5	14	2	1	22
Mining and supporting activities	0	0	4	0	4
Oil, gas and offshore	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer staples	9	11	9	3	32
Food processing and beverages	2	5	8	0	15
Household and personal products	4	3	0	0	7
Healthcare	3	3	1	3	10
Consumer discretionary and services	193	171	26	230	620
Consumer durables	3	46	8	28	85
Media and entertainment	5	23	1	130	159
Retail trade	180	78	14	40	312
Air transportation	0	0	2	1	3
Accommodation and leisure	5	24	1	30	60
Telecommunication services	0	0	0	1	1
Industrials	162	174	189	206	731
Materials	14	8	6	45	73
Capital goods	16	25	1	5	47
Commercial and professional services	68	18	29	26	141
Construction	23	64	93	25	205
Wholesale trade	34	18	51	35	138
Land transportation	4	27	5	11	47
IT services	3	14	4	59	80
Maritime	0	2	0	0	2
Shipbuilding	0	0	0	0	0
Shipping	0	1	0	0	1
Maritime services	0	1	0	0	1

Credit-impaired loans (stage 3) to the public by country and industry (including loans at fair value), cont.

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Utilities and public service	72	7	0	18	97
Utilities distribution	64	6	0	16	86
Power production	0	1	0	0	1
Public services	8	0	0	2	10
Real estate	28	108	28	10	174
Other industries	3	0	0	1	4
Total corporate	612	522	263	475	1,872
Housing loans	321	506	186	102	1,115
Collateralised lending	75	184	85	10	354
Non-collateralised lending	26	135	12	75	248
Household	422	825	283	187	1,717
Public sector	22	0	0	0	22
Total impaired loans	1,056	1,347	546	662	3,611
of which fair value	479	0	0	0	479



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Credit-impaired loans (stage 3) to the public by country and industry (including loans at fair value)

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Financial institutions	50	3	5	2	60
Agriculture	146	24	14	1	185
Crops, plantations and hunting	64	7	5	1	77
Animal husbandry	80	17	9	0	106
Fishing and aquaculture	2	0	0	0	2
Natural resources	7	9	7	0	23
Paper and forest products	7	8	4	0	19
Mining and supporting activities	0	1	3	0	4
Oil, gas and offshore	0	0	0	0	0
Consumer staples	4	13	6	3	26
Food processing and beverages	1	7	1	1	10
Household and personal products	1	5	3	0	9
Healthcare	2	1	2	2	7
Consumer discretionary and services	146	142	30	165	483
Consumer durables	3	50	2	34	89
Media and entertainment	4	19	1	35	59
Retail trade	131	50	24	68	273
Air transportation	0	2	2	1	5
Accommodation and leisure	8	21	1	20	50
Telecommunication services	0	0	0	7	7
Industrials	134	174	170	146	624
Materials	59	5	8	6	78
Capital goods	7	23	1	3	34
Commercial and professional services	15	16	21	9	61
Construction	14	89	83	25	211
Wholesale trade	33	15	46	28	122
Land transportation	3	13	5	9	30
IT services	3	13	6	66	88
Maritime	0	0	51	0	51
Shipbuilding	0	0	0	0	0
Shipping	0	0	51	0	51
Maritime services	0	0	0	0	0

Credit-impaired loans (stage 3) to the public by country and industry (including loans at fair value), cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Total
Utilities and public service	99	8	1	1	109
Utilities distribution	99	5	0	0	104
Power production	0	2	0	0	2
Public services	0	1	1	1	3
Real estate	26	123	49	13	211
Other industries	5	0	7	0	12
Total corporate	617	496	340	331	1,784
Housing loans	352	439	148	98	1,037
Collateralised lending	83	180	82	20	365
Non-collateralised lending	24	130	10	64	228
Household	459	749	240	182	1,630
Public sector	21	0	0	0	21
Total impaired loans	1,097	1,245	580	513	3,435
of which fair value	490	0	0	0	490



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Net loan losses ¹	Net loan loss ratio, bp	Impaired loans (stage 3)	Impairment ratio, bp	Allowances total	Allowances (stage 1)	Allowances (stage 2)	Allowances (stage 3)	Coverage ratio, % ²	Loans measured at amortised cost
Financial institutions	21	11	20	11	29	6	10	13	65	18,727
Agriculture	11	23	68	143	39	6	6	27	40	4,729
Crops, plantations and hunting	3	38	35	431	19	1	5	13	37	793
Animal husbandry	9	156	30	506	16	1	1	14	47	577
Fishing and aquaculture	-1	-3	3	9	4	4	0	0	0	3,359
Natural resources	3	12	25	97	16	2	3	11	44	2,558
Paper and forest products	-1	-6	20	118	13	1	2	10	50	1,685
Mining and supporting activities	1	16	4	65	2	1	0	1	25	616
Oil, gas and offshore	3	117	1	39	1	0	1	0	0	257
Consumer staples	6	10	26	42	23	4	9	10	38	6,125
Food processing and beverages	2	11	14	74	12	2	5	5	36	1,888
Household and personal products	1	13	4	52	4	0	1	3	75	771
Healthcare	3	9	8	23	7	2	3	2	25	3,466
Consumer discretionary and services	-8	-8	603	563	272	6	25	241	40	10,446
Consumer durables	5	20	84	327	46	1	4	41	49	2,525
Media and entertainment	6	44	155	1,102	31	1	6	24	15	1,376
Retail trade	-19	-45	301	683	164	3	12	149	50	4,244
Air transportation	1	52	3	156	1	0	0	1	33	191
Accommodation and leisure	-3	-23	59	450	30	1	3	26	44	1,281
Telecommunication services	2	24	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	829

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, cont.

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Net loan losses ¹	Net loan loss ratio, bp	Impaired loans (stage 3)	Impairment ratio, bp	Allowances total	Allowances (stage 1)	Allowances (stage 2)	Allowances (stage 3)	Coverage ratio, % ²	Loans measured at amortised cost
Industrials	-35	-11	686	210	396	25	105	266	39	32,213
Materials	-4	-17	72	305	29	2	13	14	19	2,333
Capital goods	-2	-5	44	101	40	3	19	18	41	4,330
Commercial and professional services	-22	-33	126	190	70	6	16	48	38	6,577
Construction	11	15	190	252	117	7	17	93	49	7,429
Wholesale trade	-11	-19	132	229	86	2	31	53	40	5,687
Land transportation	-2	-7	44	156	25	2	4	19	43	2,789
IT services	-5	-16	78	252	29	3	5	21	27	3,068
Maritime	5	11	2	4	3	2	1	0	0	4,549
Shipbuilding	2	444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Shipping	3	7	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	4,027
Maritime services	0	0	1	21	1	0	1	0	0	477
Utilities and public service	0	0	93	123	39	4	4	31	33	7,552
Utilities distribution	-4	-9	86	195	32	2	2	28	33	4,374
Power production	3	12	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	2,440
Public services	1	14	6	81	6	1	2	3	50	738
Real estate	0	0	149	34	92	13	13	66	44	43,119
Other industries	2	9	4	17	1	1	0	0	0	2,337
Total corporate	5	0	1,676	126	910	69	176	665	40	132,355
Housing loans	-11	-1	832	60	212	29	51	132	16	138,413
Collateralised lending	-18	-13	354	262	147	15	20	112	32	13,377
Non-collateralised lending	4	8	248	499	98	6	28	64	26	4,868
Household	-25	-2	1,434	91	457	50	99	308	21	156,658
Public sector	-1	-3	22	60	2	1	0	1	5	3,679
Loans to the public	-21	-1	3,132	107	1,369	120	275	974	31	292,692

1) Including provisions for off-balance sheet exposures.

2) Allowances for stage 3 divided by exposures in stage 3.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Net loan losses ¹	Net loan loss ratio, bp	Impaired loans (stage 3)	Impairment ratio, bp	Allowances total	Allowances (stage 1)	Allowances (stage 2)	Allowances (stage 3)	Coverage ratio, % ²	Loans measured at amortised cost
Financial institutions	-9	-6	59	38	53	7	16	30	51	15,481
Agriculture	-7	-15	76	165	52	6	15	31	41	4,566
Crops, plantations and hunting	-11	-109	24	233	22	2	11	9	38	1,007
Animal husbandry	5	67	50	652	26	1	3	22	44	741
Fishing and aquaculture	-1	-4	2	7	4	3	1	0	0	2,818
Natural resources	-8	-32	23	92	17	3	4	10	43	2,471
Paper and forest products	-5	-31	18	109	13	1	3	9	50	1,635
Mining and supporting activities	0	0	4	87	3	1	1	1	25	457
Oil, gas and offshore	-3	-79	1	26	1	1	0	0	0	379
Consumer staples	18	26	24	34	30	9	8	13	54	6,939
Food processing and beverages	11	57	10	52	13	3	4	6	60	1,920
Household and personal products	1	14	8	108	6	1	1	4	50	738
Healthcare	6	14	6	14	11	5	3	3	50	4,281
Consumer discretionary and services	-29	-27	470	431	274	12	36	226	48	10,639
Consumer durables	-7	-27	89	339	58	2	5	51	57	2,570
Media and entertainment	-6	-40	58	378	36	2	3	31	53	1,498
Retail trade	-17	-41	265	615	145	6	23	116	44	4,165
Air transportation	-1	-48	5	236	2	0	0	2	40	210
Accommodation and leisure	3	22	47	344	27	2	4	21	45	1,339
Telecommunication services	-1	-12	6	70	6	0	1	5	83	857

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Net loan losses ¹	Net loan loss ratio, bp	Impaired loans (stage 3)	Impairment ratio, bp	Allowances total	Allowances (stage 1)	Allowances (stage 2)	Allowances (stage 3)	Coverage ratio, % ²	Loans measured at amortised cost
Industrials	-78	-26	600	201	428	36	100	292	49	29,453
Materials	-12	-56	78	361	30	3	5	22	28	2,132
Capital goods	6	16	31	83	36	4	15	17	55	3,698
Commercial and professional services	-22	-38	54	93	42	4	12	26	48	5,756
Construction	-23	-32	204	276	136	12	29	95	47	7,251
Wholesale trade	-25	-43	119	201	89	6	27	56	47	5,831
Land transportation	9	37	28	115	24	4	6	14	50	2,409
IT services	-11	-46	86	351	71	3	6	62	72	2,376
Maritime	12	25	51	107	32	0	1	31	61	4,727
Shipbuilding	-1	-75	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	134
Shipping	13	31	51	121	31	0	0	31	61	4,199
Maritime services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	394
Utilities and public service	-56	-83	108	158	71	5	3	63	58	6,751
Utilities distribution	-57	-152	104	273	64	2	1	61	59	3,749
Power production	-1	-4	2	9	1	1	0	0	0	2,238
Public services	2	26	2	26	6	2	2	2	100	764
Real estate	35	9	191	50	98	19	20	59	31	38,299
Other industries	1	5	12	58	4	2	0	2	17	2,056
Total corporate	-121	-10	1,614	132	1,059	99	203	757	47	121,382
Housing loans	-24	-2	717	54	245	32	74	139	19	132,344
Collateralised lending	-12	-9	365	270	139	23	30	86	24	13,398
Non-collateralised lending	-40	-81	229	448	150	19	50	81	35	4,961
Household	-76	-5	1,311	87	534	74	154	306	23	150,703
Public sector	-1	-2	20	49	2	1	0	1	5	4,119
Loans to the public	-198	-7	2,945	106	1,595	174	357	1,064	36	276,204

1) Including provisions for off-balance sheet exposures.

2) Allowances for stage 3 divided by exposures in stage 3.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, geographical breakdown¹

EURm	Gross			Allowances			Net
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
31 Dec 2025, EURm							
Denmark	24,232	1,404	547	12	84	219	25,868
Finland	61,116	6,182	1,350	31	101	456	68,060
Norway	68,255	3,865	539	37	40	118	72,464
Sweden	104,745	2,676	626	36	45	153	107,813
Russia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
US	3,087	9	1	1	1	0	3,095
Other	15,195	162	69	3	4	28	15,391
Total	276,631	14,298	3,132	120	275	974	292,692
31 Dec 2024, EURm							
Denmark	24,274	1,425	585	33	94	283	25,874
Finland	59,238	6,704	1,235	36	134	405	66,602
Norway	66,233	4,805	563	52	55	149	71,345
Sweden	92,626	3,243	497	49	68	202	96,047
Russia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
US	2,837	5	1	0	1	0	2,842
Other	13,288	175	64	4	5	25	13,493
Total	258,497	16,357	2,945	174	357	1,064	276,204

1) Based on the customer's country of domicile.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Carrying amount of loans measured at amortised cost, before allowances

EURm	Central banks and credit institutions				The public				Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
2025												
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2025	5,050	9	0	5,059	258,497	16,357	2,945	277,799	263,547	16,366	2,945	282,858
Origination and acquisition	5,701	3	–	5,704	77,824	1,330	127	79,281	83,525	1,333	127	84,985
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2 (net)	-1	1	–	–	-795	795	–	–	-796	796	–	–
Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3 (net)	–	0	0	–	–	-312	312	–	–	-312	312	–
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3 (net)	0	–	0	–	-196	–	196	–	-196	–	196	–
Repayments and disposals	-7,618	-4	0	-7,622	-65,669	-3,602	-641	-69,912	-73,287	-3,606	-641	-77,534
Write-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	-360	-360	–	–	-360	-360
Other changes ¹	4,581	9	3	4,593	3,459	-377	530	3,612	8,040	-368	533	8,205
Translation differences	85	0	0	85	3,511	107	23	3,641	3,596	107	23	3,726
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2025	7,798	18	3	7,819	276,631	14,298	3,132	294,061	284,429	14,316	3,135	301,880
2024												
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2024	3,079	8	4	3,091	254,282	16,199	2,453	272,934	257,361	16,207	2,457	276,025
Origination and acquisition	4,154	4	–	4,158	77,885	1,524	94	79,503	82,039	1,528	94	83,661
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2 (net)	-7	7	–	–	-1,586	1,586	–	–	-1,593	1,593	–	–
Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3 (net)	–	0	0	–	–	-371	371	–	–	-371	371	–
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3 (net)	2	–	-2	–	-377	–	377	–	-375	–	375	–
Repayments and disposals	-5,938	-6	-2	-5,946	-63,050	-3,560	-553	-67,163	-68,988	-3,566	-555	-73,109
Write-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	-226	-226	–	–	-226	-226
Other changes ¹	3,235	-4	0	3,231	-5,152	1,164	447	-3,541	-1,917	1,160	447	-310
Translation differences	525	0	0	525	-3,505	-185	-18	-3,708	-2,980	-185	-18	-3,183
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2024	5,050	9	0	5,059	258,497	16,357	2,945	277,799	263,547	16,366	2,945	282,858

1) Other changes are mainly related to increased utilisation of credits granted in earlier years and revolving products.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Movements in allowance accounts for loans measured at amortised cost

EURm	Central banks and credit institutions				The public				Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
2025												
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2025	-5	0	-5	-10	-174	-357	-1,064	-1,595	-179	-357	-1,069	-1,605
Origination and acquisition	0	0	0	0	-32	-9	-12	-53	-32	-9	-12	-53
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	0	0	-	0	6	-72	-	-66	6	-72	-	-66
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 3	0	-	0	0	1	-	-54	-53	1	-	-54	-53
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	0	0	-	0	-4	55	-	51	-4	55	-	51
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 3	-	0	0	0	-	38	-112	-74	-	38	-112	-74
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 1	0	-	0	0	-1	-	5	4	-1	-	5	4
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 2	-	0	0	0	-	-7	28	21	-	-7	28	21
Changes in credit risk without stage transfer	0	0	2	2	42	30	23	95	42	30	25	97
Repayments and disposals	3	0	0	3	43	49	52	144	46	49	52	147
Write-off through decrease in allowance account	-	-	0	0	-	-	166	166	-	-	166	166
Translation differences	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	-6	-9	-1	-2	-6	-9
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2025	-2	0	-3	-5	-120	-275	-974	-1,369	-122	-275	-977	-1,374
2024												
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2024	-5	0	-16	-21	-201	-410	-1,021	-1,632	-206	-410	-1,037	-1,653
Origination and acquisition	-1	0	0	-1	-50	-22	-11	-83	-51	-22	-11	-84
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	0	0	-	0	9	-143	-	-134	9	-143	-	-134
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 3	0	-	0	0	1	-	-145	-144	1	-	-145	-144
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	0	0	-	0	-8	75	-	67	-8	75	-	67
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 3	-	0	0	0	-	27	-155	-128	-	27	-155	-128
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 1	0	-	0	0	0	-	6	6	0	-	6	6
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 2	-	0	0	0	-	-11	36	25	-	-11	36	25
Changes in credit risk without stage transfer	-1	0	10	9	20	30	34	84	19	30	44	93
Repayments and disposals	2	0	1	3	52	95	97	244	54	95	98	247
Write-off through decrease in allowance account	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	85	-	-	85	85
Translation differences	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	15	3	2	10	15
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2024	-5	0	-5	-10	-174	-357	-1,064	-1,595	-179	-357	-1,069	-1,605

The tables show the changes in exposure/allowances for each stage during the year. If an exposure is moved to e.g. stage 2 from stage 1, there will be a reversal in stage 1 and an increase in stage 2.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Movements in provisions for off-balance sheet items

EURm	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
2025				
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2025	58	114	21	193
Origination and acquisition	3	2	0	5
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	-2	28	-	26
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 3	0	-	4	4
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	0	-13	-	-13
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-3	6	3
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 1	0	-	0	0
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 2	-	1	-2	-1
Changes in credit risk without stage transfer	-14	0	4	-10
Repayments and disposals	-17	-29	-4	-50
Write-off through decrease in allowance account	-	-	0	0
Translation differences	0	1	0	1
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2025	28	101	29	158
2024				
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2024	52	94	22	168
Origination and acquisition	12	17	0	29
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	-2	47	-	45
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 3	0	-	4	4
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	1	-33	-	-32
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-2	4	2
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 1	0	-	-1	-1
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 2	-	1	-2	-1
Changes in credit risk without stage transfer	9	6	-4	11
Repayments and disposals	-13	-15	-2	-30
Write-off through decrease in allowance account	-	-	0	0
Translation differences	-1	-1	0	-2
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2024	58	114	21	193

2.5 Sensitivities

One important factor in estimating expected credit losses in accordance with IFRS 9 is to assess what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. To understand the sensitivities to these triggers, Nordea has calculated model-based provisions under two different scenarios:

	Triggers	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
<i>Retail portfolios</i>			
Relative threshold	200%	150%	250%
<i>Non-retail portfolios</i>			
Relative threshold	150%	100%	200%
Absolute 12-month threshold	20bp	15bp	25bp
Absolute lifetime threshold	400bp	350bp	450bp
Notching ¹	1-6	1 less	1 more

1) For exposures with initial recognition before the transition to IFRS 9 (1 Jan 2018), stage classification is decided based on changes in rating grades. The trigger in scenario 1 is set at one notch less than in the model actually used and in scenario 2 the trigger is set at one notch more than in the model used.

Sensitivities

EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Recognised provisions	Provisions if one notch downgrade	Recognised provisions	Provisions if one notch downgrade
Personal Banking	371	447	388	457
Business Banking	840	958	1,040	1,155
Large Corporates & Institutions	295	328	348	376
Other	28	33	24	31
Total	1,534	1,766	1,800	2,019

The provisions would have increased by EUR 12m (EUR 11m) in scenario 1 and decreased by EUR 9m (EUR 12m) in scenario 2. For more information on the rating scale and average PDs, see the tables "Rating/scoring information on loans measured at amortised cost".

The provisions are sensitive to rating migration even if the triggers are not reached. The table below shows the impact on provisions from a one notch downgrade of all Nordea's exposures. It includes both the impact of the higher risk for all exposures and the impact of transferring exposures from stage 1 to stage 2 that reach the trigger. It also includes the impact of exposures with one rating grade above default going into default, which is estimated at EUR 30m (EUR 44m). This figure is based on calculations with the statistical model rather than individual estimates that would be the case in reality for material defaulted loans.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

2.6 Forward-looking information

Forward-looking information is used for both assessing significant increases in credit risk and calculating expected credit losses. Nordea uses three macroeconomic scenarios: a baseline scenario, a favourable scenario and an adverse scenario. During the first half of 2025, in response to escalated trade tensions and heightened macroeconomic uncertainty, Nordea temporarily applied a 100% weighting to the adverse scenario in its expected credit loss (ECL) calculations. As uncertainty diminished in the third quarter, Nordea reverted to its standard scenario weightings: baseline 60%, adverse 20% and favourable 20% (the same weightings as at the end of 2024).

The macroeconomic scenarios are provided by Group Risk in Nordea, based on the Oxford Economics Model. The forecast is a combination of modelling and expert judgement, subject to thorough checks and quality control processes. The model has been built to give a good description of the historical relationships between economic variables and to capture the key linkages between those variables. The forecast period in the model is ten years. For periods beyond, a long-term average is used in the ECL calculations.

The macroeconomic scenarios reflect Nordea's view of how the Nordic economies might develop in the light of continued geopolitical uncertainty, trade conflicts and weak growth in major European economies. When developing the scenarios and determining the relative weighting between them, Nordea took into account projections made by Nordic central banks, Nordea Research and the European Central Bank.

The baseline scenario foresees moderate growth in the Nordic economies in 2026, supported by lower inflation and lower interest rates. The uncertainty around foreign trade has receded with the conclusion of the EU-US trade agreement. The expansion is expected to continue in Denmark, Finland and Sweden in 2027 and 2028. The exception is Norway, where economic growth in the coming years is expected to be near zero due to falling investment in the offshore sector. Growth in the Norwegian mainland economy will continue at a modest pace.

The accelerating pace of growth is expected to drive unemployment down in Finland and Sweden, while unemployment in Denmark and Norway will remain largely

unchanged. Home prices are expected to continue growing in the coming years, supported by lower interest rates. The risks around the baseline forecast are tilted to the downside, with the upside scenario deviating less from the baseline than the adverse.

Nordea's two alternative macroeconomic scenarios cover a range of plausible risk factors which may cause growth to deviate from the baseline scenario. A renewed escalation of the trade conflict between the US and several countries could trigger a European and Nordic recession as firms postpone investments, exports slow down and households cut spending due to weakening labour markets. Growth may also be depressed by escalating hybrid warfare, which could weigh on business and consumer confidence. Central banks may regard the inflationary impulse from higher tariffs as temporary and continue cutting interest rates, with rates moving lower than in the baseline scenario. Lower tariffs and an unwinding of trade policy uncertainty, on the other hand, may lead to a stronger recovery than assumed in the baseline scenario.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Scenarios and provisions 2025

		2026	2027	2028	Unweighted ECL, EURm	Probability weight	Model-based allowances/provisions, EURm	Adjustment model-based allowances/provisions, EURm	Individual allowances/provisions, EURm	Total allowances/provisions, EURm
Denmark										
Favourable scenario	GDP growth, %	3.6	2.1	1.9	102	20%				
	Unemployment, %	2.5	2.4	2.4						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.3	2.4	2.1						
	Change in house prices, %	4.6	3.6	2.0						
Baseline scenario	GDP growth, %	2.0	1.7	1.7	107	60%	109	65	202	376
	Unemployment, %	2.9	2.9	2.9						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.0	2.0	2.0						
	Change in house prices, %	3.6	3.3	2.0						
Adverse scenario	GDP growth, %	-0.9	1.0	1.6	120	20%				
	Unemployment, %	4.6	4.7	4.7						
	Change in household consumption, %	0.5	1.0	1.6						
	Change in house prices, %	-5.4	1.1	2.0						
Finland										
Favourable scenario	GDP growth, %	2.2	2.3	2.0	285	20%				
	Unemployment, %	9.6	8.8	8.8						
	Change in household consumption, %	1.7	1.9	1.8						
	Change in house prices, %	3.8	2.8	2.0						
Baseline scenario	GDP growth, %	1.3	1.7	1.7	287	60%	288	107	228	623
	Unemployment, %	9.7	9.1	9.1						
	Change in household consumption, %	1.5	1.7	1.7						
	Change in house prices, %	2.0	2.0	2.0						
Adverse scenario	GDP growth, %	-1.7	1.0	1.1	296	20%				
	Unemployment, %	11.2	10.9	10.8						
	Change in household consumption, %	-0.7	1.8	1.1						
	Change in house prices, %	-2.2	1.0	2.0						



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Scenarios and provisions 2025, cont.

		2026	2027	2028	Unweighted ECL, EURm	Probability weight	Model-based allowances/provisions, EURm	Adjustment model-based allowances/provisions, EURm	Individual allowances/provisions, EURm	Total allowances/provisions, EURm
Norway										
Favourable scenario	GDP growth, %	3.0	-0.4	0.1	86	20%				
	Unemployment, %	3.8	3.9	3.9						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.6	1.9	1.7						
	Change in house prices, %	5.2	4.9	4.0						
Baseline scenario	GDP growth, %	1.2	0.2	-0.3	88	60%	88	59	71	218
	Unemployment, %	4.3	4.2	4.2						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.5	1.8	1.5						
	Change in house prices, %	4.6	4.1	2.0						
Adverse scenario	GDP growth, %	-0.8	0	0.5	92	20%				
	Unemployment, %	5.5	5.5	5.3						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.2	1.1	1.1						
	Change in house prices, %	-6.4	0.5	1.9						
Sweden										
Favourable scenario	GDP growth, %	3.6	3.0	2.2	89	20%				
	Unemployment, %	8.1	7.5	7.0						
	Change in household consumption, %	3.2	2.9	2.6						
	Change in house prices, %	5.6	4.7	2.3						
Baseline scenario	GDP growth, %	2.5	2.1	2.1	91	60%	92	76	141	309
	Unemployment, %	8.4	7.9	7.5						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.9	2.5	2.5						
	Change in house prices, %	2.7	4.6	2.0						
Adverse scenario	GDP growth, %	-1.5	1.6	1.6	99	20%				
	Unemployment, %	11.4	11.1	10.6						
	Change in household consumption, %	0.8	0.9	1.6						
	Change in house prices, %	-4.1	0.6	1.9						
Non-Nordic							1	3	4	8
Total							578	310	646	1,534



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Scenarios and provisions 2024

		2025	2026	2027	Unweighted ECL, EURm	Probability weight	Model-based allowances/provisions, EURm	Adjustment model-based allowances/provisions, EURm	Individual allowances/provisions, EURm	Total allowances/provisions, EURm
Denmark										
Favourable scenario	GDP growth, %	3.6	1.8	1.7	118	20%				
	Unemployment, %	2.5	2.5	2.4						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.1	2.1	1.9						
	Change in house prices, %	5.0	3.8	2.0						
Baseline scenario	GDP growth, %	2.3	1.5	1.5	123	60%	125	112	236	473
	Unemployment, %	2.9	2.9	2.9						
	Change in household consumption, %	1.8	1.8	1.8						
	Change in house prices, %	3.2	3.2	2.0						
Adverse scenario	GDP growth, %	-0.7	0.8	1.5	137	20%				
	Unemployment, %	4.6	4.7	4.7						
	Change in household consumption, %	0.2	0.7	1.6						
	Change in house prices, %	-4.3	1.1	2.0						
Finland										
Favourable scenario	GDP growth, %	3.0	2.2	1.2	293	20%				
	Unemployment, %	7.8	7.4	7.5						
	Change in household consumption, %	0.8	1.5	1.2						
	Change in house prices, %	3.8	2.6	2.0						
Baseline scenario	GDP growth, %	1.1	1.8	1.8	297	60%	297	130	189	616
	Unemployment, %	8.1	7.8	7.8						
	Change in household consumption, %	0.5	1.3	1.3						
	Change in house prices, %	2.4	2.2	2.0						
Adverse scenario	GDP growth, %	-1.7	0.8	1.3	303	20%				
	Unemployment, %	9.2	9.1	9.1						
	Change in household consumption, %	-0.4	0.5	0.8						
	Change in house prices, %	-2.5	1.0	2.0						



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Scenarios and provisions 2024, cont.

		2025	2026	2027	Unweighted ECL, EURm	Probability weight	Model-based allowances/provisions, EURm	Adjustment model-based allowances/provisions, EURm	Individual allowances/provisions, EURm	Total allowances/provisions, EURm
Norway										
Favourable scenario	GDP growth, %	2.2	1.4	0.8	84	20%				
	Unemployment, %	3.8	3.8	3.6						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.7	2.3	1.9						
	Change in house prices, %	4.2	2.8	2.6						
Baseline scenario	GDP growth, %	1.8	0.5	0.5	85	60%	86	108	99	293
	Unemployment, %	4.0	4.1	4.0						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.7	2.2	1.9						
	Change in house prices, %	2.8	2.5	2.6						
Adverse scenario	GDP growth, %	-1.7	0.2	0.5	91	20%				
	Unemployment, %	4.8	5.0	4.8						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.4	1.6	1.5						
	Change in house prices, %	-5.8	0.5	1.9						
Sweden										
Favourable scenario	GDP growth, %	3.5	2.6	1.8	90	20%				
	Unemployment, %	8.0	7.6	7.6						
	Change in household consumption, %	3.1	3.2	3.0						
	Change in house prices, %	5.1	2.9	2.0						
Baseline scenario	GDP growth, %	2.1	2.3	1.8	92	60%	93	138	179	410
	Unemployment, %	8.4	8.0	8.0						
	Change in household consumption, %	2.8	2.9	2.9						
	Change in house prices, %	3.6	2.6	2.0						
Adverse scenario	GDP growth, %	-1.8	1.3	1.8	100	20%				
	Unemployment, %	10.7	10.6	10.4						
	Change in household consumption, %	1.1	1.5	2.3						
	Change in house prices, %	-3.2	0.6	2.0						
Non-Nordic							11	-3	0	8
Total							612	485	703	1,800



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

2.7 Management judgements

At the end of the year adjustments to model-based allowances/provisions amounted to EUR 310m, including management judgement allowances of EUR 276m.

The management judgement allowances of EUR 276m are intended to cover excess losses from macroeconomic shocks and uncertainties that are regarded as extraordinary in relation to a normal contraction in the economic cycle and are therefore not adequately captured by the existing IFRS 9 ECL modelling as well as known IFRS 9 model and data issues to be captured in later model updates.

The uncertainties are mainly related to geopolitical and macroeconomic conditions.

The level at the end of 2025 compared to the end of 2024 was reduced by EUR 138m, reflecting a continued decline in the financial and economic risks influencing loan losses, driven by decreased uncertainty and the persistence of strong credit quality.

Management judgement allowances coverage

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Related to corporate exposures in BB	98	151
Related to corporate exposures in LC&I	79	111
Related to household exposures	99	152
Total management judgement allowances	276	414

2.8 Rating and scoring distribution

One way of assessing credit quality is through an analysis of the distribution across rating grades for rated corporate customers and institutions as well as across risk grades for scored household and small business customers, that is, retail exposures. The average credit quality was roughly stable in both the corporate and retail portfolios in 2025. Exposure-wise, 12% (10%) of corporate customer exposures migrated upwards, while 13% (18%) was downrated. 91% (91%) of performing corporate exposures were rated 4- or higher, with an average rating for the portfolio of 4+. 91% (89%) of the performing retail exposures were scored C- or higher, which indicates a probability of default of 1.9% or lower. The total effect on the credit risk exposure amount (REA) from migration was an increase of approximately 0.9% in 2025.

Rating information for loans measured at amortised cost

EURm Rating grade ¹	Average PD ² (%)	Gross carrying amount				Allowances
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
31 Dec 2025						
7	0.00	9,872	51	0	9,923	1
6	0.02	21,075	43	0	21,118	2
5	0.07	40,436	159	1	40,596	13
4	0.29	53,823	1,258	3	55,084	43
3	3.43	7,732	2,253	4	9,989	77
2	15.61	406	1,665	11	2,082	58
1	55.49	1,872	1,065	18	2,955	44
Standardised/Unrated	0.14	3,614	802	267	4,683	53
0 (default)	100.00	88	62	1,497	1,647	668
Total		138,918	7,358	1,801	148,077	959
31 Dec 2024						
7	0.00	7,218	11	0	7,229	1
6	0.02	19,157	56	0	19,213	4
5	0.07	37,462	129	0	37,591	21
4	0.29	46,191	1,286	1	47,478	54
3	3.63	6,228	2,715	1	8,944	68
2	14.32	59	1,988	33	2,080	102
1	48.31	1,747	1,205	15	2,967	59
Standardised/Unrated	0.10	7,227	1,166	428	8,821	115
0 (default)	100.00	11	43	1,329	1,383	718
Total		125,300	8,599	1,807	135,706	1,142



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Scoring information for loans measured at amortised cost

EURm Scoring grade ¹	Average PD ² (%)	Gross carrying amount				Allowances
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
31 Dec 2025						
A	0.10	62,970	142	8	63,120	9
B	0.21	36,333	284	9	36,626	9
C	0.61	24,817	636	9	25,462	18
D	1.51	16,212	1,559	55	17,826	38
E	9.48	3,795	2,548	15	6,358	42
F	23.21	855	1,564	16	2,435	36
Standardised/Unrated	N.A.	280	11	19	310	3
0 (default)	100.00	249	214	1,203	1,666	260
Total		145,511	6,958	1,334	153,803	415
31 Dec 2024						
A	0.11	60,794	177	4	60,975	11
B	0.28	35,988	287	2	36,277	15
C	0.83	18,084	644	8	18,736	20
D	3.58	18,054	1,553	8	19,615	43
E	16.83	3,223	2,956	8	6,187	53
F	30.12	809	1,944	7	2,760	57
Standardised/Unrated	N.A.	1,118	34	15	1,167	4
0 (default)	100.00	177	172	1,086	1,435	260
Total		138,247	7,767	1,138	147,152	463

1) The stage classification and calculated provision for each exposure are based on the situation as at the end of October 2025 (October 2024), while the exposure amount and rating grades are based on the situation as at the end of December 2025 (December 2024). Some of the exposures in default according to the rating grade as at the end of December were not in default as at the end of October, which is reflected in the stage classification.

2) Average PD excluding Nordea Finance Equipment AS.

Rating information for off-balance sheet items

EURm Rating grade	Nominal amount				Provisions
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
31 Dec 2025					
7	10,661	0	0	10,661	0
6	13,260	0	0	13,260	1
5	38,259	20	0	38,279	7
4	23,179	725	0	23,904	13
3	2,878	1,614	1	4,493	19
2	0	723	111	834	20
1	1	496	1	498	2
Standardised/Unrated	1,056	429	10	1,495	9
0 (default)	0	0	363	363	14
Total	89,294	4,007	486	93,787	85
31 Dec 2024					
7	9,203	0	0	9,203	2
6	11,301	301	0	11,602	5
5	37,990	148	0	38,138	16
4	21,160	368	0	21,528	16
3	3,521	1,319	4	4,844	20
2	44	808	0	852	23
1	1	503	0	504	3
Standardised/Unrated	1,113	351	4	1,468	14
0 (default)	6	2	323	331	13
Total	84,339	3,800	331	88,470	112

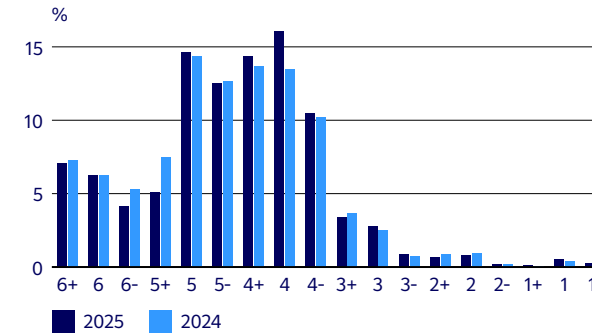


G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Scoring information for off-balance sheet items

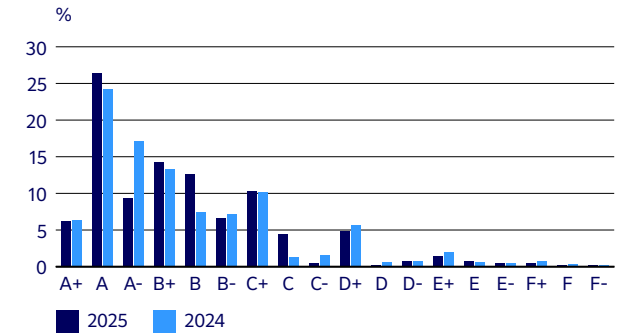
EURm Scoring grade	Nominal amount				Provisions
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
31 Dec 2025					
A	6,415	257	0	6,672	1
B	8,087	36	0	8,123	3
C	2,676	204	0	2,880	5
D	1,329	229	1	1,559	10
E	657	560	2	1,219	30
F	8	83	1	92	5
Standardised/Unrated	172	3	0	175	0
0 (default)	0	0	48	48	19
Total	19,344	1,372	52	20,768	72
31 Dec 2024					
A	7,547	24	0	7,571	1
B	6,619	33	0	6,652	5
C	1,926	135	0	2,061	5
D	1,034	181	0	1,215	7
E	17	669	0	686	38
F	3	104	0	107	5
Standardised/Unrated	20	447	0	467	1
0 (default)	2	6	48	56	19
Total	17,168	1,599	48	18,815	81

Rating distribution IRB corporate customers¹



1) Defaulted loans are not included in the rating distribution.

Risk grade distribution IRB retail customers¹



1) Defaulted loans are not included in the risk grade distribution. Scoring grades have been converted to risk grades.



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

3. Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that Nordea's counterparty in a derivative contract defaults prior to maturity of the contract and that Nordea at that time has a claim on the counterparty. In addition, counterparty credit risk also exists in repurchasing agreements and other securities financing contracts.

Nordea trades derivative contracts based on customer demand and the banks' balance sheet risks. Furthermore, Nordea may, within clearly defined risk limits, use derivatives to hedge or take open positions in the bank's operations. Derivatives affect counterparty credit risk, market risk as well as operational and liquidity risk.

Counterparty credit risk, including that towards central counterparties (CCPs), is managed subject to credit limits like other credit exposures and is treated accordingly. To assess the counterparty credit risk towards CCPs, clearing limits are based on the potential size of the clearing related exposure on each CCP, taking regulatory requirements and the market development into account. Nordea mostly clears OTC trades as a clearing member of qualifying central clearing parties (QCCP) that meet specific regulatory and operational standards set by financial authorities, but also through clearing brokers if so required.

For information about financial instruments subject to master netting agreements, see Note G3.5 "Offsetting".

4. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss on Nordea's positions in either the trading book or the non-trading book as a result of changes in market rates and parameters that affect market values or net interest income flows. Market risk exists irrespective of the accounting treatment of the positions.

The market risk appetite for the Group is expressed through risk appetite statements. In approving the risk appetite statements, the Group Board takes note of the Risk Appetite Limits and Triggers which is delegated by Group Board to the Board Risk Committee. The statements are defined for trading and banking books.

The second line of defence ensures that the risk appetite is appropriately translated by the Risk Committee into

specific risk appetite limits for the business areas and Group Treasury.

As part of the overall Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), holistic and bespoke stress tests are used to measure the market risk appetite and calibrate limits to monitor and control the full set of material market risk factors to which Nordea is exposed.

4.1 Traded market risk

Traded market risk mainly arises from customer-driven trading activities and related hedges in Nordea Markets, which is part of Large Corporates & Institutions.

Nordea Markets takes on market risks as part of its business model when offering corporate and institutional customers a range of fixed income, equity, foreign exchange, commodity and structured products. The market risks to which Nordea Markets is exposed include interest rate risk, credit spread risk, equity risk, foreign exchange risk, commodity risk and inflation risk.

Furthermore, Nordea is a major mortgage lender in the Nordic countries and a major market maker in Nordic corporate and government bonds. Holding inventory is necessary to be able to provide secondary market liquidity. As a result, Nordea's business model gives rise to a concentration of Nordic mortgage and corporate bonds as well as local market currencies.

4.2 Non-traded market risk

The non-traded market risks that Nordea is exposed to are interest rate risk, customer behavioural risk, credit spread risk, foreign exchange risk (both structural and non-structural) and equity risk. Non-traded market risk arises from the core banking business of Nordea, related hedges and regulatory or other external requirements (e.g. the liquid asset buffer).

Group Treasury is responsible for the risk management of all non-traded market risk exposures on the Group's balance sheet. To ensure a clear division of responsibilities within Group Treasury the banking book risk management is divided across several frameworks – each with a clear risk mandate and specific limits and controls.

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is the current or prospective risk to Nordea's capital and/or income arising from adverse movements in interest rates and customer behaviour. Business areas transfer their banking

book risk exposures to Group Treasury through an internal funds transfer pricing framework. Market risks are managed centrally and include gap risk, spread risks, basis risks, credit spread risk, behavioural risk and non-linear risks. The effectiveness of hedging risk exposures from core banking activities, e.g. loans and deposits, may be adversely impacted by the discretion held by customers in respect of their contractual obligations with Nordea.

Liquid assets are managed in accordance with the liquidity buffer and pledge/collateral frameworks. Most of the directional interest rate risk arising from bond holdings is hedged primarily using maturity-matched Interest rate payer swaps and to a smaller degree overnight indexed payer swaps. Forward rate agreements and listed futures contracts can also be used to hedge credit spread and interest rate fixing risks.

4.3 Measurement of market risk

Nordea uses several quantitative risk measurement methods for traded market risk: Value-at-risk (VaR), stress testing, sensitivity analysis, parametric methods and Monte Carlo simulation.

VaR is based on historical scenarios and is the primary market risk measurement, complemented by stress testing. Nordea calculates VaR using historical simulation. The current portfolio is revalued based on historical daily changes in market prices, rates and other market risk factors observed during the last 500 business days and translated into changes in current market risk factors. Nordea uses absolute, relative and mixed translation methods for different risk categories. The revaluation of the current portfolio is performed for each position using either a linear approximation method or a full revaluation method, depending on the nature of the position.

Parametric methods are used to capture equity event risk, including the impact of defaults on equity-related positions (these risks are part of the specific equity risk).

Monte Carlo simulation is used in the incremental risk measure model and the comprehensive risk measure model to capture default and migration risks.

The VaR, stressed VaR, equity event risk, incremental risk measure and comprehensive risk measure models are approved by Nordea's regulator, the ECB, for use in calculating market risk own funds requirements under the

internal model approach (IMA). The same models, with the same calibration and settings as used for regulatory capital requirements, are used for internal risk management purposes.

The standardised approach is applied to risk exposure which is not covered by the IMA. It is used to calculate the market risk exposures for commodity-related products, the specific risk for mortgage and government bonds, commercial paper, credit/rate hybrids and credit spread options.

Furthermore, the standardised approach is used to calculate equity risk related to structured equity and Tier 1 and Tier 2 bonds.

Non-Traded Market risk is measured, monitored and managed using three key risk metrics:

- Economic Value Risk (IRRBB and CSRBB).
- Net interest income risk (IRRBB and CSRBB).
- Fair Value Stress Loss.

The three different risk metrics are used to assess differing aspects of the manifestation of interest rate risk. These are described in more detail below.

Economic Value (EV) of equity stress tests considers the change in the EV of banking book assets, liabilities and interest-bearing derivative exposures resulting from interest rate movements, independent of accounting classification and ignoring credit spreads and commercial margins. The model assumes a run-off balance sheet and includes behavioural modelling for non-maturing deposits and prepayments.

The net interest income (NII) risk metric measures the change in net interest income relative to a baseline scenario, resulting in a NII risk value over a one-year horizon. The model uses a constant balance sheet assumption, implied forward rates and behavioural modelling for non-maturing deposits and prepayments.

The Fair Value Stress Loss (FVSL) risk measure considers the potential revaluation risk relating to positions held under fair value accounting classifications.

EV and Earnings sensitivities are measured using parallel shocks, whereas FVSL sensitivities are measured using internally defined Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) scenarios. The exposure limit is measured against the worst events and designed to test specific exposures that are, or may be,



G11 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

held under the approved mandate. The scenarios are aligned across the risk types EV, NII and FVSL.

The FVSL RAF scenarios are applied to the banking book and the trading book portfolios, and to the Defined Pension Schemes fair value, and the Board risk appetite limit are set on each of these metrics. The FVSL metrics are monitored daily. A range of EV risk scenarios are estimated daily for management information purposes, but fully calculated and monitored monthly against risk appetite limits. The NII and Earnings risk metrics are monitored monthly.

The measurement of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is dependent on key assumptions applied in the models. The most material assumptions relate to the modelling of embedded behavioural options in both assets and liabilities. The behavioural option held by Nordea's lending customers to execute early loan prepayments is estimated using prepayment models. On the liability side, Nordea has a choice to change deposit rates, and customers have a choice to withdraw non-maturing deposits on any given day. Both embedded options are modelled using non-maturing deposit models. Both assumptions are calculated based on the historical average by core asset and liability class features. Assets and liabilities are grouped according to key metrics, including product type, geography and customer segment. Assumptions are based on historically observed values. Regular back-testing and model monitoring are performed for both prepayment models

and non-maturing deposit models to ensure that the models remain accurate.

The Pillar 2 IRRBB capital is based on Earnings and EV risk, with net profit and dividends affecting the resulting capital change. Earnings risk captures the impact of interest rate and credit spread changes on future NII and gains, and the resulting implications for internal capital buffer levels. EV risk captures the adverse impact under Nordea's Risk Appetite Framework or the regulatory Basel (combined with CS+50bp) scenarios when combined IRRBB EV and CSRBB EV results indicate a loss to avoid offsetting Earnings losses with EV gains that are not visible in the bank's financial reports.

Nordea is exposed to structural FX risk, defined as the mismatch between the currency composition of its Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital and risk exposure amounts. The CET1 capital is largely denominated in euro with the only significant non-euro equity amounts stemming from mortgage subsidiaries. Therefore, changes in FX rates can negatively impact Nordea's CET1 ratio.

4.4 Market risk analysis

The market risk in Nordea's trading book is presented in the table below.

The average market risk measured by VaR was EUR 35.2m in 2025 (the average in 2024 was EUR 42.1m) and primarily driven by interest rate risk. Average stressed VaR

was EUR 47.8m in 2025 (the average in 2024 was EUR 49.6m). The peak in VaR as well as stressed VaR was reached in the first quarter. VaR and stressed VaR are primarily driven by market risk in the Northern European and Nordic countries.

At the end of 2025 the incremental risk charge (IRC) was higher than at the end of 2024. The lowest exposure occurred during the first quarter of 2025 and the highest occurred during the second quarter of 2025. The average IRC significantly increased compared with the previous year. At the end of 2025 the comprehensive risk charge (CRC) was significantly higher than at the end of 2024. Both the lowest and the highest exposure occurred during the first quarter of 2025. The average CRC for 2025 increased compared with 2024.

At the end of the year the worst loss on the fair value part of the banking book portfolio according to the internal risk appetite scenarios for FV stress loss was driven by an internal scenario of widening Scandinavian mortgages and government spreads and falling equity prices, implying a loss of EUR 590m (EUR 546m on the previous year) on the banking book FV positions. The banking book is usually long mortgages and government bonds in the liquidity buffer and long equity risk on the long-term illiquid exposures, which explains the loss in this worst-case scenario.

The trading and banking book market risks remained within Nordea's risk appetite throughout 2025.

4.5 Net interest income risk and Economic Value risk

The market risk in Nordea's banking book is presented in more detail in the Capital and Risk Management Report 2025. The risk measures presented show the change in the Economic Value of the banking book positions due to interest rate changes, assessed under the six regulatory interest rate shock scenarios, and the net interest income in the banking book over a 12-month period is assessed under the two parallel shifts, as defined by the European Banking Authority. At the end of the year the most adverse Economic Value stress loss was EUR 1,631m in the "parallel shock down" scenario, and the most adverse one-year loss in net interest income was EUR 1,217m also in the "parallel shock down" scenario. For most currencies, the "parallel shock down" scenario includes a 200bp downward shift, but it can vary from -100 to -400bp depending on the currency. For more details on the results of different regulatory interest rate shock scenarios, see the Nordea Group Capital and Risk Management Report 2025.

4.6 Other market risks/pension risk

Pension risks (including market and longevity risks) arise from Nordea-sponsored defined benefit pension schemes for past and current employees. The ability of the pension schemes to meet the projected pension payments is maintained through investments and ongoing scheme contributions.

Pension risks can manifest through increases in the value of liabilities or through falls in the values of assets. These risks are regularly reported and monitored and include market risk sub-components such as interest rate, inflation, credit spread, real estate and equity risk. To minimise the risks to Nordea, limits are imposed on potential losses under severe but plausible stress events as well as on capital drawdowns. In addition, regular reviews of the schemes' strategic asset allocation are undertaken to ensure that the investment approach reflects Nordea's risk appetite. See Note G8.2 "Pensions" for more information.

Market risk figures for the trading book¹

EURm	31 Dec		high		low		avg	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Total VaR	43	42	59	61	16	29	35	42
Interest rate risk	44	39	57	60	16	29	35	41
Equity risk	2	3	9	11	1	2	4	3
Credit spread risk	5	5	8	13	2	2	4	4
Foreign exchange risk	4	1	6	3	1	1	3	2
Inflation risk	3	3	4	4	1	3	2	3
Diversification effect	23	19	47	36	13	13	27	21
Total stressed VaR	57	55	68	70	32	38	48	50
Incremental risk charge	24	10	35	24	12	10	20	14
Comprehensive risk charge	21	7	89	16	6	3	19	8

1) Equity event risk, corresponding to EUR 0.4m (0.5m) at the end of 2025.



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5. Operational risk

At Nordea operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events and includes legal risk.

Operational risk is inherent in all Nordea's businesses and operations. Managers throughout Nordea are accountable for the operational risks related to their mandate and for managing these risks within the risk appetite in accordance with the operational risk management framework.

Operational risk management and oversight functions within Group Risk constitute the second line of defence for overall operational risk and are responsible for developing and maintaining the overall operational risk management framework as well as for monitoring and controlling the operational risk management of the first line of defence. The independent risk control functions are responsible for monitoring and overseeing that operational risks are appropriately identified, assessed and mitigated and for following up on risk exposures towards risk appetite and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the operational risk management framework and the implementation of the framework.

The focus areas of the monitoring and oversight work are decided during an annual planning process that includes business areas and Group functions as well as key risk areas and operational risk processes. Group Risk is responsible for preparing and submitting regular risk reports on all material risk exposures, including risk appetite utilisation and incidents, to the Chief Risk Officer, who reports to the Chief Executive Officer in the Group Leadership Team, the Group Board and the relevant committees.

Nordea is closely monitoring the geopolitical developments, such as in Ukraine and the Middle East. Throughout the year Nordea has witnessed elevated threat levels for cyber security and also for physical security across the Nordics. Nordea has taken actions to address the increased risk.

The risk appetite statement for operational risk sets the tone for effective risk management. Risk appetite is measured using risk limits for (a) numbers and types of operational risks and b) total loss amounts arising from operational and compliance risk incidents.

5.1 Management of operational risk

Management of operational risk includes all activities aimed at identifying, assessing and measuring, responding to and mitigating, controlling and monitoring as well as reporting on risks. Risk management is supported by various processes and instructions including Risk and Control Self-Assessment, Change Risk Management and Approval, Issue Management, Incident Management, Scenario Analysis, Business Continuity and Crisis Management, Information Security Management, Technology and Data Risk Management, Third Party Risk Management, insurance-related risk diversification and Significant Operating Processes.

Some of these processes are described below and additional details on processes for managing and controlling operational risk are included in the "Operational and Compliance Risk" section of the Capital and Risk Management Report 2025 published in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation.

Risk and Control Self-Assessment

The Risk and Control Self-Assessment process ensures an overview and assessment of operational and compliance risks across Nordea. The process improves risk awareness and enables the effective assessment, control and mitigation of identified risks. Furthermore, the Risk and Control Self-Assessment process and its results provide the basis and input for risk reporting at Nordea.

Change Risk Management and Approval

The purpose of the Change Risk Management and Approval process is to ensure that risks arising from a change are identified, assessed and managed before a change is approved and implemented. This is to ensure that no unexpected incidents occur when going live with the change.

The Change Risk Management and Approval process must be applied to all relevant types of change and development initiatives, including but not limited to, involving changes to new or changed processes, organisational changes, information and communication technology changes, new outsourcing arrangements and exceptional transactions.

Issue Management

Issues are defined as deficiencies in the control environment, i.e. defects and/or quality matters within the internal control environment for managing risk. When such deficiencies are discovered, they must be reported as issues. The Issue Management Framework covers multiple processes across all three lines of defence.

Incident Management

The Incident Management Framework ensures appropriate handling and reporting of detected incidents to minimise the impact on Nordea and its customers, prevent reoccurrence and reduce the impact of future incidents. When incidents are detected, they are immediately assessed to determine their severity. Depending on the nature of the incident and the severity assessed, different requirements on stakeholder involvement and external reporting apply, including incident notification to relevant authorities.

Scenario Analysis

Scenario Analysis is performed in order to identify and assess operational and compliance risks with high financial or non-financial impacts and low probability of materialisation, so-called "tail risks". Analysis of tail risks contributes to a better understanding, awareness and management of forward-looking risk and remediation of possible identified control gaps/deficiencies.

Business Continuity and Crisis Management

The Business Continuity and Crisis Management framework at Nordea ensures the capability to handle extraordinary events and crises and assures the continued delivery and recovery of prioritised products, services and processes to predefined acceptable levels. Extraordinary events and crisis situations are timely and appropriately escalated and responded to through pre-established structures. The capabilities are validated by testing and exercising the organisation and established plans to ensure to protect its resources (e.g. people, premises, technology and information), supply chain, interested parties and reputation, before a disruptive incident occurs. This includes ensuring that roles and responsibilities are clear, known and communicated to all involved.

Third Party Risk Management

The objective of Third Party Risk Management is to ensure that risks related to third parties and third party activities, including but not limited to outsourcing, are appropriately identified, assessed and managed before entering into, during as well as when exiting a third party arrangement. Third Party Risk Management ensures that risks associated with third parties and third party activities are kept within risk appetite and risk limits.

Information and Communication Technology Risk Management

The objective of Information and Communication Technology Risk Management is to ensure that information and communication technology and data management risks are appropriately identified, assessed and managed.

Nordea maintains an Information Security Management System for implementation of the principles and requirements for information security, with the overall objective to preserve the confidentiality, integrity and availability of Nordea's information and information entrusted to Nordea, by applying a risk-based methodology.

Cyber security

Introducing new technologies, exploring new ways of doing business and connecting with customers widen banks' attack surface. At the same time, entities that pose cyber threats are becoming more organised, resourceful and experienced. Banks must also deal with the asymmetry of having to protect all assets while entities engaged in cyber threats merely need to find one weak spot. Combined, these factors pose an unprecedented risk to the banking industry.

In the normal course of business, Nordea focuses not only on maintaining effective basic information security controls but also on enhancing its cyber defence with new tools and functions for security, detection and response. Nordea develops innovative security practices to meet new business demands, such as robust mobile banking applications and proactive customer support for fraud detection and prevention. Nordea develops its information security practice based on recognised industry best practices such as the ISO 27000 series standards, the Information Security Forum (ISF) standards and the frameworks provided by the



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National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the US. Furthermore, Nordea needs to comply with financial industry legislation, for example European Banking Authority guidelines and other European legislation introducing specific information security requirements.

In addition, Nordea has teamed up with partners from governmental organisations, law enforcement agencies, intelligence networks, peers in the industry and others to share intelligence and experience.

Financial Reporting Risk Management

The Financial Reporting Risk Management Framework determines overall how to identify and report financial reporting risks across the Group and is designed to provide reasonable assurance about the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, applicable laws and regulations as well as other requirements for listed and regulated companies.

5.2 Model risk

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from model errors or the inappropriate use of modelled outputs to inform business decisions. Adverse consequences can include financial loss, poor or sub-optimal business and strategic decision-making, deterioration in Nordea's prudential position, non-compliance with applicable laws and/or regulations or damage to Nordea's reputation.

Model risk occurs primarily for two reasons:

- Fundamental model errors which may produce inaccurate outputs when viewed against the model's design objective and/or business uses.
- Incorrect or inappropriate use of model outputs.

Models are used in both financial and non-financial contexts, encompassing a diverse range of applications such as customer selection, product pricing, transaction monitoring for financial crime, creditworthiness assessment and financial reporting. Evaluating model performance is an ongoing process involving continuous monitoring as well as comprehensive reviews of model structure and data integrity.

Model Risk Management

Model risk is managed through a set of policies, procedures and guidelines aligned with Nordea's general risk management framework following the three lines of defence model where:

- the first line of defence consists of model developers, model owners and model users
- the second line of defence assesses whether model development and use controls meet policy standards as and evaluates the adequacy of model risk procedures
- the third line of defence is the internal audit function.

Model risk is overseen through a risk appetite statement for model risk which is implemented through risk appetite metrics.

Models are developed using a variety of techniques, including AI and machine learning models, where rapid technological advancement – such as generative AI – is transforming modelling approaches. Nordea has established a new governance framework for AI models and is ensuring compliance with the EU Artificial Intelligence Act in deploying these models.

6. Compliance risk

Nordea defines compliance risk as the risk of failure to comply with applicable regulations and related internal rules. Management of compliance risk is governed by Nordea's compliance risk appetite statement as well as its compliance policy which also sets out the framework for the management of compliance risks. Employees throughout Nordea are accountable for the compliance risks related to their mandate and for managing these risks in accordance with the established frameworks. Group Compliance is the independent second line of defence function responsible for developing and maintaining the compliance policy and for guiding the business in its implementation of and adherence to the policy.

Compliance activities are presented in the form of an annual compliance plan to the Group CEO of Nordea and the Board Risk Committee. The annual compliance plan provides an overview of Nordea's planned compliance activities, combining Group Compliance's overall approach to key risk areas. The plan consists of detailed

plans for the business areas, the Group functions, the consolidated Group subsidiaries, the branches and for each risk area. Group Compliance is responsible for the regular reporting on its plans to the Group Board, the CEO in the Group Leadership Team (the GLT), branch management and the relevant committees, at least quarterly.

The uncertainty in the geopolitical and macroeconomic environment continued in 2025 with conflicts escalating in the Middle East and the invasion of Ukraine continuing for a fourth year. Despite the turbulence in the macroeconomic environment, no visible adverse impact on the financial health of household customers has been observed. The impact on the financial situation of Nordea's corporate customers has been limited, and the situation is in general stable with a positive outlook. In light of the continuously challenging external environment for some of its customers, Nordea continues to focus on ensuring that its processes adequately assess the suitability and affordability of the products for all customer segments. In 2025 the interest and customer demand for ESG-related products remained stable with cautious optimism indicated, whilst market practices also developed further. Nordea actively supports its advisory customers in establishing investment strategies that are also aligned to their sustainability preferences.

Nordea is subject to various legal regimes and requirements, including but not limited to those of the Nordic countries, the European Union and the United States. The supervisory and governmental authorities administering and enforcing these regimes make regular enquiries and conduct investigations with regard to Nordea's compliance. Areas subject to investigation may include investment advice, anti-money laundering (AML), trade regulation and sanctions adherence, tax rules, competition law, consumer protection, governance, risk management and control. The outcome and timing of these enquiries and investigations are unclear and pending. Accordingly, it cannot be ruled out that these enquiries and investigations could lead to criticism against the bank, reputation loss, fines, sanctions, disputes and/or litigation.

6.1 Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct (the "Code") defines high-level business principles that guide the business of Nordea in how

Nordea treats customers and how employees are expected to conduct themselves. The principles underpin Nordea's culture and set the parameters for conduct in areas such as care for the environment, human rights, labour rights, the right to privacy, fair competition, anti-bribery and anti-corruption. The Code is reviewed annually and was last updated in July 2025. Compliance with the Code is regularly monitored by the functions responsible for each section of the Code and by Group Compliance. Annual reporting to the relevant Group committees, the Group CEO and the Group Board informs how well Nordea is adhering to the Code and provides an insight into the Group's risk culture. All employees, including part-time employees and consultants, are required to undertake annual Code of Conduct training as part of their Licence to Work to ensure proper awareness and knowledge of the ethical principles. The 2025 training included more detailed focus e.g. on external engagements, internal fraud and how to raise a concern. 98.1% of all employees (excluding those on long-term leave) completed the training.

6.2 Raise your Concern

Nordea's whistleblowing function Raise Your Concern (RYC) ensures that all stakeholders, including customers, partners, affected communities as well as employees, have the right to speak up and always feel safe in doing so if they have concerns about suspected misconduct such as breaches of human rights, or irregularities such as fraudulent, inappropriate, dishonest, illegal or negligent activity or behaviour in operations, products or services. This includes any action that constitutes a violation of laws or regulations or of Nordea's internal policies, instructions or guidelines. Reporting can be made orally or in writing and Nordea ensures that all reporting is treated with the strictest confidentiality. Reports can be made in all countries in which Nordea operates. Furthermore, it is also possible to report anonymously via the electronic reporting channel WhistleB. This platform is managed by an external party, is entirely separate from Nordea's IT systems and does not track IP addresses or other data that could identify the sender of a message. Cases reported through RYC form part of the monitoring of compliance with the Code of Conduct. A summary of key trends and statistics on cases are also reported on a no names basis to the Chief Compliance Officer, the



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Chief People Officer and the Chief Risk Officer in addition to being included in management reports and reports to the Board. Furthermore, the RYC process and investigations are subject to regular quality controls with defined escalation procedures to report any process deviations.

6.3 Financial crime prevention

Nordea takes its responsibility to society and its customers seriously and has over the years built strong defences to prevent its products, services and systems from being used for unlawful purposes.

Nordea handles and monitors on an annual basis several billion transactions from a wide customer base. Nordea continued to strengthen its financial crime defences in 2024 within areas such as customer due diligence, transaction monitoring and economic sanctions. Nordea's close cooperation with regulators continued during 2024 with ongoing engagement with all four Nordic regulators covering various aspects of Nordea's financial crime prevention work.

Following the invasion of Ukraine by Russian forces in February 2022, a number of countries and international bodies have introduced sanctions. Nordea complies with all applicable EU, US, UN and UK sanctions programmes, including Russian sanctions programmes. The Russian sanctions currently include freezing of assets, deposit restrictions, restrictions on economic relations with certain regions in Ukraine, restrictions focusing on the energy and finance sectors, import and export restrictions and over-flight bans. As a consequence of the current sanctions regime and the increasing breadth and complexity of sanctions in force, in 2022 Nordea decided not to conduct any business activities that relate to the regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia and Kherson. A similar policy was already in place with respect to Crimea and Sevastopol. Furthermore, due to the sanctions regime and the restrictions in force, in April 2022 Nordea stopped the processing of payments to and from Russia and Belarus (potentially processed in exceptional circumstances if confirmed that no regulatory/sanctions breach exists and with relevant approvals. In addition to the previous policy decision, further internal restrictions on Russia-related customer relationships, among others, were introduced in July 2024.

As sanctions measures continue to curb the ability to support and finance the war in the Ukraine, sanctioned

parties and facilitators are seeking alternative ways to circumvent sanctions. In addition to traditional techniques, such as wire stripping, the regulators highlight an increased use of cryptocurrencies and third countries as common circumvention methods. In particular the US and EU have identified certain countries that are being used to facilitate the circumvention of sanctions measures imposed in relation to Russia. While Nordea does not apply a blanket prohibition on activities concerning the countries it considers to pose a high circumvention and evasion risk, Nordea remains vigilant to the risk of the bank's products and services being used to evade sanctions and continues to enhance its controls to mitigate the risks.

During 2025 the potential for both international and domestic terrorist attacks within the Nordics remained high driven by the escalating geopolitical conflicts stemming from the situation in Gaza. This is in parallel with the continued concerns of lone-actor terrorist incidents evolving into actions conducted by increasingly younger people who do not necessarily have any political affiliations. Nordea continues to strengthen its controls to remain responsive to increased inherent risks of terrorist financing.

In June 2015 the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority investigated how Nordea Bank Danmark A/S had followed the regulations regarding AML. The outcome resulted in criticism and, in accordance with Danish administrative practice, the matter was handed over to the police for further handling and possible sanctions. On 5 July 2024 the Danish National Special Crime Unit filed a formal indictment against Nordea in the matter. As previously stated, Nordea has expected to be fined in Denmark for weak AML processes and procedures in the past and has made a provision for ongoing AML-related matters.

There is a risk that, in the event fines are issued by authorities or by final court decisions, the related costs could be higher (or potentially lower) than the current provision, and this could also impact Nordea's financial performance. Nordea believes that the current provision is adequate to cover these matters.

Since 2015 Nordea has made significant investments to address the deficiencies highlighted by the investigations.

7. Life insurance risk and market risks in the Life & Pension operations

For information on risk in the Life & Pension operations, see Note G4 "Insurance contract liabilities".

8. Liquidity risk

During 2025 Nordea continued to benefit from its prudent liquidity risk management in terms of maintaining a diversified and strong funding base and a diversified liquidity buffer. Nordea maintained a strong liquidity position throughout the year despite the continued volatility in global markets driven by geopolitical and macroeconomic uncertainty.

Nordea issued approximately EUR 21.5bn (EUR 19.4bn) in long-term funding (excluding Long CDs, Danish covered bonds and capital instruments), of which approximately EUR 12.7bn (EUR 14.0bn) was issued in the form of covered bonds and EUR 8.8bn (EUR 5.4bn) as senior debt.

Throughout 2025 Nordea remained compliant with the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) requirement in all currencies on a combined basis as well as the net stable funding ratio (NSFR).

8.1 Liquidity risk definition and identification

Liquidity risk is the risk that Nordea can only meet its liquidity commitments at an unsustainably high price or, ultimately, is unable to meet its obligations as they come due. Nordea is exposed to liquidity risk in its lending, investments, funding, off-balance sheet exposures or other activities which could result in a negative cash flow mismatch and an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding. Cash flow mismatches can occur at the end of a day or intraday.

8.2 Management principles and control

Liquidity risk at Nordea is managed across three lines of defence:

- The first line of defence consists of Group Treasury and the business areas. Group Treasury is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group's liquidity positions, liquidity buffers, external and internal funding, including the mobilisation of cash across the Group, and funds transfer pricing.

- The second line of defence, Group Risk, is responsible for providing independent oversight of and challenge to the first line of defence.
- The third line of defence includes Group Internal Audit, which is responsible for providing independent oversight of the first and second lines of defence.

The Board of Directors defines the liquidity risk appetite by setting limits for the liquidity risk metrics applied. The risk appetite is anchored to liquidity stress testing results over specified time horizons as well as regulatory requirements and has implications for the nature and scope of activities undertaken by Nordea.

The risk appetite framework and supporting liquidity risk limits and thresholds will ensure prudent hedging activities and mitigate the overall liquidity risk of Nordea.

A funds transfer pricing (FTP) framework is in place which takes into account that liquidity is a scarce and costly resource. By quantifying and allocating liquidity and funding costs and benefits to the respective business areas, behaviours and strategic decisions are appropriately incentivised.

8.3 Funding and liquidity strategy

Nordea's funding and liquidity strategy is based on policy statements resulting in various liquidity risk measures, limits and organisational procedures.

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that Nordea can always meet its cash flow obligations, including on an intraday basis, across market cycles and during periods of stress. Nordea strives to diversify its sources of funding and seeks to establish and maintain relationships with investors in order to ensure market access. A broad and diversified funding structure is reflected by the strong presence in the Group's four domestic markets in the form of a strong and stable retail customer base and a variety of funding programmes. The funding consists of both short-term (US and European commercial paper as well as certificates of deposit) and long-term (covered bonds, European and Global Medium-Term Notes) programmes and covers a range of currencies.

Trust is fundamental in the funding market. Therefore, Nordea periodically publishes information on the Group's liquidity situation. Furthermore, Nordea regularly performs



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stress testing of its liquidity risk position to capture relevant risk drivers and has put contingency plans in place for liquidity crisis management.

8.4 Liquidity risk measurement

To ensure funding at all times or in situations where normal funding sources would not suffice, Nordea holds a liquidity buffer. The liquidity buffer consists of central bank eligible, high credit quality and liquid securities as well as central bank cash that can be readily sold or used as collateral in funding operations.

Liquidity risk management focuses on both short-term liquidity risk and long-term structural liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is limited by the Board of Directors via the liquidity stress coverage ratio and liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) stipulating that Nordea must maintain overall liquidity levels in support of its business strategy and to maintain the confidence of markets both in normal and dislocated markets. Similarly, structural liquidity risk is limited by the Board of Directors via the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) stipulating that Nordea should target an appropriate structural composition of its assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments in support of its business strategy and regulatory requirements. The internal stress metric Liquidity Stress Coverage measures peak cumulative stressed outflows experienced over the first 90 days of a combined stress event, whereby Nordea is subject to market-wide stress similar to that experienced by many banks in 2007–08 as well as idiosyncratic stress corresponding to a three-notch credit rating downgrade. This metric, together with the regulatory LCR and NSFR, forms the basis for Nordea's liquidity risk appetite, which is reviewed and approved by the Board at least annually.

Short-term funding risk is measured via the LCR and internal stress test metrics. The LCR is measured and limited for major currencies and as a total figure for all currencies combined.

Nordea's structural liquidity risk is measured by many metrics of which the NSFR is the main metric. The NSFR is complemented with the internally defined metrics. Furthermore, the loan to deposit ratio is closely monitored together with the wholesale funding refinancing profile and rating agency metrics.

8.5 Liquidity risk analysis

Nordea continues to have a strong and prudent liquidity risk profile with a strong funding base. At the end of 2025 the total volume utilised under CD and CP programmes was EUR 48.8bn (EUR 39.7bn) with an average maturity of 0.4 (0.3) year. The total volume under long-term programmes was EUR 156.3bn (EUR 156.5bn) with an average maturity of 5.7 (5.8) years. Nordea's funding sources are presented in the table below.

The liquidity risk position remained strong throughout 2025. Nordea's liquidity buffer ranged between EUR 102.8bn and EUR 134.6bn throughout 2025 (EUR 98.0bn and EUR 129.2bn) with an average liquidity buffer of EUR 118.5bn (EUR 111.7bn).

The combined LCR for the Nordea Group was 171% at the end of 2025 (157%) with an annual average of 154% (153%). At the end of 2025 the LCR in EUR was 262% (137%) and in USD 210% (219%) with annual averages of 182% (193%) and 174% (175%), respectively. At the end of 2025 Nordea's NSFR was 123.7% (124.0%).

Funding sources, 31 December 2025

Liability type	Interest rate base	Average maturity (years)	EURm
Deposits by credit institutions			
Shorter than 3 months	Euribor etc.	0.0	32,024
Longer than 3 months	Euribor etc.	0.5	2,107
Deposits and borrowings from the public			
Deposits payable on demand	Administrative	0.0	174,022
Other deposits	Euribor etc.	0.1	68,852
Debt securities in issue			
Certificates of deposit	Euribor etc.	0.4	38,220
Commercial paper	Euribor etc.	0.3	10,591
Mortgage covered bond loans	Fixed rate, market-based	6.5	119,299
Other bond loans	Fixed rate, market-based	3.3	28,616
Fair value changes of hedged items			-450
Derivatives			18,078
Other non-interest-bearing items			88,665
Subordinated debt			
Tier 2 subordinated bond loans	Fixed rate, market-based	4.2	4,613
Additional Tier 1 subordinated bond loans (undated)	Fixed rate, market-based		4,367
Fair value changes of hedged items			-170
Equity			32,419
Total			621,253
Insurance contract liabilities			33,097
Total, including life insurance operations			654,350

Net stable funding ratio

EURbn	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Available stable funding	297.4	283.3
Required stable funding	240.4	228.5
Net stable funding	57.0	54.8
Net stable funding ratio¹	123.7%	124.0%

1) According to CRR2 regulation.



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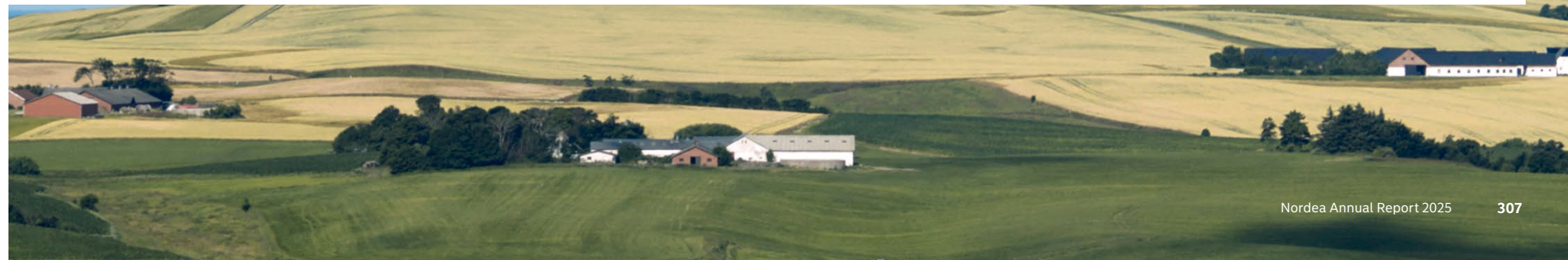
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Income statement

EURm	Note	2025	2024
Operating income			
Interest income		12,257	15,321
Interest expense		-7,086	-9,777
Net interest income	P2.2	5,171	5,544
Fee and commission income		2,515	2,404
Fee and commission expense		-636	-566
Net fee and commission income	P2.3	1,879	1,838
Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss	P2.4	1,018	990
Net result from securities at fair value through fair value reserve	P2.4	28	5
Income from equity investments	P2.5	1,739	958
Other operating income	P2.6	756	764
Total operating income		10,591	10,099
Operating expenses			
Staff costs	P7	-2,731	-2,619
Other administrative expenses	P2.7	-1,134	-1,104
Other operating expenses	P2.7	-482	-630
Regulatory fees	P2.8	-60	-52
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges	P2.9	-428	-385
Total operating expenses		-4,835	-4,790
Profit before loan losses		5,756	5,309
Net loan losses	P2.10	-23	-83
Operating profit		5,733	5,226
Income tax expense	P2.11	-991	-1,037
Net profit for the year		4,742	4,189



Balance sheet

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	P3.6	36,338	44,862
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	P3.8	78,724	71,349
Loans to credit institutions	P3.7	87,447	75,139
Loans to the public	P3.7	168,467	151,977
Interest-bearing securities	P3.8	10,145	9,630
Shares	P3.9	18,280	17,491
Investments in group undertakings	P8.1	15,981	15,656
Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures	P8.2	71	74
Derivatives	P3.10	18,241	26,054
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	P3.5	-56	-69
Intangible assets	P4.1	1,749	1,570
Tangible assets	P4.2	233	224
Deferred tax assets	P2.11	25	25
Current tax assets	P2.11	256	249
Retirement benefit assets	P7.2	328	351
Other assets	P9.5	5,361	6,896
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	P9.5	599	987
Total assets		442,189	422,465

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Liabilities			
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	P3.11	42,027	36,306
Deposits and borrowings from the public	P3.12	250,302	240,106
Debt securities in issue	P3.13	78,991	70,127
Derivatives	P3.10	18,857	25,927
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	P3.5	-567	-458
Current tax liabilities	P2.11	456	18
Other liabilities	P9.6	13,554	12,659
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	P9.6	882	1,257
Deferred tax liabilities	P2.11	208	377
Provisions	P5	346	376
Retirement benefit liabilities	P7.2	251	234
Subordinated liabilities	P3.14	8,810	7,410
Total liabilities		414,117	394,339
Equity			
Share capital		4,050	4,050
Additional Tier 1 capital holders		-	750
Invested unrestricted equity		1,077	1,053
Other reserves		-137	-37
Retained earnings		18,340	18,121
Net profit for the year		4,742	4,189
Total equity	P9.1	28,072	28,126
Total liabilities and equity		442,189	422,465
Off-balance sheet commitments			
Commitments given to a third party on behalf of customers	P6.1		
- Guarantees and pledges		54,325	54,380
- Other		454	483
Irrevocable commitments in favour of customers, other	P6.2	105,179	99,530



Cash flow statement

EURm	Note ¹	2025	2024
Operating activities			
Operating profit		5,733	5,226
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow	P9.2	2,509	1,982
Income taxes paid	P2.11	-730	-1,001
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		7,512	6,207
Changes in operating assets			
Change in debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	P3.8	-3,314	-3,120
Change in loans to credit institutions	P3.7	-7,866	-6,499
Change in loans to the public	P3.7	-14,762	-4,615
Change in interest-bearing securities	P3.8	-7,299	-8,012
Change in shares	P3.9	-561	-7,500
Change in derivatives, net	P3.10	-1,247	-3,919
Change in other assets	P9.5	1,562	2,404
Changes in operating liabilities			
Change in deposits by credit institutions and central banks	P3.11	5,951	-176
Change in deposits and borrowings from the public	P3.12	7,616	21,646
Change in debt securities in issue	P3.13	10,102	-2,924
Change in other liabilities	P9.6	-1,006	2,651
Cash flow from operating activities		-3,312	-3,857

EURm	Note ¹	2025	2024
Investing activities			
Investment in and capital contributions to group undertakings	P8.1	-61	-1,771
Acquisition of assets and liabilities	P9.2	-	3,079
Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures	P8.2	-46	-13
Sale of associated undertakings and joint ventures	P8.2	98	4
Acquisition of property and equipment	P4.2	-40	-41
Sale of property and equipment	P4.2	0	0
Acquisition of intangible assets	P4.1	-537	-438
Cash flow from investing activities		-586	820
Financing activities			
Issued subordinated liabilities	P3.14	1,776	2,192
Amortised subordinated liabilities	P3.14	-839	-762
Sale/repurchase of own shares incl. changes in trading portfolio	P9.1	-873	-382
Paid interest on Additional Tier 1 capital	P9.1	-26	-26
Dividend paid	P9.1	-3,268	-3,218
Cash flow from financing activities		-3,230	-2,196
Cash flow for the year		-7,128	-5,233
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		45,215	49,840
Translation differences		-1,344	608
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		36,743	45,215
Change		-7,128	-5,233

1) For more information regarding the cash flow statement, see Note P9.2 "Additional disclosures on the cash flow statement".



P1 Accounting policies

Corporate information

Nordea Bank Abp (Business ID 2858394-9) is the parent company of the Nordea Group. Nordea Bank Abp is a public limited liability company organised under the laws of Finland with its head office located in Helsinki, Finland at the following address: Hamnbanegatan (Satamaradankatu) 5, FI-00020 Nordea Bank Abp, Helsinki, Finland. Nordea Bank Abp's ordinary shares are listed on Nasdaq Nordic, the stock exchanges in Helsinki (in euro), Stockholm (in Swedish kronor) and Copenhagen (in Danish kroner), and its American Depositary Receipts are traded in the US in US dollars. The Nordea Group is hereafter referred to as the Group.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the parent company, Nordea Bank Abp, are prepared in accordance with the Finnish Accounting Act, the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions, the Decree of the Finnish Ministry of Finance on the financial statements and consolidated financial statements of credit institutions and investment firms, and the regulations and guidelines of the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority.

Nordea Bank Abp applies IFRS accounting standards as adopted by the European Union (EU) for recognition, measurement and presentation of financial instruments in accordance with the Finnish Act on Credit Institutions.

The accounting policies are unchanged from the 2024 Annual Report. For more information about accounting policies, see the respective notes. All amounts are in euro million unless otherwise stated.

On 17 February 2026 the Board of Directors approved the financial statements, subject to final adoption by the Annual General Meeting on 24 March 2026.

Changes to accounting policies not yet applied

IFRS 16 Leases

As of 1 January 2026 Nordea Bank Abp will adopt IFRS 16 Leases, as permitted under the Finnish Accounting Standards, to align the accounting policy and presentation of leases with the consolidated financial statements of the Group, which adopted IFRS 16 in 2019. Nordea Bank Abp's leases are mainly related to office premises contracts but also to company cars and IT hardware.

In accordance with IFRS 16, at the commencement date each lease should be accounted for on the balance sheet of the lessee as a right-of-use asset at cost and as a lease liability at the net present value of the future lease payments discounted by using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date of the lease contract. The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term, and the lease liability is measured using the effective interest rate method and decreased by lease payments made. See the Group's Note G5.4 "Leases" for more information on the accounting policies.

At the transition date, the estimated impact on 1 January 2025 right-of-use assets is EUR 1,257m, on lease liabilities EUR 1,101m and on retained earnings EUR -14m.

Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Nordea Bank Abp presents its financial statements in euro (EUR). Foreign currency is defined as any currency other than euro. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

The table below shows the exchange rates used for translating the income statements and balance sheets of the Nordic branches from the local functional currencies into the presentation currency.

	Jan–Dec 2025	Jan–Dec 2024
EUR 1 = SEK		
Income statement (average)	11.0675	11.4370
Balance sheet (at end of year)	10.8180	11.4485
EUR 1 = DKK		
Income statement (average)	7.4634	7.4587
Balance sheet (at end of year)	7.4686	7.4576
EUR 1 = NOK		
Income statement (average)	11.7223	11.6308
Balance sheet (at end of year)	11.8310	11.7810

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions at rates different from those on the date of the transactions, and unrealised translation differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities, are recognised in the income statement under "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss".

P2 Financial performance and returns

P2.1 Business area and geographical information

Business area information

Nordea Bank Abp presents the financial results of the three main business areas: Personal Banking, Business Banking and Large Corporates & Institutions. Group functions and eliminations as well as the results not fully allocated to any of the main business areas are shown separately as reconciling items.

Personal Banking serves Nordea Bank Abp's household customers and offers a full range of financial services that fulfil the customers' day-to-day financial needs. Personal Banking serves customers through Nordea Netbank, the mobile banking app, over the phone, via online meetings and at Nordea's branch offices. The business area includes advisory and service staff, channels and product units under a common strategy, operating model and governance framework across markets.

Business Banking serves, advises and partners with corporate customers, covering all their business needs through a full range of services, including payments, cash management, cards, working capital management and financing solutions. Business Banking also provides services such as payments, cards and financing solutions to personal customers.

Large Corporates & Institutions provides financial solutions to large Nordic and international corporates and institutional customers. The offering includes a diverse range of financing, cash management and payment services, investment banking, capital markets products and securities services.



P2.1 Business area and geographical information, cont.

Income statement

2025, EURm	Personal Banking	Business Banking	Large Corporates & Institutions	Total business areas	Reconciliation	Total
Net interest income	1,943	1,660	1,285	4,888	283	5,171
Net fee and commission income	1,287	580	525	2,392	-513	1,879
Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss	76	410	517	1,003	15	1,018
Net result from securities at fair value through fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	28	28
Other income ¹	367	93	1	461	2,034	2,495
Total operating income	3,673	2,743	2,328	8,744	1,847	10,591
Staff costs	-658	-300	-298	-1,256	-1,475	-2,731
Other expenses ²	-1,556	-960	-605	-3,121	1,505	-1,616
Regulatory fees	-43	-20	-15	-78	18	-60
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges	-42	-19	-20	-81	-347	-428
Total operating expenses	-2,299	-1,299	-938	-4,536	-299	-4,835
Profit before loan losses	1,374	1,444	1,390	4,208	1,548	5,756
Net loan losses	-29	-2	10	-21	-2	-23
Operating profit	1,345	1,442	1,400	4,187	1,546	5,733

1) Including "Income from equity investments" and "Other operating income".

2) Including "Other administrative expenses" and "Other operating expenses".

Balance sheet

31 Dec 2025, EURbn	Personal Banking	Business Banking	Large Corporates & Institutions	Total business areas	Reconciliation	Total
Loans to the public	20	52	91	163	5	168
Deposits and borrowings from the public	97	54	75	226	24	250

Income statement

2024, EURm	Personal Banking	Business Banking	Large Corporates & Institutions	Total business areas	Reconciliation	Total
Net interest income	2,155	1,764	1,423	5,342	202	5,544
Net fee and commission income	1,203	540	478	2,221	-383	1,838
Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss	203	442	432	1,077	-87	990
Net result from securities at fair value through fair value reserve	-	-	-	-	5	5
Other income ¹	465	53	-1	517	1,205	1,722
Total operating income	4,026	2,799	2,332	9,157	942	10,099
Staff costs	-611	-285	-309	-1,205	-1,414	-2,619
Other expenses ²	-1,562	-877	-537	-2,976	1,242	-1,734
Regulatory fees	-38	-21	-14	-73	21	-52
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges	-41	-19	-20	-80	-305	-385
Total operating expenses	-2,252	-1,202	-880	-4,334	-456	-4,790
Profit before loan losses	1,774	1,597	1,452	4,823	486	5,309
Net loan losses	-34	-70	18	-86	3	-83
Operating profit	1,740	1,527	1,470	4,737	489	5,226

1) Including "Income from equity investments" and "Other operating income".

2) Including "Other administrative expenses" and "Other operating expenses".

Balance sheet

31 Dec 2024, EURbn	Personal Banking	Business Banking	Large Corporates & Institutions	Total business areas	Reconciliation	Total
Loans to the public	20	49	77	146	6	152
Deposits and borrowings from the public	90	52	72	214	26	240

Geographical information

	Total operating income, EURm		Operating profit, EURm		Assets, EURbn		Liabilities, EURbn	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Finland	3,349	2,810	2,049	1,527	102	110	114	106
Sweden	3,066	2,945	1,723	1,581	130	109	116	102
Denmark	2,220	2,427	776	972	114	108	95	96
Norway	1,781	1,732	1,065	1,045	82	76	75	71
Other	175	185	120	101	14	19	14	19
Total	10,591	10,099	5,733	5,226	442	422	414	394

Nordea Bank Abp's main geographical markets comprise the Nordic countries.



P2.2 Net interest income

Accounting policies

Interest consists of compensation for time value of money plus a margin. The effective interest rate equals the rate that discounts the estimated future cash flows to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability at initial recognition.

Interest income and expense are calculated and recognised using the effective interest rate method or, if considered appropriate, a method that provides a reasonable approximation in line with the effective interest rate method as the basis for the calculation. The effective interest rate includes fees considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument (generally fees received as compensation for risk). Interest income and interest expense from financial instruments are, with the exceptions described below, classified as "Net interest income".

Interest income and interest expense related to all balance sheet items held at fair value in Markets are classified as "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" in the income statement. Also, interest on the net funding of operations in Markets, and on the net funding of fund investments in Treasury, measured at amortised cost is recognised in this line item to ensure that income and expense within these operations are presented in a consistent manner. See Note P2.4 "Total net result from items at fair value".

The interest component of derivatives is classified as "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss", except for derivatives used for hedging purposes. In accounting hedges the interest component of derivatives is classified as "Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method" if the derivative is used to hedge an asset and as "Interest expense" if the derivative is used to hedge a liability. In economic hedges the interest component of derivatives is classified as "Interest income" if the derivative is used to hedge an asset and as "Interest expense" if the derivative is used to hedge a liability.

Interest income

EURm	2025	2024
Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method ¹	11,976	14,703
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	252	452
Net interest paid or received on derivatives in economic hedges of assets	29	166
Interest income²	12,257	15,321

EURm	2025	2024
Cash and balances with central banks	146	214
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	1,393	1,310
Loans to credit institutions	3,796	4,805
Loans to the public	5,957	7,146
Interest-bearing securities	525	766
Derivatives	128	665
Yield fees	262	246
Other interest income	21	3
Net interest paid or received on derivatives in economic hedges of assets	29	166
Interest income²	12,257	15,321

Interest expense

EURm	2025	2024
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	-729	-1,058
Deposits and borrowings from the public	-3,838	-5,205
Debt securities in issue	-1,998	-2,100
Derivatives	-181	-1,207
Subordinated liabilities	-343	-271
Other interest expense	-43	-44
Net interest paid or received on derivatives in economic hedges of liabilities	46	108
Interest expense	-7,086	-9,777
Net interest income	5,171	5,544

1) Includes interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2) Interest on impaired loans (stage 3) accounted for an insignificant share of interest income.

P2.3 Net fee and commission income

Accounting policies

Nordea Bank Abp earns commission income from different services provided to customers and group undertakings. Fee income is recognised as revenue when services are provided or in connection with the execution of a significant act. Fees received in connection with performed services are recognised as income in the period when these services are provided.

Asset management commissions and Life & Pension commissions are mainly generated from the services provided to group undertakings. The recognition of commission income depends on the purpose for which the fees are received.

Lending fees that are not part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are recognised at a point of time when the services are provided. Fees received for bilateral transactions are generally amortised as part of the effective interest rate of the financial instruments recognised. Loan syndication fees are recognised either as part of the effective interest rate of the participation or, if Nordea Bank Abp is acting as an agent in the transaction, as lending fee income. When the fee income is related to both activities, the fee that is recognised as part of the effective interest rate is based on the margin received by the other parties in the arrangement.

Variable fees, such as performance fees, are recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative recognised amount does not occur.

Commission expenses covering a certain period are expensed over that period whereas transactional fees are recognised when the services are received.

Net fee and commission income²

EURm	2025	2024
Asset management ¹	480	475
- of which income	487	482
- of which expense	-7	-7
Deposit products	19	20
- of which income	19	20
Custody and issuer services	10	16
- of which income	55	60
- of which expense	-45	-44
Brokerage and advisory services	205	210
- of which income	338	336
- of which expense	-133	-126
Payments and cards	596	560
- of which income	874	810
- of which expense	-278	-250
Lending	399	364
- of which income	405	367
- of which expense	-6	-3
Guarantees	173	188
- of which income	269	261
- of which expense	-96	-73
Other	-3	5
- of which income	68	68
- of which expense	-71	-63
Total	1,879	1,838

1) Net fee and commission income previously presented in the line item "Life and pension" is included in the line item "Asset management" from 2025 as these items are similar in nature. Comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

2) Fee income, not included in determining the effective interest rate, from financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 424m (EUR 387m).

Asset management commissions include commission or fee income which is generally recognised over time as the services are performed.

Fees categorised as "Deposit products", "Brokerage and advisory services", "Custody and issuer services" and "Payments and cards" are recognised both over time and at a point of time depending on when the services are provided. Brokerage and advisory fee and commission income



P2.3 Net fee and commission income, cont.

is mainly transaction-based in relation to advising customers or executing customer transactions in securities where the services are recognised at a point of time when the services related to the transactions are completed.

Payment and cards fee income includes fees for cash management and payment solutions that are recognised over time and transaction-based fees for services like domestic and foreign payments that are recognised over time. Card-related fees are categorised as interchange fees which are recognised at a point of time when the customer uses the services, or as cardholder fees which are recognised over time or at a point of time if the fee is transaction-based.

Lending fees are recognised at a point of time when the performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when the transaction has been performed, unless the fees are part of the effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

Income from issued financial guarantees and expenses for bought financial guarantees are amortised over the duration of the instruments and classified as "Fee and commission income" and "Fee and commission expense", respectively.

Other fee income is generally transaction-based. For transactional services performed at a point of time, payments are generally made instantly when the services are performed. For services performed over time, the period of the services is normally short. Examples of such services are monthly payment services and monthly or quarterly asset management services. For the services performed over time, the right to payment generally arises at the end of the period of the services when the performance obligations are satisfied and it is highly probable that no significant reversal of the consideration will occur.

Account receivables are recognised in "Other assets", while unbilled receivables for satisfied performance obligations and contract assets are recognised in "Prepaid expenses and accrued income". Short-term advances received where the performance obligations have not yet been satisfied are recognised in "Accrued expenses and prepaid income".

Commission expenses are normally transaction-based and recognised in the period in which the services are received.

P2.4 Total net result from items at fair value

Accounting policies

Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss

Realised and unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments are generally presented in "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss". The accounting policies used when estimating fair value can be found in Note P3.4 "Fair value".

The following items are moreover presented in "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss":

- Interest on the net funding of operations in Markets and on the net funding of fund investments in Treasury measured at amortised cost.
- Realised gains/losses on assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost.
- The revaluation of the hedged risks of hedged items under hedge accounting.
- Foreign exchange gains/losses.
- Dividends received from shares held for trading.

The following item is not presented as "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss":

- The interest component of derivatives used for hedge accounting and economic hedges. These components are presented in "Net interest income" to ensure consistent accounting treatment with the hedged items.

For more information on accounting policies related to foreign exchange gains/losses, see Note P1 "Accounting policies" and Note P8.3 "Currency translation of foreign entities". Hedge accounting is described in Note P3.5 "Hedge accounting".

Net result from securities at fair value through fair value reserve

Recycled gains and losses on financial instruments classified in the category "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" are recognised in "Net result from securities at fair value through fair value reserve".

Net result from items at fair value through profit or loss

EURm	2025	Of which unrealised	Of which realised
Equity-related instruments ¹	335	-291	626
Interest-related instruments	250	-2,112	2,362
Foreign exchange gains/losses	426	-4,492	4,918
Other	7	-43	50
Total	1,018	-6,938	7,956
- of which held for trading	1,173	-2,420	3,593

EURm	2024	Of which unrealised	Of which realised
Equity-related instruments ¹	522	539	-17
Interest-related instruments	209	-604	813
Foreign exchange gains/losses	479	5,868	-5,389
Other	-220	-75	-145
Total	990	5,728	-4,738
- of which held for trading	1,366	-217	1,583

1) Dividends from shares held for trading amounted to EUR 198m (EUR 180m).

P2.5 Income from equity investments

Accounting policies

Dividends received from other investments than trading shares as well as group contributions are recognised in the income statement as "Income from equity investments". Income is recognised in the period in which the right to receive payment is established.

Income from equity investments

EURm	2025	2024
Dividends from group undertakings	1,476	753
Dividends from associated undertakings and joint ventures	4	28
Group contributions	256	174
Dividends from shares measured at fair value through profit or loss, non-trading	3	3
Total	1,739	958



P2.6 Other operating income

Accounting policies

Net gains from divestment of shares in group undertakings, associated undertakings and joint ventures and net gains from the sale of tangible assets as well as other transactions not related to any other income line are generally presented in "Other operating income" and recognised when it is probable that the benefits associated with the transaction will flow to Nordea Bank Abp. This generally occurs when the significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer (generally when the transaction is finalised).

Other operating income

EURm	2025	2024
Income from services provided to group undertakings	663	729
Gain on sales of group undertakings and associated undertakings	55	–
Income from real estate	23	18
Other	15	17
Total	756	764

P2.7 Other expenses

Accounting policies

Transactions not related to any other expense line are generally presented in the line item "Other administrative expenses" or "Other operating expenses" depending on the nature of the transaction. The majority of the "Other administrative expenses" are related to acquired services, primarily within information technology (IT), and personnel related expenses that are not presented in "Staff costs". Other expenses than administrative expenses are presented in "Other operating expenses".

Net losses from divestment of shares in group undertakings, associated undertakings and joint ventures and net losses from the sale of tangible assets are generally recognised in "Other operating expenses" when risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer (generally when the transaction is finalised).

Expenses that fulfil the capitalisation requirements defined in the accounting policies in Note P4.1 "Intangible assets" are included gross in this note but subsequently capitalised and added to "Intangible assets" on the balance sheet.

This note includes the specifications for the income statement line items "Other administrative expenses" and "Other operating expenses".

Other administrative expenses

EURm	2025	2024
Information technology ¹	-1,081	-1,019
Marketing and representation	-58	-68
Postage, transport, telephone and office expenses	-38	-42
Market data services	-65	-67
Other personnel expenses	-97	-98
Travelling	-22	-28
Other	-95	-62
Total	-1,456	-1,384
Expenses capitalised for IT development projects ²	322	280
Total	-1,134	-1,104

1) "Information technology" includes IT consultancy.

2) See Note P4.1 "Intangible assets".

Other operating expenses

EURm	2025	2024
Rent, premises and real estate	-270	-258
Fees to authorities ¹	-59	-123
Professional services ²	-157	-180
Other	4	-69
Total	-482	-630

1) "Fees to authorities" includes deposit guarantee fees, supervisory fees, administrative fees to authorities as well as membership fees to banking associations.

2) "Professional services" includes the fees for the auditor.

Auditor's fees¹

EURm	2025	2024
PricewaterhouseCoopers		
Auditing assignments	-6	-7
Audit-related services ²	0	0
Other assignments ²	-1	-1
Total	-7	-8

1) Auditor's fees in the table are disclosed excluding non-deductible VAT.

2) PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy accounted for EUR -0.8m (EUR -0.1m) of "Audit-related services", of which EUR -0.6m refers to CSRD Assurance, and for EUR -0.4m (EUR -1.2m, of which EUR -0.6m refers to CSRD Assurance) of "Other assignments". Neither PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy nor any other firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers Network has provided any tax advisory services.

P2.8 Regulatory fees

Accounting policies

Regulatory fees consist of levies imposed by a government. The expenses for such levies are recognised when the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy has occurred.

Regulatory fees

EURm	2025	2024
Risk tax	-56	-52
Interest-free deposit in the Swedish central bank	-4	–
Total	-60	-52

Resolution fees are not refundable if Nordea discontinues its operations, and the obligating event is consequently assessed to occur on the first day of the year and the fee is recognised in full in the first quarter. The Single Resolution Fund reached its target level of at least 1% of covered deposits held in EU member states. As a result, no resolution fee was collected by the Single Resolution Board in 2025 and 2024.

The Swedish risk tax (previously referred to as Bank tax) is refundable for the period during which Nordea does not operate, and the obligating event is therefore assessed to occur continuously over the year and the risk tax being amortised on a straight-line basis over the course of the year.

Starting from 2025 the Swedish Central Bank can each year request interest-free deposits from credit institutions with operations in Sweden. Nordea recognises a regulatory fee representing the interest that would otherwise have been received on the deposit over its lifetime (usually one year). The regulatory fee is recognised in full on the date of the deposit that is assessed to constitute the obligating event. The regulatory fee is amortised as interest income over the lifetime of the deposit as part of the effective interest on the deposit which is presented under "Loans to central banks".



P2.9 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges

Accounting policies

Intangible and tangible assets are depreciated/amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. All intangible assets are also reviewed for indications of impairment and if such indications are found, the assets are tested for impairment. IT development not yet taken into use is not amortised but tested for impairment annually irrespective of any indications of impairment. Impairment testing is also performed more frequently if required due to any indication of impairment. The impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

Accounting policies for intangible and tangible assets can be found in Note P4 "Intangible and tangible assets".

Impairment of investments in group undertakings, associated undertakings and joint ventures is also presented in the line item "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges" in the income statement. Further information on group undertakings owned by Nordea Bank Abp can be found in Note P8.1 "Investments in group undertakings", and information on associated undertakings and joint ventures can be found in Note P8.2 "Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures".

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges

EURm	2025	2024
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Goodwill	-13	-18
Customer-related intangible assets	-2	-
Internally developed software	-318	-280
Software licences	-51	-43
Total amortisation	-384	-341
Depreciation of tangible assets		
Equipment	-13	-12
Leasehold improvements	-21	-21
Total depreciation	-34	-33
Impairment of intangible assets		
Internally developed software	-2	-13
Total impairment charges	-2	-13
Impairment of investments in group undertakings, associated undertakings and joint ventures		
Associated undertakings and joint ventures	-8	2
Total impairment charges	-8	2
Total	-428	-385

P2.10 Net loan losses

Accounting policies

Impairment losses on financial assets classified in the category "Amortised cost" (see Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement"), in the line items "Loans to credit institutions", "Loans to the public" and "Interest-bearing securities" on the balance sheet, are reported as "Net loan losses" in the income statement. The table shows the loan losses by line item in the balance sheet. The losses from financial guarantees are also included in "Net loan losses". The losses are reported net of the impact

from any collateral and other credit enhancements. Nordea Bank Abp's accounting policies for the calculation of impairment losses on loans can be found in Note P3.7 "Loans".

Counterparty losses on financial instruments classified in the category "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss", including credit derivatives but excluding loans held at fair value, are reported under "Net result from securities at fair value, through profit or loss". For more information see Note P2.4 "Total net result from items at fair value".

More information on credit risk can be found in Note P10 "Risk and liquidity management".

Net loan losses

EURm	Loans to credit institutions ²		Loans to the public ²		Interest-bearing securities ³		Off-balance sheet items ⁴		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net loan losses, stage 1	2	0	36	32	0	2	26	-12	64	22
Net loan losses, stage 2	0	0	59	55	0	-	2	-22	61	33
Net loan losses, not credit-impaired assets	2	0	95	87	0	2	28	-34	125	55
Stage 3, credit-impaired assets										
Net loan losses, individually assessed, collectively calculated ¹	0	1	22	34	-	-	-3	-5	19	30
Realised loan losses	-	-	-277	-139	-	-	0	-	-277	-139
Decrease in provisions to cover realised loan losses	-	-	162	77	-	-	-	-	162	77
Reimbursement right	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	7	24	7
Recoveries of previously realised loan losses	1	3	14	17	-	-	-	-	15	20
New/increase in provisions	-	-	-240	-281	-	-	-29	-10	-269	-291
Reversals of provisions	-	-	163	146	-	-	15	12	178	158
Net loan losses, credit-impaired assets	1	4	-156	-146	-	-	7	4	-148	-138
Net loan losses¹	3	4	-61	-59	0	2	35	-30	-23	-83

1) Includes individually identified assets for which the provision has been calculated based on statistical models.

2) Provisions included in Note P3.7 "Loans".

3) Provisions included in Note P3.8 "Interest-bearing securities".

4) Provisions included in Note P5 "Provisions".



P2.11 Taxes

Accounting policies

The line item "Income tax expense" in the income statement consists of the total current tax and deferred tax movements recognised in the income statement. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the income statement unless the tax effects relate to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the tax effects are recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax expense on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax base of the same assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied when the temporary differences reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences, tax losses carried forward and unused tax credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when the legal right to offset exists and Nordea Bank Abp intends to either settle the tax asset and the tax liability net or recover the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are generally offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities.

Tax positions are regularly reviewed to identify situations where it is not probable that the relevant tax authorities will accept the treatment used in the tax filings. Uncertain tax positions are considered

independently or as a group, depending on which approach better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. If Nordea Bank Abp concludes that it is not probable that the tax authorities will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of uncertainty is reflected when determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits or tax rates. This is done by using either the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method better predicts the outcome of the uncertainty. Uncertain tax treatment can affect both current tax and deferred tax.

When recognising deferred tax assets and liabilities, any jurisdictional impact of Global Anti-Base Erosion (Pillar Two) Rules is not taken into account but is accounted for as a current tax if incurred.

Income tax expense

EURm	2025	2024
Current tax	-1,136	-752
Deferred tax	145	-285
Total	-991	-1,037

The tax on operating profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate in Finland as follows:

EURm	2025	2024
Profit before tax	5,733	5,227
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 20.0%	-1,147	-1,045
Effect of different tax rates in other countries	-119	-121
Tax-exempt income	317	162
Non-deductible expenses	-52	-43
Prior year adjustments	4	8
Change of tax rate ¹	3	1
Other	3	1
Tax charge	-991	-1,037
Effective tax rate	17.3%	19.8%

1) In November 2025 the Polish Parliament introduced an amendment to the Polish Corporate Income Tax (CIT) Act, changing CIT rates for banks and credit institutions to 30% in 2026, 26% in 2027 and 23% from 2028 onwards. Relevant deferred tax assets and liabilities have been remeasured to reflect these new rates.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

EURm	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Tax losses carried forward ²	–	194	–	–
Loans to the public	52	64	0	1
Derivatives/bonds	–	–	189	530
Properties and equipment	–	–	22	9
Intangible assets	10	20	42	52
Retirement benefits	81	52	96	94
Liabilities/provisions	50	57	–	–
Elimination of temporary differences existing in multiple jurisdictions	–	–	35	49
Other	9	4	1	8
Netting between deferred tax assets and liabilities	-177	-366	-177	-366
Total¹	25	25	208	377

1) Deferred tax assets recognised through the fair value reserve totalled EUR 75m (EUR 71m). Deferred tax liabilities recognised through the fair value reserve totalled EUR 43m (EUR 69m).

2) Tax losses carried forward arising from temporary differences in branch jurisdictions.

Global Anti-Base Erosion tax reform (Pillar Two)

In December 2022 the European Union member states adopted a directive to implement the Pillar Two Rules. Most jurisdictions in which Nordea operates enacted the Pillar Two legislation as of 1 January 2024, including Finland where Nordea Bank Abp is incorporated. For more information on the implementation of the Pillar Two Rules, see the Group's Note G2.11 "Taxes".



P3 Financial instruments

P3.1 Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet

Accounting policies

Derivative instruments, quoted securities and foreign exchange spot transactions are recognised on and derecognised from the balance sheet on the trade date. A corresponding asset or liability is then recognised in "Other assets" or "Other liabilities" on the balance sheet between the trade date and the settlement date. Other financial instruments are recognised on the balance sheet on the settlement date. An asset or a liability is recognised in "Other assets" or "Other liabilities" on the balance sheet between the trade date and the settlement date.

Financial assets, other than those for which trade date accounting is applied, are derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or are transferred to another party. The rights to the cash flows normally expire or are transferred when the counterparty has performed by e.g. repaying a loan to Nordea Bank Abp, i.e. on the settlement date. Rights to cash flows may also expire when loans are rolled over or modified. The rights to cash flows are generally considered to have expired if the change is at market rates and no payment-related concession has been provided.

In some cases, Nordea Bank Abp enters into agreements where it transfers assets that are recognised on the balance sheet but retains either all or a portion of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, the transferred assets are not derecognised from the balance sheet. If Nordea Bank Abp's counterparty can sell or repledge the transferred assets, the assets are disclosed. Transfers of assets with

retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements.

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the balance sheet when the liability is extinguished. Normally this occurs when Nordea Bank Abp fulfils its part of the agreement, for example when Nordea Bank Abp returns a deposit to the counterparty, i.e. on the settlement date. Financial liabilities where the cash flows are modified or rolled over are also derecognised if the new terms are substantially different from the terms of the original liabilities. This is the case if the present value of the cash flows under the new terms discounted by the original interest rate differs by 10% or more from the discounted present value of the remaining expected cash flows of the original financial liability. Qualitative factors also considered.

A sale of a security not owned by Nordea Bank Abp is defined as a short sale and triggers the recognition of a trading liability (sold, not held, securities) presented in "Other liabilities" on the balance sheet. The short sale is generally covered through a securities financing transaction, normally a reverse repurchase agreement or other forms of securities borrowing agreements.

P3.2 Transferred assets and obtained collateral

Accounting policies

Assets are considered to be transferred from Nordea Bank Abp if Nordea Bank Abp either transfers the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets or retains that right but has a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more parties. All assets transferred continue to be recognised on the balance sheet if Nordea Bank Abp is still exposed to changes in the fair value of the assets.

Collateral received is not recognised on the balance sheet if Nordea Bank Abp is not exposed to changes in the fair value of the assets.

Transferred assets that are not derecognised in their entirety and associated liabilities

Repurchase agreements are a form of collateral borrowing where Nordea Bank Abp sells securities with an agreement to repurchase them at a later date at a fixed price.

Securities lending agreements are agreements where Nordea Bank Abp lends securities to a counterparty and receives a fee. Generally, securities lending agreements are entered into on a collateralised basis.

As both repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements result in the securities being returned to Nordea Bank Abp, all risks and rewards associated with the instruments transferred are retained by Nordea Bank Abp although the instruments are not available to Nordea Bank Abp during the period during which they are transferred. The counterparties to the agreements hold the securities as collateral but have no recourse to other assets in Nordea Bank Abp. For this reason securities delivered under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements are not derecognised from the balance sheet. Securities delivered under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements are also disclosed in Note P6.3 "Assets pledged". Cash received under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements is recognised on the balance sheet in "Deposits by credit institutions and central banks" or "Deposits and borrowings from the public".

In derivative agreements Nordea Bank Abp delivers collateral which, under the terms of the agreements, can be sold or repledged. Such agreements are mainly related to collateral delivered under credit support annex agreements.

Transferred assets not derecognised from the balance sheet

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Repurchase agreements		
Interest-bearing securities	10,813	9,504
Securities lending agreements		
Interest-bearing securities	1,658	392
Shares	1,910	511
Derivatives agreements		
Interest-bearing securities	486	27
Total	14,867	10,435

Liabilities associated with the assets¹

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Repurchase agreements	10,813	9,504
Securities lending agreements	3,568	904
Derivative agreements	486	27
Total	14,867	10,435
Net	0	0

1) Liabilities before offsetting between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

Obtained collateral permitted to be sold or repledged

Nordea Bank Abp obtains collateral under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements which, under the terms of the agreements, can be sold or repledged. The transactions are conducted under standard agreements employed by financial market participants. Generally, the agreements require additional collateral to be provided if the value of the securities falls below a pre-determined level. Under the standard terms of most repurchase transactions, the recipient of collateral has an unrestricted right to sell or repledge it, subject to returning equivalent securities on settlement of the transactions.

Securities received under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements are not recognised on the balance sheet. Cash delivered under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements is recognised on the balance sheet in "Loans to central banks", "Loans to credit institutions" or "Loans to the public".

The fair value of the securities obtained as collateral under reverse repurchase and securities borrowing agreements is disclosed below. Nordea Bank Abp also obtains collateral under other agreements which, under the terms of the agreements, can be sold or repledged. Such collateral is mainly received under credit support annex agreements covering derivative agreements. The received collateral presented in the table below is not recognised on the balance sheet and includes collateral issued by Nordea Bank Abp.



P3.2 Transferred assets and obtained collateral, cont.

Obtained collateral permitted to be sold or repledged

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Reverse repurchase agreements		
Collateral received that can be repledged or sold	34,333	31,067
- of which repledged or sold	10,709	16,163
Securities borrowing agreements		
Collateral received that can be repledged or sold	5,838	4,174
- of which repledged or sold	1,774	493
Derivative agreements		
Collateral received that can be repledged or sold	1,581	3,309
- of which repledged or sold	575	673
Other agreements		
Collateral received that can be repledged or sold	0	4
- of which repledged or sold	-	-
Total	41,752	38,554

Receivables related to reverse repurchase agreements recognised on the balance sheet and liabilities related to repurchase agreements recognised on the balance sheet are presented in the table below.

Receivables related to reverse repurchase agreements

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans to credit institutions	4,467	2,330
Loans to the public	30,573	25,858
Total	35,040	28,188

Liabilities related to repurchase agreements

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	20,932	21,298
Deposits and borrowings from the public	17,066	9,192
Total	37,998	30,490

P3.3 Classification and measurement

Accounting policies

Each financial instrument has been classified in one of the following categories:

Financial assets:

- Amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:
 - Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
 - Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:
 - Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
 - Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option).

The classification of a financial asset is dependent on the business model for the portfolio in which the instrument is included and on whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In a basic lending arrangement, interest can include compensation for the time value of money, credit risk, liquidity risk, costs and profit margin.

Financial assets with contractual cash flows that are not SPPI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. All other assets are classified based on the business model. Instruments included in a portfolio with a business model where the intention is to keep the instruments and collect contractual cash flows are measured at amortised cost. Instruments included in a

business model where the intention is both to keep the instruments to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the instruments are measured at fair value through the fair value reserve in equity. Financial assets included in any other business model are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In order to determine the business model, Nordea Bank Abp has divided its financial assets into portfolios and/or sub-portfolios based on how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. When determining the right level for the portfolios, Nordea Bank Abp has taken the current business area structure into account. When determining the business model for each portfolio, Nordea Bank Abp has analysed the objective of the financial assets as well as, for instance, past sales behaviour and management compensation.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. The classification of financial instruments into different categories forms the basis for how each instrument is subsequently measured on the balance sheet and how changes in its value are recognised. The classification of the financial instruments on Nordea Bank Abp's balance sheet into the different categories under IFRS 9 is presented in the table "Classification of financial instruments" in Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement".

Amortised cost

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are initially recognised on the balance sheet at fair value, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the instruments within this category are measured at amortised cost. In an amortised cost measurement, the difference between acquisition cost and redemption value is amortised in the income statement over the remaining term using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is defined as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity

amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance. The cumulative amortisation is calculated using the effective interest rate method. For more information about the effective interest rate method, see Note P2.2 "Net interest income". For information about impairment under IFRS 9, see Note P3.7 "Loans".

Interest on assets and liabilities classified at amortised cost is generally recognised under "Interest income" and "Interest expense" in the income statement.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, excluding transaction costs. Changes in fair value are generally recognised directly in the income statement under "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss". For estimation of fair value, see Note P3.4 "Fair value".

The category consists of two sub-categories: "Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" and "Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)". The sub-category "Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)" is an option to measure financial assets and liabilities at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. This option can be used if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch and for liabilities if they are managed on a fair value basis. Changes in credit risk related to liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the fair value reserve unless it creates an accounting mismatch.

Interest income and interest expense related to balance sheet items held at fair value through profit or loss are generally classified as "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss". For more information, including exceptions from this general rule, see Note P2.4 "Total net result from items at fair value" and Note P2.2 "Net interest income".



P3.3 Classification and measurement, cont.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Changes in fair value, except for interest, foreign exchange effects and impairment losses, are recognised in the fair value reserve in equity. Interest is recognised under "Interest income", foreign exchange effects under "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" and impairment losses under "Net loan losses" in the income statement. When an instrument is disposed of, the fair value changes previously accumulated in the fair value reserve are removed from equity and recognised in the income statement under "Net result from securities at fair value through fair value reserve". For information about impairment under IFRS 9, see Note P3.7 "Loans", and about estimation of fair value, see Note P3.4 "Fair value".

Hybrid (combined) financial instruments

Hybrid (combined) financial instruments are contracts containing a host contract and an embedded derivative instrument. Such combinations arise predominantly from the issuance of structured debt instruments, such as issued index-linked bonds and loans with embedded collars and caps.

For structured bonds issued by Markets, Nordea Bank Abp applies the fair value option, and the entire combined instrument, the host contract together with the embedded derivative, is measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented in "Debt securities in issue" on the balance sheet. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement under "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" except for changes in Nordea Bank Abp's own credit risk which is recognised in fair value reserve.

Issued debt and equity instruments

A financial instrument issued by Nordea Bank Abp is either classified as a financial liability or equity. Issued financial instruments are classified as financial liabilities if the contractual arrangements result in Nordea

Bank Abp having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset or a variable number of equity instruments to the holder of the instrument. If this is not the case, the instrument is generally an equity instrument and classified as equity, net of transaction costs. If issued financial instruments contain both liability and equity components, these are accounted for separately.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Nordea Bank Abp offsets financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet if there is a legal right to offset and if the intent is to settle the items net or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to offset should exist both in the ordinary course of business and in case of the default, bankruptcy and insolvency of Nordea Bank Abp and its counterparties.

Exchanged-traded derivatives are generally accounted for and settled on a daily basis when cash is paid or received, and the instrument is reset to market terms. Derivative assets, derivative liabilities, cash collateral receivables and cash collateral liabilities against central counterparty clearing houses are set off on the balance sheet if the assets and liabilities are settled in the same transaction currency and relate to the same central counterparty. Derivative assets, derivative liabilities, cash collateral receivables and cash collateral liabilities related to bilateral OTC derivative agreements are not set off on the balance sheet.

In addition, loans and deposits related to repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with central counterparty clearing houses are set off on the balance sheet if the assets and liabilities relate to the same central counterparty, are settled in the same currency and have the same maturity date. Loans and deposits related to repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that are made in accordance with the Global Master Repurchase Agreement are set off on the balance sheet if the assets and liabilities relate to the same counterparty, are settled in the same currency, have the same maturity date and are settled through the same settlement institution.

The fact that financial instruments are accounted for on a gross basis on the balance sheet does not imply that the financial instruments are not subject to master netting agreements or similar arrangements. Generally, financial instruments (derivatives, repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements) are subject to master netting agreements, and Nordea Bank Abp

is consequently able to benefit from netting any calculations involving counterparty credit risk in the event of the default of its counterparties.

For a description of counterparty credit risk, see also Note P10 "Risk and liquidity management", section 3 "Counterparty credit risk".

Classification of financial instruments**Assets**

	Amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss mandatorily	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total financial assets
31 Dec 2025, EURm				
Cash and balances with central banks	36,338	–	–	36,338
Loans to credit institutions	84,209	3,238	–	87,447
Loans to the public	132,343	36,124	–	168,467
Interest-bearing securities ¹	11,355	26,172	51,342	88,869
Shares	–	18,280	–	18,280
Derivatives	–	18,241	–	18,241
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	-56	–	–	-56
Other assets	748	4,001	–	4,749
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	171	–	–	171
Total	265,108	106,056	51,342	422,506

1) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks" amounting to EUR 78,724m.

Liabilities

	Amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)	Total financial liabilities
31 Dec 2025, EURm				
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	18,936	23,091	–	42,027
Deposits and borrowings from the public	225,165	21,130	4,007	250,302
Debt securities in issue	77,060	–	1,931	78,991
Derivatives	–	18,857	–	18,857
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	-567	–	–	-567
Other liabilities	2,551	9,304	–	11,855
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	22	1	–	23
Subordinated liabilities	8,810	–	–	8,810
Total	331,977	72,383	5,938	410,298



P3.3 Classification and measurement, cont.

Classification of financial instruments

Assets

	Amortised cost	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss mandatorily	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total financial assets
31 Dec 2024, EURm				
Cash and balances with central banks	44,862	–	–	44,862
Loans to credit institutions	73,163	1,976	–	75,139
Loans to the public	123,348	28,629	–	151,977
Interest-bearing securities ¹	9,502	26,114	45,363	80,979
Shares	–	17,491	–	17,491
Derivatives	–	26,054	–	26,054
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	-69	–	–	-69
Other assets	639	5,840	–	6,479
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	557	0	–	557
Total	252,002	106,104	45,363	403,469

1) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks" amounting to EUR 71,349m.

Liabilities

	Amortised cost	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Total financial liabilities
		Mandatorily	Designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)	
31 Dec 2024, EURm				
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	15,570	20,736	–	36,306
Deposits and borrowings from the public	218,759	17,030	4,317	240,106
Debt securities in issue	68,418	–	1,709	70,127
Derivatives	–	25,927	–	25,927
Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	-458	–	–	-458
Other liabilities	2,935	8,017	–	10,952
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	15	0	–	15
Subordinated liabilities	7,410	–	–	7,410
Total	312,649	71,710	6,026	390,385

Amortised cost

This category mainly consists of all loans (including those with embedded collars and caps) and deposits, except for reverse repurchase/repurchase agreements and securities borrowing/lending agreements in Markets. This category also includes interest-bearing securities in hold-to-collect portfolios in Group Treasury, subordinated liabilities and debt securities in issue, except for structured bonds issued by Markets.

Nordea Bank Abp has issued financial assets with contractual terms that could change the amount of the contractual cash flows based on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risk and costs (such as the time value of money or credit risk). This covers loans and bonds with terms linking contractual cash flows to the customers' achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) targets, so called sustainability-linked loans and bonds. At the end of the year the carrying amount of the sustainability-linked loans recognised on the balance sheet amounted to EUR 9,091m (EUR 9,264m).

Nordea Bank Abp has also issued financial liabilities in the form of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments with contractual terms that could change the amount of the contractual cash flows based on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risk and costs (such as the time value of money or credit risk). These AT1 instruments are measured at amortised cost and presented in the balance sheet line item "Subordinated liabilities". The interest payments are fully discretionary and mandatorily cancelled under certain circumstances. For more information about the terms of these AT1 instruments, see Note P3.14 "Subordinated liabilities".

For more information about the risk associated with sustainability-linked loans see section 2.1 "Credit risk definition and identification" in Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

The sub-category "Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" mainly contains all assets and trading liabilities in Markets, interest-bearing securities in the

liquidity buffer, derivatives, shares and financial assets in pooled schemes. Deposits in pooled schemes are contracts with customers where most or all of the risk is borne by the policyholders. The deposits are invested in different types of financial assets on behalf of customers.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income mainly consist of the interest-bearing securities in the liquidity buffer.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option)

Nordea Bank Abp applies the fair value option to structured bonds issued by Markets, EUR 1,931m (EUR 1,709m), as these hybrid instruments, such as issued index-linked bonds, include embedded derivatives not closely related to the host contract. The host contract together with the embedded derivative is measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented in "Debt securities in issue" on the balance sheet. The change in the fair value of these issued structured bonds is recognised in the income statement under "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" except for the changes in own credit risk, which are recognised in equity. Nordea Bank Abp calculates the change in its own credit spread as the change in its total funding spread, thus assuming a constant issuance premium on all issues over time. The change in the credit spread is estimated by comparing the value of the trades using the initial funding spread on the issuance date and the actual funding spread on the reporting date. This model is assessed to provide the best estimate of the impact of own credit risk.

Deposits in pooled schemes, EUR 4,007m (EUR 4,318m), are designated at fair value through profit or loss as they are managed at fair value. The value of these deposits is directly linked to the fair value of the underlying assets, and changes in own credit risk consequently have no net impact.



P3.3 Classification and measurement, cont.

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

	Liabilities for which changes in credit risk are presented in fair value reserve	Liabilities for which changes in credit risk are presented in profit or loss	Total
31 Dec 2025, EURm			
Carrying amount at end of year	1,931	4,007	5,938
Amount to be paid at maturity	1,891	4,007	5,898
Changes in fair value due to changes in own credit risk, during the year	2	–	2
Changes in fair value due to changes in own credit risk, accumulated	-3	–	-3
31 Dec 2024, EURm			
Carrying amount at end of year	1,709	4,318	6,027
Amount to be paid at maturity	1,697	4,318	6,015
Changes in fair value due to changes in own credit risk, during the year	-8	–	-8
Changes in fair value due to changes in own credit risk, accumulated	-4	–	-4

P3.4 Fair value**Accounting policies**

Fair value is defined as the price that at the measurement date would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction takes place under current market conditions in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The existence of published price quotations in an active market is the best evidence of fair value and when they exist, they are used to measure financial

assets and financial liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The absolute level of liquidity and volume required for a market to be considered active varies depending on the class of instruments.

The trade frequency and volume are monitored regularly in order to assess if markets are active or not active. If quoted prices for a financial instrument fail to represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions or if quoted prices are not available, fair value is established by using an appropriate valuation technique. The adequacy of the valuation technique, including an assessment of whether to

use quoted prices or theoretical prices, is monitored on a regular basis.

Valuation techniques can range from a simple discounted cash flow analysis to complex option pricing models. Valuation techniques are designed to apply observable market prices and rates as input whenever possible but can also make use of unobservable model parameters. The adequacy of the valuation technique is assessed by measuring its ability to match market prices. This is done by comparing calculated prices with relevant benchmark data, e.g. quoted prices from exchanges, the counterparty's valuations, price data from consensus services etc.

For financial instruments whose fair value is estimated by a valuation technique, it is investigated whether the variables used are predominantly based on data from observable markets. Nordea Bank Abp considers data from observable markets to be data that can be collected from generally available external sources and which is deemed to represent realistic market prices. If unobservable data has a significant impact on the valuation, the instrument cannot be recognised initially at the fair value estimated by the valuation technique and any upfront gains are thereby deferred and amortised through the income statement over the contractual life of the instrument. The deferred upfront gains are subsequently released to income if the unobservable data becomes observable.

Fair value measurements of assets and liabilities are categorised under the three levels of the IFRS fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The categorisation of these instruments is

based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities where directly quoted market prices are not available in active markets. The fair values are based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active. Alternatively, the fair values are estimated using valuation techniques or valuation models based on market prices or inputs prevailing at the balance sheet date and where unobservable inputs have not had a significant impact on the fair values.

Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy consists of assets and liabilities for which fair values cannot be obtained directly from quoted market prices or indirectly using valuation techniques or models supported by observable market prices or rates.



P3.4 Fair value, cont.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	36,338	36,338	44,862	44,862
Loans ¹	255,858	256,671	227,047	227,991
Interest-bearing securities ²	88,869	88,820	80,979	80,941
Shares	18,280	18,280	17,491	17,491
Derivatives	18,241	18,241	26,054	26,054
Other assets	4,749	4,749	6,479	6,479
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	171	171	557	557
Total	422,506	423,271	403,469	404,375

EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities				
Deposits and debt securities in issue ³	379,563	380,343	353,491	354,083
Derivatives	18,857	18,857	25,927	25,927
Other liabilities	11,855	11,855	10,952	10,952
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	23	23	15	15
Total	410,298	411,078	390,385	390,977

- 1) Consists of the balance sheet line items "Loans to the public", "Loans to credit institutions" and "Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk".
- 2) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks" amounting to EUR 78,724m (EUR 71,349m).
- 3) Consists of the balance sheet line items "Deposits and borrowings from the public", "Deposits by credit institutions and central banks", "Debt securities in issue" and "Subordinated liabilities". For non-maturing deposits fair value equals the nominal amount, whereas the carrying amount also includes the revaluation for the hedged items presented on the balance sheet row "Fair value of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk".

Fair value of items measured at fair value on the balance sheet

Determination of fair value

For information about determination of the fair value of items measured at fair value on the balance sheet, see the section "Determination of the fair value of items measured at fair value on the balance sheet" in the Group's Note G3.4 "Fair value". However, the section concerning loans and issued debt securities in the subsidiary Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab is not applicable to Nordea Bank Abp.

For information about the valuation of items measured at fair value on the balance sheet, see the section "Accounting policies" in this note and the section "Determination of the fair value" in the Group's Note G3.4 "Fair value". For information about the valuation of items not measured at fair value on the balance sheet, see the section "Financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet" in the Group's Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value on the balance sheet

Categorisation in the fair value hierarchy

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using unobservable data (Level 3)	Total
Assets at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Loans to credit institutions	–	3,238	–	3,238
Loans to the public	–	36,124	–	36,124
Interest-bearing securities ²	22,821	50,789	3,904	77,514
Shares	16,848	79	1,353	18,280
Derivatives	71	16,813	1,357	18,241
Other assets	20	3,981	–	4,001
Total	39,760	111,024	6,614	157,398
Liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Deposits by credit institutions	–	23,091	–	23,091
Deposits and borrowings from the public	–	25,137	–	25,137
Debt securities in issue	–	279	1,652	1,931
Derivatives	202	17,585	1,070	18,857
Other liabilities	2,447	6,693	164	9,304
Total	2,649	72,785	2,886	78,320

- 1) All items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of each reporting period.
- 2) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks".

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (Level 1)	Valuation technique using observable data (Level 2)	Valuation technique using unobservable data (Level 3)	Total
Assets at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Loans to credit institutions	–	1,976	–	1,976
Loans to the public	–	28,629	–	28,629
Interest-bearing securities ²	24,787	45,518	1,172	71,477
Shares	15,972	96	1,423	17,491
Derivatives	55	25,038	961	26,054
Other assets	15	5,825	–	5,840
Total	40,830	107,081	3,556	151,467
Liabilities at fair value on the balance sheet¹				
Deposits by credit institutions	–	20,735	–	20,735
Deposits and borrowings from the public	–	21,347	–	21,347
Debt securities in issue	1	356	1,352	1,709
Derivatives	118	25,219	590	25,927
Other liabilities	1,153	6,621	243	8,017
Total	1,272	74,279	2,185	77,736

- 1) All items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at the end of each reporting period.
- 2) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks".



P3.4 Fair value, cont.

Transfers between Levels 1 and 2

During the year Nordea Bank Abp transferred items recognised in the line item "Interest-bearing securities" (including financial instruments pledged as collateral) of EUR 2,632m (EUR 1,682m) from Level 1 to Level 2 and of EUR 1,795m (EUR 717m) from Level 2 to Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Nordea Bank Abp also transferred items recognised in the line item "Other liabilities" of EUR 231m (EUR 150m) from Level 1 to Level 2 and of EUR 134m (EUR 342m) from Level 2 to Level 1. The transfer of "Interest-bearing securities" from Level 1 to Level 2 was mainly due to a reassessment of trading activity. Other transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 were due to the instruments ceasing to be actively traded during the year, which meant that fair values were obtained using valuation techniques with observable market inputs. The transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 were due to the instruments again being actively traded during the year, which meant that reliable quoted prices were obtained in the market. Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of the year.

Movements in Level 3

Unrealised gains and losses relate to assets and liabilities held at the end of the year. The transfers out of Level 3 were due to observable market data becoming available. The transfers into Level 3 were due to observable market data no longer being available. Transfers between levels are considered to have occurred at the end of the year. Fair value gains and losses in the income statement during the year are included in "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" (see Note P2.4 "Total net result from items at fair value"). Assets and liabilities related to derivatives are presented net.

Movements in Level 3

2025, EURm	1 Jan 2025	Adjustments to the opening balance	Fair value gains/losses recognised in the income statement during the year		Recognised in fair value reserve	Purchases/ issues	Sales	Settle-ments	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Reclassifi-cation	Translation differences	31 Dec 2025
			Realised	Unrealised									
Loans to the public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing securities	1,172	-	7	119	-	353	-177	-7	3,127	-689	-	-1	3,904
Shares	1,423	-	3	49	-	78	-203	0	1	-2	-	4	1,353
Derivatives (net)	371	-	79	-339	-	-	-	79	227	29	-	0	288
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities in issue	1,352	-	-2	-59	-1	564	-	-216	17	-2	-	-	1,652
Other liabilities	243	-158	-	-14	-	119	-36	-	11	-1	-	-0	164

2024, EURm	1 Jan 2024	Adjustments to the opening balance	Fair value gains/losses recognised in the income statement during the year		Recognised in fair value reserve	Purchases/ issues	Sales	Settle-ments	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Reclassifi-cation	Translation differences	31 Dec 2024
			Realised	Unrealised									
Loans to the public	2	-	-	-	-	23	-	-25	-	-	-	-	-
Interest-bearing securities	542	-	-7	-126	-	547	-76	-18	412	-101	-	-1	1,172
Shares	1,313	-	10	112	-	124	-150	-10	3	-	-11	32	1,423
Derivatives (net)	176	-	-2	193	-	-	-	2	26	-24	-	-0	371
Other assets	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities in issue	1,389	-	65	-193	5	505	-	-417	-	-2	-	-	1,352
Other liabilities	145	-	-	46	-	3	-118	-	167	-	-	-	243



P3.4 Fair value, cont.

The valuation process for Level 3 fair value measurements

For information about the valuation process for fair value measurements, see the section "The valuation process for fair value measurements" in the Group's Note G3.4 "Fair value".

Valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurements of financial instruments in Level 3

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Range of fair value
Interest-bearing securities				
Public bodies	2	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	0/0
Mortgage and other credit institutions	3,697	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-370/370
Corporates ¹	205	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-20/20
Total	3,904			
Shares				
Unlisted shares	64	Net asset value ²		-6/6
Private equity funds	874	Net asset value ²		-87/87
Hedge funds	0	Net asset value ²		0/0
		Net asset value/market consensus ²		
Credit funds	397			-40/40
Other funds	10	Net asset value/fund prices ²		-1/1
Other	8	–		-1/1
Total	1,353			
Derivatives				
Interest rate derivatives	203	Option model	Correlations, Volatilities	-8/8
Equity derivatives	-19	Option model	Correlations, Volatilities, Dividend	-7/3
Foreign exchange derivatives	132	Option model	Correlations, Volatilities	-3/3
Credit derivatives	-28	Credit derivative model	Correlations, Volatilities, Dividend	-3/3
Other	0	Option model	Correlations, Volatilities	-0/0
Total	288			
Debt securities in issue				
Issued structured bonds	1,652	Credit derivative model	Correlations, Recovery rates, Volatilities	-8/8
Total	1,652			
Other, net				
Other assets and other liabilities, net	164			-16/16
Total	164			

1) Of which EUR 150m is priced at a credit spread (the difference between the discount rate and XIBOR) of 1.45% and a reasonable change in this credit spread would not affect the fair value due to callability features.

2) Fair values are based on prices and net asset values provided by external suppliers/custodians. The prices are fixed by the suppliers/custodians on the basis of the performance of the assets underlying the investments. For private equity funds, the dominant measurement methodology used by the suppliers/custodians is consistent with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) Guidelines issued by Invest Europe (formerly EVCA). The carrying amounts are in a range of 1% to 100% compared with the values received from suppliers/custodians.

Valuation techniques and inputs used in fair value measurements of financial instruments in Level 3, cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Fair value	Valuation techniques	Unobservable input	Range of fair value
Interest-bearing securities				
Public bodies	13	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-1/1
Mortgage and other credit institutions	779	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-78/78
Corporates ¹	380	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	-38/38
Total	1,172			
Shares				
Unlisted shares	87	Net asset value ²		-9/9
Private equity funds	874	Net asset value ²		-87/87
Hedge funds	0	Net asset value ²		-0/0
		Net asset value/market consensus ²		
Credit funds	446			-45/45
Other funds	9	Net asset value/fund prices ²		-1/1
Other	7	–		-1/1
Total	1,423			
Derivatives				
Interest rate derivatives	188	Option model	Correlations, Volatilities	-9/11
Equity derivatives	12	Option model	Correlations, Volatilities, Dividend	-6/3
Foreign exchange derivatives	144	Option model	Correlations, Volatilities	-1/1
Credit derivatives	27	Credit derivative model	Correlations, Volatilities, Dividend	-9/10
Other	0	Option model	Correlations, Volatilities	-0/0
Total	371			
Debt securities in issue				
Issued structured bonds	1,352	Credit derivative model	Correlations, Recovery rates, Volatilities	-7/7
Total	1,352			
Other, net				
Other assets and other liabilities, net	243			-24/24
Total	243			

1) Of which EUR 351m is priced at a credit spread (the difference between the discount rate and XIBOR) of 1.45% and a reasonable change in this credit spread would not affect the fair value due to callability features.

2) Fair values are based on prices and net asset values provided by external suppliers/custodians. The prices are fixed by the suppliers/custodians on the basis of the performance of the assets underlying the investments. For private equity funds, the dominant measurement methodology used by the suppliers/custodians is consistent with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) Guidelines issued by Invest Europe (formerly EVCA). The carrying amounts are in a range of 1% to 100% compared with the values received from suppliers/custodians.



P3.4 Fair value, cont.

The tables above show, for each class of assets and liabilities categorised in Level 3, the fair value, the valuation techniques used to estimate the fair value, significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation techniques and, for financial assets and liabilities, the fair value sensitivity to changes in key assumptions.

The column "Range of fair value" in the tables above shows the sensitivity of the fair value of Level 3 financial instruments to changes in key assumptions. In case the exposure to an unobservable parameter is offset across different instruments, only the net impact is disclosed in the table. The range disclosed is likely to be greater than the true uncertainty in determining the fair value of these instruments as all unobservable parameters are in practice unlikely to be simultaneously at the extremes of their ranges of reasonably possible alternatives. The disclosure is neither predictive nor indicative of future movements in fair value.

The reported sensitivity (range) of the fair value of derivatives follows the same methodologies as applied to the reporting of the model risk and market price uncertainty additional valuation adjustments (AVAs) as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2016/101 of 26 October 2015 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for prudent valuation under Article 105(14).

In order to calculate the sensitivity (range) of the fair value of shares and interest-bearing securities, the fair value is increased and decreased within a total range of 2–10 percentage points depending on the valuation uncertainty and underlying assumptions. Higher ranges are applied to instruments with more uncertain valuations relative to actively traded instruments and underlying uncertainties in individual assumptions.

Movement of deferred Day 1 profit

For information about movement of deferred Day 1 profit, see the section "Movement of deferred Day 1 profit" in the Group's Note G3.4 "Fair value".

The table to the right shows the aggregated difference yet to be recognised in the income statement at the beginning and end of the period. The table also shows reconciliation of how this aggregated difference changed during the year.

Deferred Day 1 profit – derivatives, net

EURm	2025	2024
Amount at beginning of year	70	73
Deferred profit/loss on new transactions	44	42
Recognised in the income statement during the year ¹	-44	-45
Amount at end of year	70	70

1) Of which EUR -4m (EUR -5m) due to transfers of derivatives from Level 3 to Level 2.

Financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet

EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024		Level in fair value hierarchy ⁴
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	
Assets not held at fair value on the balance sheet					
Cash and balances with central banks	36,338	36,338	44,862	44,862	1
Loans ¹	216,496	217,309	196,442	197,386	3
Interest-bearing securities ²	11,355	11,306	9,502	9,464	2, 3
Other assets	748	748	639	639	3
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	171	171	557	557	3
Total	265,108	265,873	252,002	252,908	
Liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet					
Deposits and debt securities in issue ³	329,404	330,184	309,699	310,291	3
Other liabilities	2,551	2,551	2,935	2,935	3
Accrued expenses and prepaid income	23	23	15	15	3
Total	331,978	332,758	312,649	313,241	

1) Consists of the balance sheet line items "Loans to the public", "Loans to credit institutions" and "Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk".

2) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks".

3) Consists of the balance sheet line item "Loans to the public" and "Loans to the credit institutions". For non-maturing deposits fair value equals the nominal amount, whereas the carrying amount also includes the revaluation for the hedged items presented on the balance sheet row "Fair value of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk".

4) Covers both 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

For information about financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet, see the section "Financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value on the balance sheet" in the Group's Note G3.4 "Fair value".

However, the fair value of the interest-bearing securities of Nordea Bank Abp is EUR 11,306m (EUR 9,464m), of which EUR 1,270m (EUR 22m) is categorised in Level 2 and EUR 6,451m (EUR 9,443m) in Level 3.



P3.5 Hedge accounting

Accounting policies

When a hedging relationship meets the specified hedge accounting criteria set out in IAS 39, Nordea Bank Abp applies two types of hedge accounting:

- fair value hedge accounting
- cash flow hedge accounting.

Nordea Bank Abp has chosen, as a policy choice permitted under IFRS 9, to continue to apply hedge accounting in accordance with the carve-out version of IAS 39.

Under the EU carve-out version of IAS 39, fair value macro hedge accounting may for instance, in comparison with IAS 39 as issued by the IASB, be applied to on-demand (core) deposits, and hedge ineffectiveness in a hedge of assets with prepayment options is only recognised when the revised estimate of the amount of cash flows falls below the designated bottom layer.

The application of hedge accounting requires the hedge to be highly effective. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if, at inception and throughout its life, changes in the fair value of the hedged item, as regards the hedged risk, can be expected to be essentially offset by changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument. The result should be within a range of 80–125%.

Transactions that are entered into in accordance with Nordea Bank Abp's hedging objectives but do not qualify for hedge accounting are economic hedge relationships.

Fair value hedge accounting

Fair value hedge accounting is applied when derivatives are hedging changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability attributable to a specific risk. Fair value hedge accounting can be performed at both micro level (single assets/liabilities or closed portfolios of assets/liabilities where one or more hedged items are hedged using one or more hedging instruments) and macro level (open portfolios

where groups of items are hedged using multiple hedging instruments).

Changes in the fair value of derivatives (hedging instruments), as well as changes in the value of the hedged item attributable to the risks being hedged, recognised in the income statement under "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss". Given that the hedge is effective, the change in the fair value of the hedged item will be offset by the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument.

The changes in the fair value of the hedged item, attributable to the risks being hedged with the derivative instrument, are reflected in an adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item, which is also recognised in the income statement. The fair value changes of the hedged items held at amortised cost in hedges of interest rate risks in macro hedges are reported separately in the balance sheet item "Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk".

Any ineffectiveness is recognised in the income statement under the item "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss".

If the hedging relationship does not meet the hedge accounting requirements, hedge accounting is discontinued.

The hedging instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss and the change in the fair value of the hedged item, up to the point when the hedge relationship is terminated, is amortised to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the remaining maturity of the hedged item.

Nordea Bank Abp applies fair value hedge accounting to the foreign exchange risk in its investments in foreign operations and internal long-term loans to foreign operations for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the future. Exchange differences arising on these internal long-term loans are recognised in equity and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the investment.

Cash flow hedge accounting

Cash flow hedge accounting is applied when hedging the exposure to variability in future cash flows. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument, determined to be an effective hedge, is recognised in equity and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recycled in the item "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" in the income statement. The hedge is considered to be ineffective to the extent that the cumulative change in fair value from the inception of the hedge is larger for the hedging instrument than for the hedged item.

Gains or losses on hedging instruments recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity are recycled and recognised in the income statement in the same period as the hedged item affects profit or loss, normally in the period in which interest income or interest expense is recognised.

A hedged item in a cash flow hedge can be highly probable cash flows from recognised assets or liabilities or from future assets or liabilities. Derivatives used as hedging instruments are always measured at fair value.

If the hedging relationship does not meet the hedge accounting requirements, hedge accounting is discontinued. Changes in the unrealised value of the hedging instrument will prospectively from the last time it was proven effective be accounted for in the income statement. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from equity to "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" in the income statement if the expected transaction is no longer expected to occur.

If the expected transaction is no longer highly probable but is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in equity from the period when the hedge was effective will remain in equity until the transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur.

Derivatives used for hedge accounting

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
Fair value hedges ¹	1,223	2,074	116,182
Cash flow hedges ¹	783	539	33,097
Total derivatives	2,006	2,613	149,279

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
Fair value hedges ¹	1,406	2,360	128,874
Cash flow hedges ¹	2,241	70	33,105
Total derivatives	3,647	2,430	161,979

¹) Some cross-currency interest rate swaps are used as both fair value hedges and cash flow hedges. The nominal amounts of these instruments have been split between the lines "Fair value hedges" and "Cash flow hedges" in the table above based on the relative fair value of these hedging instruments. As at 31 December 2025 the total nominal amount of cross-currency interest rate swaps amounted to EUR 17,677m (EUR 19,095m).

The table above shows the fair value of derivatives used for hedge accounting together with their nominal amounts. The nominal amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are neither indicative of market risk nor credit risk. The fair value and nominal amount of derivatives in this note represent derivatives before offsetting between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet (gross amount) as the gross amount better reflects Nordea Bank Abp's exposure in relation to the hedged risk.

Risk management

For more information on risk management, see the section "Risk management" in the Group's Note G3.6 "Hedge accounting". As part of its risk management policy, Nordea Bank Abp has identified a series of risk categories with corresponding hedging strategies using derivative instruments, as set out in section 4 "Market risk" in the Group's Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".



P3.5 Hedge accounting, cont.

Interest rate risk

For more information on interest rate risk, see the section "Interest rate risk", sub-sections "Fair value hedges" and "Cash flow hedges" in the Group's Note G3.6 "Hedge accounting".

Hedged items

EURm	Interest rate risk 2025		Interest rate risk 2024	
	Carrying amount of hedged assets/liabilities	Of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment ³	Carrying amount of hedged assets/liabilities	Of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment ³
Fair value hedges – micro level				
Interest-bearing securities ¹	26,220	0	25,566	0
Assets	26,220	0	25,566	0
Debt securities in issue	22,154	-367	25,958	-502
Subordinated liabilities	7,190	-170	6,350	-328
Liabilities	29,344	-537	31,478	-830

EURm	Interest rate risk 2025		Interest rate risk 2024	
	Carrying amount of hedged assets/liabilities	Of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment ^{2,3}	Carrying amount of hedged assets/liabilities	Of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment ^{2,3}
Fair value hedges – macro level				
Loans to the public	10,102	–	27,184	–
Assets	10,102	-56	27,184	-69
Deposits by credit institutions	2,948	–	3,071	–
Deposits and borrowings from the public	36,193	–	31,145	–
Liabilities	39,141	-567	34,216	-458

1) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks".

2) Accumulated fair value adjustment for macro hedges is presented in the line item "Fair value changes of hedged items in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk" on the balance sheet.

3) Of which EUR 26m (EUR 35m) is related to discontinued hedges of interest rate risk.

The following table provides information about the hedging instruments.

Hedging instruments

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount	31 Dec 2024, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative			Positive	Negative	
Fair value hedges							
Interest rate risk	1,007	1,794	106,075	Interest rate risk	1,272	2,219	120,708

Fair value hedges

The table below presents the accumulated fair value adjustments arising from continuing and discontinued hedging relationships.

The table below presents the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments and the changes in the value of hedged items used as the basis for recognising ineffectiveness. These changes are recognised in the line item "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" in the income statement.

Hedge ineffectiveness

EURm	Interest rate risk	
	2025	2024
Fair value hedges		
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	172	408
Changes in value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	-139	-411
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement ¹	33	-3

1) Recognised in the line item "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss". When disclosing hedge ineffectiveness, valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FFVA) have not been considered as these are immaterial.

Cash flow hedges

The table below provide information about the hedging instruments in hedges of interest rate risk, including the nominal amount and the fair value of the hedging instruments.

Hedging instruments

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate risk	–	0	725

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
Cash flow hedges			
Interest rate risk	–	0	1,298

The next table specifies changes in the fair value of hedging instruments arising from continuing hedging relationships, irrespective of whether there has been a change in hedge designation during the year.

The table also presents changes in the value of the hedged items used to measure hedge ineffectiveness separately showing the effective and ineffective portions.

Hedge ineffectiveness

EURm	Interest rate risk	
	2025	2024
Cash flow hedges		
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	-2	5
Changes in value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	2	-5
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement ¹	–	–
Hedging gains or losses recognised in fair value reserve	-2	5

1) Recognised in the line item "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss". When disclosing hedge ineffectiveness, valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FFVA) have not been considered as these are immaterial.

Cash flow hedge reserve

EURm	Interest rate risk	
	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 Jan		
Cash flow hedges	-1	-7
Valuation gains/losses	-2	5
Tax on valuation gains/losses	0	-1
Transferred to the income statement	2	4
Tax on transfers to the income statement	-0	-1
Through cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax	0	7
Balance as at 31 Dec	-1	-1
- Of which relates to continuing hedges for which hedge accounting is applied	-1	-1
- Of which relates to hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied	–	–

Average interest rate on instruments hedging interest rate risk

The average interest rate on the fixed leg of instruments hedging interest rate risk as at 31 December 2025 was 2,50% (2,52%).



P3.5 Hedge accounting, cont.

The maturity profile of Nordea Bank Abp's hedging instruments used to hedge interest rate risk (both fair value and cash flow hedge accounting) is shown below:

Maturity profile of the nominal amount of hedging instruments hedging interest rate risk

EURm	Payable on demand	Maximum 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 Dec 2025	–	7,370	21,691	57,270	20,469	106,800
31 Dec 2024	–	16,578	28,780	56,950	19,699	122,007

Currency risk

For more information on currency risk, see the section "Currency risk" in the Group's Note G3.6 "Hedge accounting". The sub-section "Cash flow and net investment hedges" is not applicable to Nordea Bank Abp.

The table below presents the accumulated fair value adjustments arising from continuing hedge relationships, irrespective of whether or not there has been a change in hedge designation during the year.

Hedged items

EURm	Foreign exchange risk 2025		Foreign exchange risk 2024		
	Carrying amount of hedged assets	Of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment	Carrying amount of hedged assets	Of which accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment	
Fair value hedges					
Investments in foreign operations	10,258	-564	7,980		-828

The tables below provide information about the hedging instruments in hedges of currency risks, including the nominal amount and the fair value of the hedging instruments.

Hedging instruments

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
Foreign exchange risk			
Fair value hedges	215	280	10,106
Cash flow hedges	783	539	32,372
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	998	819	42,478

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative	
Foreign exchange risk			
Fair value hedges	134	141	8,165
Cash flow hedges	2,241	70	31,807
Total derivatives used for hedge accounting	2,375	211	39,972

The table below specifies changes in the fair value of hedging instruments arising from continuing hedging relationships, irrespective of whether there has been a change in hedge designation during the year. The table also presents changes in the value of hedged item used to measure hedge ineffectiveness, separately showing the effective and ineffective portions.

Hedge ineffectiveness

EURm	Foreign exchange risk	
	2025	2024
Fair value hedges		
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	-262	205
Changes in value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	262	-205
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement ¹	–	–
Cash flow hedges		
Changes in fair value of hedging instruments	-2,453	1,860
Changes in value of hedged items used as basis for recognising hedge ineffectiveness	2,447	-1,860
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement ¹	-5	–
Hedging gains or losses recognised in fair value reserve	-2,447	1,860

1) Recognised in the line item "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss". When disclosing hedge ineffectiveness, valuation adjustments (CVA, DVA, FFVA) have not been considered as these are immaterial.

Maturity profile of the nominal amount of hedging instruments

Instruments hedging foreign exchange risk, EURm	Payable on demand	Maximum 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	More than 5 years	Total
31 Dec 2025	–	14,313	13,885	12,898	1,383	42,479
31 Dec 2024	–	15,572	10,953	12,389	1,059	39,972

Cash flow hedge reserve

EURm	Foreign exchange risk	
	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 Jan	112	89
Cash flow hedges		
Valuation gains/losses	-2,447	1,860
Tax on valuation gains/losses	492	-377
Transferred to the income statement	2,363	-1,831
Tax on transfers to the income statement	-475	371
Through cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax	-67	23
Balance as at 31 Dec	45	112
- Of which relates to continuing hedges for which hedge accounting is applied	45	112
- Of which relates to hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied	–	–

The average forward exchange rates of instruments hedging foreign exchange risk as at 31 December are presented in the table below.

Average forward exchange rates of instruments hedging foreign exchange risk

EUR	NOK	SEK	USD
31 Dec 2025	11.05	10.60	1.14
31 Dec 2024	11.06	10.69	1.10



P3.6 Cash and balances with central banks

Accounting policies

Cash comprises legal tender and bank notes in foreign currencies. Balances with central banks consist of deposits in accounts with central banks and postal giro systems under government authority when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The central bank or the postal giro system is domiciled in the country where the institutions are established.
- The balance on the account is readily available at any time.

P3.7 Loans

Accounting policies

Loans are financial instruments with fixed or determinable payments that are not readily transferable without the consent of the debtor. Loans are classified in accordance with the description in Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement". Nordea Bank Abp's accounting policies covering expected credit losses follow below. Additional information on credit risk on loans is disclosed in Note P10 "Risk and liquidity management".

Financial instruments classified as "Amortised cost" or "Fair value through other comprehensive income" are subject to impairment testing due to credit risk. This includes assets recognised on the balance sheet in "Cash and balances with central banks", "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks", "Loans to credit institutions", "Loans to the public" and "Interest-bearing securities". These balance sheet line items include assets classified as "Fair value through profit or loss", which are not subject to impairment testing. See also Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement".

Off-balance sheet commitments, contingent liabilities and loan commitments are also subject to impairment testing.

Recognition and presentation

Amortised cost assets are recognised gross with an offsetting allowance for the expected credit losses if the loss is not regarded as final. The allowance account is netted against the loan balance on the face of the balance sheet, but the allowance account is disclosed separately in this note. Changes in the allowance account are recognised in the income statement and classified as "Net loan losses".

If the impairment loss is regarded as final, it is reported as a realised loss and the carrying amount of the loan and the related allowance for impairment loss are derecognised. An impairment loss is regarded as final when the obligor has filed for bankruptcy and the administrator has declared the financial outcome of the bankruptcy procedure, or when Nordea Bank Abp waives its claims either through a legally based or voluntary reconstruction, or when Nordea Bank Abp, for other reasons, deems it unlikely that the claim will be recovered. See also the section "Write-offs" on the following page.

Provisions for off-balance sheet exposures are classified as "Provisions" on the balance sheet, with changes in provisions classified as "Net loan losses".

Assets classified as "Fair value through other comprehensive income" are recognised at fair value on the balance sheet. Impairment losses calculated in accordance with IFRS 9 are recognised in the income statement and classified as "Impairment of other financial assets". Any fair value adjustments are recognised in equity.

Impairment testing

Nordea Bank Abp classifies all exposures into stages on an individual basis. Stage 1 includes assets where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Stage 2 includes assets where there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Stage 3 (impaired loans) includes defaulted assets. Nordea Bank Abp monitors whether there are indicators of exposures being credit impaired (stage 3) by identifying events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows. Nordea Bank Abp applies the same definition of default as the Capital Requirements Regulation. The definition

of default applied by Nordea was last updated in 2024 in connection with the implementation of new retail internal ratings-based (IRB) models. More information on the identification of loss events can be found in the Group's Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management". Exposures without individually calculated allowances are covered by the model-based impairment calculation.

For significant exposures where a credit event has been identified, the exposure is tested for impairment on an individual basis. If the exposure is considered impaired, an individual provision is recognised. The carrying amount of the exposure is compared with the sum of the net present value of expected future cash flows. If the carrying amount is higher, the difference is recognised as an impairment loss. The expected cash flows include the fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements and are discounted at the original effective interest rate. The estimate is based on three different forward-looking scenarios that are probability weighted to derive the net present value.

For insignificant exposures that have been individually identified as credit impaired, the impairment loss is measured using the model described below but based on the fact that the exposures are already in default.

Nordea Bank Abp uses the "low credit risk exemption" for retail exposures and non-retail exposures issued after transition to IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018. Such exposures with a 12-month probability of default (PD) below 0.3% are classified as stage 1.

Model-based allowance calculation

For exposures not impaired on an individual basis, a statistical model is used for calculating impairment losses. The provisions are calculated as the exposure at default (EAD) times the probability of default (PD) times the loss given default (LGD). For assets in stage 1 this calculation is only based on the coming 12 months, while for assets in stages 2 and 3 it is based on the expected lifetime of the assets.

The provisions for exposures for which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are based on the 12-month expected loss (stage 1). The provisions for exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk

since initial recognition, but which are not credit impaired, are based on the lifetime expected losses (stage 2). This is also the case for the insignificant credit impaired exposures in stage 3.

Nordea Bank Abp uses two different models to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or not. For non-retail assets held on transition to IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018, the change in internal rating and scoring data is used to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk or not. Internal rating/scoring information is used to assess the risk of the customers and a deterioration in rating/scoring indicates an increase in the credit risk of the customer. Nordea Bank Abp has concluded that it is not possible to calculate the lifetime PD at origination without the use of hindsight for assets already recognised on the balance sheet at transition. Changes to the lifetime PD are used as the trigger for non-retail assets recognised after transition and for retail assets recognised both before and after transition.

For assets evaluated based on lifetime PD, Nordea Bank Abp uses a mix of absolute and relative changes in PD as the transfer criterion.

- Retail customers with a relative increase in lifetime PD above 200% are transferred to stage 2.
- Non-retail customers with an initial 12-month PD below 0.5%:
- Exposures with a relative increase in lifetime PD above 150% and an absolute increase in 12-month PD above 20bp are transferred to stage 2.
- Non-retail customers with an initial 12-month PD above or equal to 0.5%:
- Exposures with a relative increase in lifetime PD above 150% or an absolute increase in 12-month PD above 400bp are transferred to stage 2.

For non-retail assets recognised on the balance sheet before transition to IFRS 9, the change in rating/scoring notches is used as the stage transfer criterion. The number of notches is calibrated to match the significant increase in credit risk based on lifetime PD.

In addition, Nordea Bank Abp applies the following backstops for transfers between stages:

- Customers with forbearance measures and cus-



P3.7 Loans, cont.

tomers with payments more than thirty days past due are also transferred to stage 2 unless already identified as credit impaired (stage 3). Exposures with forbearance measures will stay in stage 2 for a probation period of 24 months from when the measures were introduced. Once transferred back to stage 1, after the probation period, the exposures are treated as any other stage 1 exposure on the assessment of significant increase in credit risk.

- Exposures more than 90 days past due are normally classified as stage 3, but this classification will be rebutted if there is evidence that the customer is not in default. Such exposures are classified as stage 2.
- Non-retail exposures with a relative change in annualised lifetime PD exceeding 200% and with at least one rating grade of deterioration are transferred to stage 2.
- Retail exposures classified as high risk, i.e. with a PD above 5.83%, are transferred to stage 2.
- Non-retail exposures classified as high-risk, i.e. with a rating grade of 2 or below, are transferred to stage 2.
- Retail and Non-retail exposures with 12-month PD below 0.3% use a low credit risk exemption, which prevents movement to stage 2 from absolute or relative changes in PD. The exemption does not prevent stage movement from the other backstop triggers listed.

When calculating provisions, including the staging assessment, the calculation is based on both historical data and probability-weighted forward-looking information. Nordea Bank Abp applies three macro-economic scenarios to address the non-linearity in expected credit losses. The different scenarios are used to adjust the relevant parameters for calculating expected losses and a probability-weighted average of the expected losses under each scenario is recognised as provisions. The model is based on data collected before the reporting date requiring Nordea Bank Abp to identify events that could affect

the provisions after the data is sourced to the model calculation. Management evaluates these events and adjusts the provisions if deemed necessary.

Write-offs

A write-off is a derecognition of a loan or receivable from the balance sheet and a final realisation of a credit loss provision. When assets are considered uncollectible, they should be written off as soon as possible, regardless of whether the legal claim remains or not. A write-off can take place before legal actions against the borrower to recover the debt have been concluded in full. Although an uncollectible asset is removed or written off from the balance sheet, the customer remains legally obligated to pay the outstanding debt. When assessing the recoverability of non-performing loans and determining if write-offs are required, exposures with the following characteristics are in particular focus (the list is not exhaustive):

- Exposures past due more than 90 days. If, following this assessment, an exposure or part of an exposure is deemed as unrecoverable, it is written off.
- Exposures under insolvency procedures where the collateralisation of the exposure is low.
- Exposures where legal expenses are expected to absorb the proceeds from the bankruptcy procedure and estimated recoveries are therefore expected to be low.
- A partial write-off may be warranted where there is reasonable financial evidence to demonstrate an inability of the borrower to repay the full amount, i.e. a significant level of debt which cannot be reasonably demonstrated to be recoverable following forbearance treatment and/or the execution of collateral.
- Restructuring cases.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure impairment is the original effective interest rate for loans attached to an individual customer or, if applicable, to a group of loans. If considered appropriate, the discount rate can

be based on a method that results in an impairment that is a reasonable approximation using the effective interest rate method as basis for the calculation.

Restructured loans and modifications

In this context a restructured loan is defined as a loan where Nordea Bank Abp has granted concessions to the obligor due to their financial difficulties and where such concessions have resulted in an impairment loss for Nordea Bank Abp. After restructuring the loan is normally regarded as not impaired if it performs according to the new terms and conditions. In the event of recovery, the payment is reported as recovery of loan losses.

Modifications of the contractual cash flows of loans to customers in financial difficulties (forbearance) reduce the gross carrying amount of the loan. Normally this reduction is less than the existing provision and no loss is recognised in the income statement due to modifications. If significant, the gross amounts (loan and allowance) are reduced.

Assets taken over for protection of claims

In a financial reconstruction the creditor may concede loans to the obligor and in exchange for this concession acquires an asset pledged for the conceded loans, shares issued by the obligor or other assets. Assets taken over for protection of claims are reported on the same balance sheet line as similar assets already held by Nordea Bank Abp. For example, a property taken over, not held for Nordea Bank Abp's own use, is reported together with other investment properties.

At initial recognition, all assets taken over for protection of claims are recognised at fair value and the possible difference between the carrying amount of the loan and the fair value of the assets taken over is recognised in "Net loan losses". The fair value of the asset on the date of recognition becomes its cost or amortised cost value, as applicable. In subsequent periods, assets taken over for protection of claims are valued in accordance with the valuation principles

for the appropriate type of asset. Investment properties are then measured at fair value. Financial assets that are foreclosed are generally classified in the category "Fair value through profit or loss" and measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement under "Net result from securities trading and foreign exchange dealing".

Any change in value, after the initial recognition of the asset taken over, is presented in the income statement in line with the presentation policies for the appropriate asset. The line item "Net loan losses" in the income statement is, after the initial recognition of the asset taken over, consequently not affected by any subsequent remeasurement of the asset.

Loans to credit institutions

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Central banks		
Payable on demand	4	4
Not payable on demand	6,840	4,071
Total	6,844	4,075
Other credit institutions		
Payable on demand	401	349
Not payable on demand	80,202	70,715
Total	80,603	71,064
Total loans to credit institutions¹	87,447	75,139

1) Including accrued interest of EUR 309m (EUR 333m).

Loans to the public¹

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Payable on demand	4,897	5,251
Not payable on demand	163,570	146,726
Total loans to the public²	168,467	151,977

1) For breakdowns by sector and industry, see Note P10 "Risk and liquidity management".

2) Including accrued interest of 463m (EUR 497m).



P3.7 Loans, cont.

Loans and impairment

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans measured at fair value	39,361	30,605
Loans measured at amortised cost, not credit-impaired (stages 1 and 2)	215,594	195,801
Credit-impaired loans (stage 3)	1,957	1,889
- of which servicing	913	877
- of which non-servicing	1,044	1,012
Loans before allowances	256,912	228,295
- of which credit institutions	87,449	75,144
Allowances for loans that are credit-impaired (stage 3)	-753	-840
- of which servicing	-341	-376
- of which non-servicing	-412	-464
Allowances for loans that are not credit-impaired (stages 1 and 2)	-245	-339
Allowances¹	-998	-1,179
- of which credit institutions	-2	-5
Loans, carrying amount	255,914	227,116

1) For information on loan loss provisions on off-balance sheet items, see Note P5 "Provisions".

P3.8 Interest-bearing securities

Accounting policies

Instruments that are readily transferable and where the holder of the instrument receives the nominal amount at maturity are normally reported in the balance sheet line item "Interest-bearing securities". Instruments that cannot be transferred or sold without the consent of the holder of the instrument are normally reported as loans, see Note P3.7 "Loans". In repurchase transactions and in securities lending transactions, non-cash assets are transferred as collateral.

For more information about accounting policies, see Note P3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note P3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral", Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement" and Note P3.4 "Fair value".

The tables include the breakdown of the balance sheet line items "Interest-bearing securities" and "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks" by type of security.

Interest-bearing securities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	- of which held for trading
States, municipalities and other public bodies	20,093	3,676
Banks and other credit institutions	55,839	13,862
Other	12,937	2,577
Total¹	88,869	20,115

EURm	31 Dec 2024	- of which held for trading
States, municipalities and other public bodies	18,569	2,665
Banks and other credit institutions	50,530	11,939
Other	11,880	1,450
Total¹	80,979	16,054

1) Including accrued interest of EUR 337m (EUR 321m).

As at 31 December 2025 the securities that were publicly listed amounted to EUR 21,763 (EUR 24,787m). Subordinated securities amounted to EUR 180m (EUR 49m).

Provisions for credit risks amounted to EUR 2m (EUR 2m).

Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Treasury bonds, notes and bills	8,302	7,668
Other bonds	70,422	63,681
Total	78,724	71,349

P3.9 Shares

Accounting policies

The balance sheet line item "Shares" includes equity instruments, i.e. contracts that evidence a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities, including holdings in different funds such as a unit in an investment fund or private equity fund. However, investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures (see Note P8.2 "Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures") and investments in group undertakings (see Note P8.1 "Investments in group undertakings") not included in "Shares".

In repurchase transactions and in securities lending transactions, non-cash assets are transferred as collateral.

For more information about accounting policies, see Note P3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note P3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral", Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement" and Note P3.4 "Fair value".

Shares

EURm	31 Dec 2025	- of which held for trading
Shares	18,280	15,270
Total	18,280	15,270

EURm	31 Dec 2024	- of which held for trading
Shares	17,493	14,267
Total	17,493	14,267

As at 31 December 2025 the shares that were publicly listed amounted to EUR 16,848m (EUR 15,973m). EUR 935m (EUR 382m) of the shares relate to credit institutions.

Shares lent to other counterparties in the form of securities lending transactions amounted to EUR 1,910m (EUR 511m). Shares borrowed amounted to EUR 2,967m (EUR 4,359m) and are not recognised on the balance sheet and thus not included in the total amount presented in the table above.

P3.10 Derivatives

Accounting policies

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (so-called 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

Contracts that fulfil the above requirements of being derivatives but where Nordea Bank Abp is to take delivery of a non-financial item for own use are not derivatives.

All derivatives are recognised on the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Derivatives with a positive fair value, including any accrued interest, are recognised as assets in the line item "Derivatives" on the asset side. Derivatives with a negative fair value, including any accrued interest, are recognised as liabilities in the line item "Derivatives" on the liability side.

Nordea Bank Abp incorporates credit valuation adjustments (CVAs) and debit valuation adjustments (DVAs) into derivative valuations as well as other valuation adjustments (XVAs). CVAs and DVAs reflect the impact on fair value from the counterparty's credit risk and Nordea Bank Abp's own credit quality, respectively. For more information about the calculation and other XVAs, see Note P3.4 "Fair value".

Realised and unrealised gains and losses from derivatives are recognised in the income statement under "Net result from securities at fair value".



P3.10 Derivatives, cont.

through profit or loss". For more information about accounting policies, see Note P3.4 "Fair value".

Nordea Bank Abp enters into derivatives for trading and risk management purposes. Nordea Bank Abp may take positions with the expectation of profiting from favourable movements in prices, rates or indices. The trading portfolio is treated as trading risk for risk management purposes. Derivatives held for risk management purposes include hedges that meet the hedge accounting requirements and hedges that are economic hedges but do not meet the hedge accounting requirements.

The table below shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments not used for hedge accounting together with their nominal amounts. The nominal amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are neither indicative of market risk nor credit risk. The derivatives are divided into derivatives not used for hedge accounting and derivatives used for hedge accounting. For more information about derivatives used for hedge accounting, see Note P3.5 "Hedge accounting".

The fair value and nominal amount of derivatives in this note represent derivatives before offsetting between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet (gross amount) as the gross amount better reflects Nordea Bank Abp's exposure.

Derivatives

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount	31 Dec 2024, EURm	Fair value		Nominal amount
	Positive	Negative			Positive	Negative	
Derivatives not used for hedge accounting	162,288	165,228	11,669,459	Derivatives not used for hedge accounting	136,442	138,292	8,062,543
Derivatives used for hedge accounting	2,006	2,613	149,279	Derivatives used for hedge accounting	3,647	2,430	161,979
Gross amount	164,294	167,841	11,818,738	Gross amount	140,089	140,722	8,224,522
Derivatives offset on the balance sheet	-146,053	-148,984	-	Derivatives offset on the balance sheet	-114,035	-114,795	-
Total derivatives	18,241	18,857	11,818,738	Total derivatives	26,054	25,927	8,224,522

Derivatives not used for hedge accounting

EURm	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Positive	Negative	Nominal amount	Positive	Negative	Nominal amount
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate swaps	149,251	151,641	8,684,467	120,065	120,259	5,483,562
FRAs	428	444	1,551,754	919	938	1,327,480
Futures and forwards	6	5	131,154	5	6	120,899
Options	1,711	1,716	193,176	2,484	2,572	240,433
Total	151,396	153,806	10,560,551	123,473	123,775	7,172,374
Equity derivatives						
Equity swaps	265	467	29,705	442	270	31,677
Futures and forwards	2	9	421	3	1	901
Options	122	411	4,085	112	397	4,214
Other	0	21	0	-	-	-
Total	389	908	34,211	557	668	36,792
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Currency and interest rate swaps	2,907	2,816	254,125	5,463	7,422	268,089
Currency forwards	2,222	2,361	442,143	3,849	3,408	388,347
Options	80	1	3,309	114	0	2,250
Total	5,209	5,178	699,577	9,426	10,830	658,686
Other derivatives						
Credit default swaps (CDS)	5,294	5,306	374,055	2,984	2,987	194,530
Commodity derivatives	0	26	1,039	0	9	136
Other derivatives	-	4	26	2	23	25
Total	5,294	5,336	375,120	2,986	3,019	194,691
Total derivatives not used for hedge accounting	162,288	165,228	11,669,459	136,442	138,292	8,062,543
- of which transactions between Nordea Bank Abp and group undertakings	626	822	103,945	848	943	98,499

P3.11 Deposits by credit institutions and central banks

Accounting policies

Deposits by credit institutions include liabilities towards central banks, banks, credit market companies, credit companies, finance companies and mortgage institutions. Deposits are classified in accordance with Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement".

For additional accounting policies, see Note P3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note P3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral" and Note P3.4 "Fair value".

Deposits by credit institutions and central banks

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Central banks		
Payable on demand	7,460	5,757
Total	7,460	5,757
Credit institutions		
Payable on demand	6,283	5,754
Not payable on demand	28,284	24,795
Total	34,567	30,549
Total deposits by credit institutions and central banks¹	42,027	36,306

1) Including accrued interest of EUR 136m (EUR 131m).



P3.12 Deposits and borrowings from the public

Accounting policies

Deposits from the public are defined as funds in deposit accounts covered by the government deposit guarantee but also include amounts in excess of the individual amount limits. Borrowings are other liabilities to the public that are not in the form of debt securities. Deposits and borrowings are classified into the different categories of financial instruments defined in Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement".

For additional accounting policies, see Note P3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note P3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral" and Note P3.4 "Fair value".

Deposits and borrowings from the public

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Deposits		
Payable on demand	176,167	181,574
Not payable on demand ¹	57,069	49,340
Total	233,236	230,914
Repurchase agreements		
Not payable on demand	17,066	9,192
Total	17,066	9,192
Total deposits and borrowings from the public²	250,302	240,106

1) Long-term savings accounts held by customers (PS accounts) amounted to EUR 6m (EUR 5m) as at 31 December 2025. Investments from long-term savings accounts held by customers amounted to EUR 111m (EUR 98m).

2) Including accrued interest of EUR 316m (EUR 368m).

P3.13 Debt securities in issue

Accounting policies

Debt securities are instruments issued by Nordea Bank Abp that are readily transferable without the consent of Nordea Bank Abp. Debt securities are classified into different categories in accordance with Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement".

For hedged items in fair value hedges at micro level, the hedged risk is measured at fair value and presented in the line item "Fair value changes in micro hedges of interest rate risk" in the table below (for more information, see Note P3.5 "Hedge accounting").

For additional accounting policies, see Note P3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet" and Note P3.4 "Fair value".

Bonds are transferable debt securities which are normally issued off an issuance programme. A bond's term to maturity can range from about one month to several years. A bond is a debt obligation issued by the borrower to the investor or lender. The investor is normally entitled to a cash payment from the issuer on the maturity date. During the term to maturity, coupon payments are normally made at fixed intervals, but a bond can be issued as a

Debt securities in issue

EURm	Carrying amount		Nominal value	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Certificates of deposit	38,220	29,714	38,412	30,285
Commercial paper	10,591	9,981	10,643	10,041
Bonds ¹	30,523	30,910	30,184	30,531
Other	24	24	24	25
Fair value changes in micro hedges of interest rate risk	-367	-502	-	-
Total²	78,991	70,127	79,263	70,882

1) Including eligible liabilities of EUR 14,689m (EUR 14,696m) under the Finnish Act on the Resolution of Credit institutions and Investment Firm.

2) Including accrued interest of EUR 366m (EUR 444m).

zero-coupon debt instrument or be subject to other terms as agreed between the issuer and the investor. Bonds are often listed for trading on a stock exchange. There are senior bonds and subordinated bonds. In the event that an issuer defaults, the issuer will be required to pay the investors of senior bonds and meet all other creditor obligations in full before the issuer can make any payments on the subordinated bonds. Bonds can be issued as secured or unsecured debt. For information on subordinated bonds, see Note P3.14 Subordinated liabilities.

Certificates of deposit (CDs) are transferable debt securities issued by the borrower to the investor who is entitled to a cash payment from the issuer on the maturity date. CDs are not issued off an issuance programme and are not listed on a stock exchange. CDs usually have maturities ranging from one week to three years or longer. CDs can be issued with coupon payments or without coupon payments. CDs are issued as unsecured debt.

Commercial paper (CP) is a transferable debt instrument and issued off an issuance programme. CP is issued with maturities ranging from overnight to about one year. CP is debt owed by the issuer to the investor who is entitled to a cash payment from the issuer on the maturity date. CP is normally issued as zero-coupon debt instruments with coupon payments or without coupon payments during the maturity of the CP. Typically CP is not listed for trading on a stock exchange. CP is usually issued as unsecured debt. Negotiable European Union CP can be listed.

P3.14 Subordinated liabilities

Accounting policies

Subordinated liabilities are financial liabilities for which it has been contractually agreed that they are not to be repaid in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy until all obligations towards other creditors have been fulfilled.

For more information on classification of instruments as a liability or equity instrument, see Note P9.1 "Equity". For additional accounting policies, see Note P3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet" and Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement".

For hedged items in fair value hedges at micro level, the hedged risk is measured at fair value and presented in the line item "Fair value changes in micro hedges of interest rate risk" in the table below (for more information, see Note P3.5 "Hedge accounting").

Subordinated liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Additional Tier 1	4,367	3,436
Tier 2	4,613	4,302
Fair value changes in micro hedges of interest rate risk	-170	-328
Total¹	8,810	7,410

1) Including accrued interest of EUR 109m (EUR 104m).



P3.14 Subordinated liabilities, cont.

The Additional Tier 1 conversion notes issued in 2019, 2021, 2024 and 2025 by Nordea Bank Abp automatically convert into an aggregated maximum number of 194,099,378, 121,802,679, 160,642,952 and 133,314,074, respectively, newly issued Nordea shares if the CET1 ratio of either Nordea Bank Abp on a solo basis or the Nordea Group on a consolidated basis falls below 5.125%. The notes will be convertible into shares at a price not exceeding a specific nominal amount applicable to the respective notes, subject to adjustments.

Upon conversion of the notes into shares, Nordea's existing shareholders have preferential rights to all newly issued Nordea shares. The key terms of the Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments are specified in the table to the right.

Subordinated liabilities

31 Dec 2025

Classification of Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments	Nominal value in millions	Nominal currency	Carrying amount in EURm	Of which used for capital adequacy in EURm	Interest rate (coupon)	Original maturity date	First optional call date
Additional Tier 1	1,250	USD	1,080	1,080	Fixed 6.625% until first call date, thereafter fixed 5-year US Treasury rate +4.11%	No maturity	26 Mar 2026
Additional Tier 1	1,000	USD	784	784	Fixed 3.75% until 1 September 2029, thereafter fixed 5-year CMT rate +2.602%	No maturity	1 Mar 2029 – 1 Sep 2029
Additional Tier 1	3,750	SEK	347	347	Floating 3-month STIBOR +2.80%	No maturity	6 Sep 2029 – 6 Mar 2030
Additional Tier 1	1,600	NOK	135	135	Floating 3-month NIBOR +2.85%	No maturity	6 Sep 2029 – 6 Mar 2030
Additional Tier 1	800	USD	673	673	Fixed 6.30% until 25 March 2032, thereafter fixed 5-year CMT rate +2.66%	No maturity	25 Sep 2031 – 25 Mar 2032
Additional Tier 1	2,500	SEK	231	231	Floating 3-month STIBOR +2.50%	No maturity	27 Nov 2030
Additional Tier 1	3,500	NOK	295	295	Floating 3-month NIBOR +2.55%	No maturity	27 Nov 2030
Additional Tier 1	850	USD	716	716	Fixed 6.75% until first call date, thereafter fixed 5-year CMT rate +2.72%	No maturity	10 Nov 2033
Tier 2	10,000	JPY	57	57	Fixed USD 4.51% until first call date, thereafter floating 6-month JPY deposit rate +1.10%	26 Feb 2034	26 Feb 2029
Tier 2	20,000	JPY	98	98	Fixed USD 3.75% until first call date, thereafter floating 6-month JPY deposit rate +1.2%	4 Mar 2040	4 Mar 2035
Tier 2	10,000	JPY	52	52	Fixed USD 3.84% until first call date, thereafter floating 6-month JPY deposit rate +1.2%	12 Oct 2040	12 Oct 2035
Tier 2	500	USD	424	424	Fixed 4.625% until first call date, thereafter fixed 5-year mid-swap rate +1.69%	13 Sep 2033	13 Sept 2028
Tier 2	1,000	EUR	986	986	Fixed 0.625% until 18 Aug 2026, thereafter fixed 5-year mid-swap rate +0.92%	18 Aug 2031	18 May 2026 – 18 Aug 2026
Tier 2	3,000	SEK	278	278	Floating 3-month STIBOR +0.98%	18 Aug 2031	18 May 2026 – 18 Aug 2026
Tier 2	1,000	SEK	92	92	Fixed 1.385% until 18 Aug 2026, thereafter floating 3-month STIBOR +0.98%	18 Aug 2031	18 May 2026 – 18 Aug 2026
Tier 2	500	GBP	539	539	Fixed 1.625% until 9 Dec 2027, thereafter fixed 5-year UK Treasury rate +1.30%	9 Dec 2032	9 Sep 2027 – 9 Dec 2027
Tier 2	500	EUR	528	528	Fixed 4.875% until 23 Feb 2029, thereafter fixed 5-year mid-swap rate +1.85%	23 Feb 2034	23 Nov 2028 – 23 Feb 2029
Tier 2	750	EUR	772	772	Fixed 4.125% until 29 May 2030, thereafter fixed 5-year mid-swap rate +1.35%	29 May 2035	28 Feb 2030 – 29 May 2030
Tier 2	2,750	NOK	233	233	Floating 3-month NIBOR +1.50%	21 May 2035	21 Feb 2030 – 21 May 2030
Tier 2	500	EUR	490	490	Fixed 3.25% until first call date, thereafter fixed 5-year mid-swap +0.98%	19 Nov 2035	19 Nov 2030



P4 Intangible and tangible assets

P4.1 Intangible assets

Accounting policies

Intangible assets are identifiable, non-monetary assets without physical substance. The assets are under Nordea Bank Abp's control, which means that Nordea Bank Abp has the power and rights to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the underlying resource. Nordea Bank Abp's intangible assets mainly consist of goodwill, internally developed software and software licences.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recognised at cost less amortisation and any write-downs. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life, which is normally 5–10 years. Goodwill is typically recognised when Nordea Bank Abp acquires an asset or business or in connection with the merger of a subsidiary.

Customer-related intangible assets

In business combinations a portion of the purchase price is normally allocated to a customer-related intangible assets if the asset is identifiable and under Nordea's control. An intangible asset is identifiable if it arises from contractual or legal rights or can be separated from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged. The asset is amortised over its useful life, generally over ten years.

IT development and computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are expensed as incurred. Costs directly associated with major software development investments, with the ability to generate future

economic benefits, are recognised as intangible assets. These costs include software development staff costs and overhead expenditures directly attributable to preparing the asset for use. Computer software also includes acquired software licences not related to the function of a tangible asset.

Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the software, generally a period of three to five years, and in some circumstances for strategic infrastructure up to a maximum of ten years.

Intangible assets

EURm	31 Dec 2025					31 Dec 2024			
	Goodwill	Customer-related intangible assets ¹	Internally developed software	Software licences	Total	Goodwill	Internally developed software	Software licences	Total
Acquisition value at beginning of year	245	–	2,328	222	2,795	348	2,275	447	3,070
Acquisitions	–	1	454	82	537	–	397	60	457
Sales/disposals	–	–	-16	0	-16	-100	-313	-279	-692
Reclassifications	–	16	–	-16	–	–	0	–	0
Translation differences	0	0	45	3	48	-3	-31	-6	-40
Acquisition value at end of year	245	17	2,811	291	3,364	245	2,328	222	2,795
Accumulated amortisation and impairment at beginning of year	-218	–	-889	-118	-1,225	-302	-923	-357	-1,582
Accumulated amortisation and impairment on sales/disposals	–	–	15	0	15	100	313	277	690
Amortisation according to plan	-13	-2	-318	-51	-384	-18	-280	-43	-341
Impairment charges	–	–	-2	–	-2	–	-11	-2	-13
Translation differences	0	0	-17	-2	-19	2	12	7	21
Accumulated amortisation and impairment at end of year	-231	-2	-1,211	-171	-1,615	-218	-889	-118	-1,225
Total	14	15	1,600	120	1,749	27	1,439	104	1,570

1) Reclassified from Software licenses and presented as a separate category.



P4.2 Tangible assets

Accounting policies

Properties and equipment

Properties and equipment consist of properties for own use, leasehold improvements, IT equipment, furniture and other equipment. Items of properties and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property and equipment comprises its purchase price as well as any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use. Parts of an item of property and equipment are accounted for as separate items if they have different useful lives.

Improvements are recognised as assets if they provide an improved function of the asset, while maintenance does not improve the function of the assets and is expensed as incurred.

Properties and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The estimates of the useful life of different assets are reassessed on a yearly basis.

The estimated useful lives of the assets are specified below:

Buildings	30–75 years
Equipment	3–5 years
Leasehold improvements	For changes within buildings, the shorter of 10 years and the remaining lease term. For new construction, the shorter of the principles used for owned buildings and the remaining lease term. Fixtures installed in leased properties are depreciated over the shorter of 10–20 years and the remaining lease term.

At each balance sheet date, Nordea Bank Abp assesses whether there is any indication that an item of property and equipment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, and any impairment loss is recognised.

Impairment losses are reversed if the recoverable amount increases. The carrying amount is then increased to the recoverable amount but cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.

Properties and equipment

EURm	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Equipment ¹	Leasehold improvements	Total	Equipment ¹	Leasehold improvements	Total
Acquisition value at beginning of year	104	290	394	364	484	848
Acquisitions	11	29	40	6	36	42
Sales/disposals	-2	-2	-4	-273	-215	-488
Reclassifications	7	-7	-	6	-7	-1
Translation differences	0	5	5	1	-8	-7
Acquisition value at end of year	120	315	435	104	290	394
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at beginning of year	-58	-112	-170	-318	-303	-621
Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges on sales/disposals	2	1	3	271	208	479
Depreciation according to plan	-13	-21	-34	-12	-21	-33
Translation differences	0	-1	-1	1	4	5
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at end of year	-69	-133	-202	-58	-112	-170
Total	51	182	233	46	178	224

1) Including buildings of EUR 2m (EUR 2m) and investment properties of EUR 0m (EUR 0m). Amounts related to investment properties recognised in the income statement were insignificant.

P4.3 Leases

Accounting policies

A lease is a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Leases are not recognised on Nordea Bank Abp's balance sheet. Lease payments are recognised as "Other operating expenses" in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic way better reflects the time pattern of Nordea Bank Abp's benefit. The lease terms normally range between 3 and 20 years. Leases are mainly related to office premises contracts and office equipment contracts normal to the business.

Non-cancellable operating leases

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Less than one year	121	145
1–2 years	108	135
2–5 years	276	330
5–10 years	352	354
10–15 years	270	300
15–20 years	66	92
Total	1,193	1,356

Nordea Bank Abp operates from leased premises. The premises are mainly divided into head office contracts, branch office contracts and other contracts. Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases which are payable by Nordea Bank Abp are presented in the table above.

The head office contracts in the different Nordic countries generally have a fixed lease term of 10–20 years. Usually these contracts either have continuation options or are automatically prolonged unless separately terminated at the end of the lease term.

Branch office contracts generally have fixed lease term of 1–10 years or are without an end date with the right to terminate. The termination clauses are generally 6–24 months. The main principle is that the premises contracts do not contain purchase options. Company car contracts generally have a fixed lease term of less than five years.



P5 Provisions

Accounting policies

Provisions (which are presented as a liability) are recognised when Nordea Bank Abp has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event if it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, where a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Accounting policies relating to employee benefits are further described in Note P7 "Employee benefits and key management personnel remuneration" and relating to financial guarantee contracts and credit commitments in Note P6 "Off-balance sheet items". Accounting policies for provisions for off-balance sheet items can be found in Note P3.7 "Loans".

Provisions

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Restructuring	50	68
Guarantees/commitments	188	214
Other	108	94
Total	346	376

Movements in restructuring and other provisions

EURm	Restructuring		Other	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
At beginning of year	68	78	94	116
New provisions made	23	27	108	57
Provisions utilised	-37	-34	-83	-79
Reversals	-4	-5	-11	-
Reclassifications	-	3	-	-
Translation differences	0	-1	0	0
At end of year	50	68	108	94

Provisions for restructuring costs consist of staff-related restructuring of EUR 30m (EUR 47m) and premises-related obligations of EUR 20m (EUR 16m).

The staff-related provision is related to contracts entered into, or activities communicated but not yet executed, where payments have not been made. These contracts are entered into in the ordinary course of business. Approximately EUR 27m (EUR 27m) out of the total restructuring provision is expected to be utilised/paid out in 2026. All staff-related activities are expected to be executed on in 2026, but payments are expected to extend into 2027. As for any other provision, there is uncertainty surrounding the timing and the amount to be finally paid. The uncertainty is expected to decrease as the plans are executed.

Loan loss provisions for off-balance sheet items amounted to EUR 188m (EUR 215m). More information on these provisions can be found in section 2 "Credit risk" in Note P10 "Risk and liquidity management" and Note P6 "Off-balance sheet items".

More information on AML-related matters can be found in section 6.3 "Financial crime prevention" in the Group's Note G11 "Risk and liquidity management".

P6 Off-balance sheet items

P6.1 Contingent liabilities

Accounting policies

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation whose existence will be confirmed only by future event(s) not wholly within Nordea Bank Abp's control or
- a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet but disclosed as an off-balance sheet item unless the possibility of an outflow is remote.

When an outflow is more likely than not, a provision is recognised on the balance sheet. The accounting policies covering provisions can be found in Note P5 "Provisions".

Guarantees and documentary credits are recognised on the balance sheet under the expected credit loss requirements as further defined in Note P3.7 "Loans". Changes in provisions are recognised in the income statement in the line item "Net loan losses".

Premiums received for financial guarantees are amortised over the guarantee period and recognised as "Fee and commission income" in the income statement. The contractual amounts are recognised off balance sheet, net of any provisions.

The table below includes all issued guarantees, also those for which the possibility of an outflow of resources is considered remote.

Contingent liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	Of which on behalf of group undertakings
Loan guarantees	33,684	31,688
Other guarantees	20,641	3,095
Documentary credits	450	-
Other contingent liabilities	4	-
Total	54,779	34,783

EURm	31 Dec 2024	Of which on behalf of group undertakings
Loan guarantees	35,260	33,426
Other guarantees	19,120	618
Documentary credits	433	0
Other contingent liabilities	50	-
Total	54,863	34,044

In its normal business, Nordea Bank Abp issues various forms of guarantees in favour of its customers. Loan guarantees are provided for customers to guarantee obligations in other credit and pension institutions. Other guarantees mainly consist of commercial guarantees such as bid guarantees, advance payment guarantees, warranty guarantees and export-related guarantees. Contingent liabilities also include unutilised irrevocable import documentary credits and confirmed export documentary credits. These transactions are part of the bank's services and support Nordea Bank Abp's customers.

The 2025 Annual General Meeting decided that Nordea Bank Abp will cover or reimburse the members of the Board of Directors all costs and expenses related to or arising from the Board membership, including travel, logistics and accommodation as well as consultative, legal and administrative costs. The legal costs can e.g. include required costs of legal defence and claims made (during and after their period of office) against Board members in cases where Board members are not found liable or guilty of any intentional wrongdoing or grossly negligent behaviour.



P6.1 Contingent liabilities, cont.

As of 2023 members of the GLT are afforded coverage and reimbursement corresponding to that of the Board in instances related to or arising from their GLT membership. In addition, as of 2019 Nordea Bank Abp has undertaken to indemnify the members of the GLT against legal expenses incurred in relation to certain claims or investigations by third parties based on circumstances or events which occurred during the members' respective terms of office, excluding crimes or actions made with intent or gross negligence, up to a capped aggregate amount of EUR 37.5m, unless the Board decides otherwise on a case-by-case basis.

Nordea Bank Abp has undertaken, in relation to certain individuals and on certain conditions, to be responsible for the potential payment liability against these individuals in their capacity of managing directors or board members of group undertakings of Nordea Bank Abp.

Nordea Bank Abp purchases directors and officers liability insurance, which provides cover for personal liabilities of its Board of Directors and management as well as liability assumed by the bank to a certain extent following indemnification undertakings. The terms and conditions including the total limit of liability of the directors and officers liability insurance programme are in line with large European banks.

A limited number of employees are entitled to severance pay if they are dismissed before reaching their normal retirement age. For further information, see Note P7.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".

P6.2 Commitments

Accounting policies

Commitments are irrevocable promises to extend credit or make other types of payments in the future. Unutilised credit facilities are also disclosed as commitments.

Irrevocable commitments are recognised on the balance sheet under the expected credit loss requirements as further defined in Note P3.7 "Loans". Changes in provisions are recognised in "Net loan losses" in the income statement.

Premiums received on credit commitments are generally amortised over the loan commitment period. The contractual amounts are recognised off balance sheet, net of any provisions.

Commitments

EURm	31 Dec 2025	Of which to group undertakings
Unutilised overdraft facilities	33,335	6,877
Loan commitments	71,359	19,358
Future payment obligations	482	–
Other commitments	3	–
Total	105,179	26,235

EURm	31 Dec 2024	Of which to group undertakings
Unutilised overdraft facilities	32,082	6,353
Loan commitments	66,900	20,743
Future payment obligations	545	–
Other commitments	3	–
Total	99,530	27,096

Reverse repurchase agreements are recognised on and derecognised from the balance sheet on the settlement date. As at 31 December 2025 Nordea Bank Abp had signed reverse repurchase agreements that have not yet been settled and consequently are not recognised on the

balance sheet. On the settlement date these reverse repurchase agreements will, as far as possible, replace existing reverse repurchase agreements that were not derecognised as at 31 December 2025. The net impact on the balance sheet is minor. These instruments have not been disclosed as commitments.

For more information on reverse repurchase agreements, see Note P3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral".

P6.3 Assets pledged

Accounting policies

Assets recognised on the balance sheet and pledged as security for Nordea Bank Abp's own liabilities are disclosed as "Assets pledged as security for own liabilities". Assets recognised on the balance sheet and pledged for other than own liabilities are disclosed as "Assets pledged as security for other than own liabilities". Securities borrowed and then used as collateral are presented as "Transferred assets and obtained collateral" (see Note P3.2 "Transferred assets and obtained collateral" for accounting policies).

Assets pledged

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets pledged as security for own liabilities	18,972	16,240
Assets pledged as security for other than own liabilities	169	236
Total	19,141	16,476

Assets pledged as security for own liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets pledged as security for own liabilities		
Securities etc.	14,380	10,408
Other assets pledged	4,592	5,832
Total	18,972	16,240

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
The above pledges pertain to the following liabilities¹		
Deposits by credit institutions	10,241	8,522
Deposits and borrowings from the public	4,164	1,022
Derivatives	4,341	5,532
Other liabilities and commitments	224	257
Total	18,970	15,333

1) Liabilities after offsetting between assets and liabilities on the balance sheet.

Assets pledged as security for own liabilities comprise securities pledged as security under repurchase agreements and insecurities lending. The transactions are conducted under standard agreements employed by financial market participants. Counterparties in those transactions are credit institutions and the public. The transactions are typically short term and mature with three months.

Other assets pledged relate to certificates of deposit pledged by Nordea Bank Abp to comply with the authorities' requirements. Nordea Bank Abp has not provided any pledges or mortgages on behalf of its customers.

Assets pledged as security for other than own liabilities

Assets pledged as security for other than own liabilities mainly relate to interest-bearing securities pledged as security for payment settlements with central banks and clearing institutions and amounted to EUR 169m (EUR 236m). Only securities pledged overnight are disclosed (securities pledged intraday are excluded). Collateral pledged for items other than Nordea Bank Abp's own liabilities, e.g. for a third party or for Nordea Bank Abp's own contingent liabilities, is also presented under this item. Nordea Bank Abp has not pledged any assets on behalf of group undertakings or associated undertakings.



P7 Employee benefits and key management personnel remuneration

All forms of consideration given by Nordea Bank Abp to its employees as compensation for services performed are employee benefits. Employee benefits consist of short-term benefits, post-employment benefits and share-based payment plans.

Short-term benefits are to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period when the services have been performed. Short-term benefits consist mainly of fixed and variable salary. For more information, see Note P7.1 "Fixed and variable salaries".

Post-employment benefits are benefits payable after termination of the employment. Post-employment benefits in Nordea Bank Abp consist only of pensions. For more information, see Note P7.2 "Pensions".

Share-based payment plans cover share-based payments for services from employees. For more information, see Note P7.3 "Share-based payment plans".

In addition, remuneration to key management personnel is disclosed in Note P7.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".

Additional disclosures on remuneration

The Board of Directors' report includes a separate section on remuneration. Further, in accordance with the Finnish Corporate Governance Code 2025 the Remuneration Report for Governing bodies 2025 will be prepared for the Annual General Meeting on 24 March 2026. Finally aggregated disclosures for key management personnel and material risk takers (Pillar III, CRR article 450) will be published on nordea.com ahead of the Annual General Meeting.

P7.1 Fixed and variable salaries

Accounting policies

Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits consist mainly of fixed and variable salary. Both fixed and variable salaries are expensed in the period when the employees perform services for Nordea Bank Abp.

Short-term benefits that fulfil the capitalisation requirements defined in the accounting policies in Note P4.1 "Intangible assets" are included gross in this note, but subsequently capitalised and added to "Intangible assets" on the balance sheet.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits normally arise if employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or if an employee accepts an offer of voluntary redundancy.

Termination benefits are expensed when Nordea Bank Abp has an obligation to make the payment. An obligation arises when a formal plan has been committed to on the appropriate organisational level and when Nordea Bank Abp is without realistic possibility of withdrawal, which normally occurs when the plan has been communicated to the affected individual or employee(s) or their representatives.

Termination benefits can include both short-term benefits, for instance a number of months' salary, and post-employment benefits, normally in the form of early retirement benefit.

Nordea Bank Abp's Short Term Incentive Plans

Nordea Bank Abp operates Short Term Incentive Plans (STIPs). These are the Nordea Incentive Plan (NIP), which is offered to the CEO and members of the Group Leadership Team (GLT) and subject to invitation, to other employees, or bonus schemes (bonus) for selected employees in specific business areas or units as approved by the Board of Directors (Board). For more information, see section "Nordea's Short Term Incentive Plans" in the Group's Note G8.1.

Staff costs

EURm	2025	2024
Fixed and variable salaries ¹	-2,186	-2,093
Pension costs (specification in Note P7.2)	-256	-244
Social security contributions	-422	-400
Total	-2,864	-2,737
Expenses capitalised in IT development projects ²	133	118
Total	-2,731	-2,619

1) Of which allocation to profit sharing for 2025 amounted to EUR -54m (EUR -55m), consisting of a new allocation of EUR -51m (EUR -55m) and an adjustment related to prior years of EUR -3m (EUR 0m).

2) See Note P4.1 "Intangible assets".

P7.2 Pensions

Accounting policies

Defined contribution plans

Pension plans that are based on defined contribution arrangements hold no pension liability for Nordea Bank Abp. Pension costs for defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense as the employee renders services to the entity and the contribution payable in exchange for that service becomes due. In general, the payment is associated with and settled through regular salary payments. Nordea Bank Abp also contributes to state pension plans.

Pension costs for defined contribution plans that fulfil the capitalisation requirements defined in the accounting policies in Note P4.1 "Intangible assets" are included gross in this note, but subsequently capitalised and added to "Intangible assets" on the balance sheet.

Defined benefit plans

The major defined benefit plans are funded, covered by assets in pension funds/foundations. If the fair value of plan assets associated with a specific pension plan is lower than the gross present value of the defined benefit obligation determined using the projected unit credit method, the net amount is recognised as a liability ("Retirement benefit liabilities"). If not, the net amount is recognised as an

asset ("Retirement benefit assets"). Non-funded pension plans are recognised as "Retirement benefit liabilities".

Nordea Bank Abp's net obligation for defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned for their service in the current period and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Actuarial calculations, including the projected unit credit method, are applied to assess the present value of defined benefit obligations and related costs, based on several actuarial and financial assumptions. Current and past service cost is recognised in the income statement in the current year. Current service cost is defined as the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period. Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods triggered by plan amendments or curtailments.

The present value of the obligation and the fair value of any plan assets are impacted by changes in actuarial assumptions (discount rates (interest rates and credit spreads), inflation, salary increases, turnover and mortality) and experience effects, including actual outcome compared to assumptions. The remeasurement effects are recognised immediately in equity through the fair value reserve.

The discount rate is determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds where a deep enough market for such bonds exists. Covered bonds are in this context considered to be corporate bonds. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the discount rate is determined with reference to covered bonds, whereas in Finland and the UK it is determined with reference to corporate bonds. In Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark, the observed bond credit spreads over the swap curve are derived from long-dated covered or corporate bonds and extrapolated to the same duration as the pension obligations using the relevant swap curves. In the UK, the corporate bond credit spread over the government bond



P7.2 Pensions, cont.

rate is extrapolated to the same duration as the pension obligations using the government bond curve.

When the calculation results in a net asset, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Social security contributions are calculated and accounted for based on the net recognised surplus or deficit by plan and are included on the balance sheet as "Retirement benefit liabilities" or "Retirement benefit assets".

Pension costs to defined benefit plans that fulfil the capitalisation requirements defined in the accounting policies in Note P4.1 "Intangible assets" are included gross in this note, but subsequently capitalised and added to "Intangible assets" on the balance sheet.

Pension costs

The companies within Nordea Bank Abp have various pension plans. They consist of both defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans, reflecting national practices and conditions in the countries where Nordea Bank Abp operates.

Pension costs

EURm	2025	2024
Defined contribution plans	-240	-226
Defined benefit plans ¹	-16	-18
Total	-256	-244

¹ Excluding special wage tax (SWT) in Sweden and social security contributions (SSC) in Norway totalling of EUR -4m (EUR -7m).

Defined contribution plans

All new employees have been offered defined contribution plans since 2013 when the defined benefit plan in Sweden was closed for new members. The defined contribution plans follow the local collective agreements and regulations in each country.

In Norway, Nordea Bank Abp is part of a collectively agreed multi-employer pension plan in the private sector (AFP), providing entitled employees with a lifelong

addition to their regular pensions. As no information is available on Nordea Bank Abp's share of the liabilities/assets and pension costs, the AFP is accounted for as a defined contribution plan.

The AFP plan is financed by an annual premium, for 2025 equal to 2.7% of employees' salary between 1 and 7.1 times the Norwegian social security base amount ("G"). The premium amounted to EUR 4m (EUR 3m).

Defined benefit plans

The plans are operated in accordance with local regulatory requirements, collective agreements and local practice and are generally employer-financed final salary and service-based pension plans providing pension benefits in addition to the statutory systems. All defined benefit plans are closed for new entrants; new employees are offered defined contribution plans.

Retirement benefit assets and liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Plans with net retirement benefit assets	328	351
Plans with net retirement benefit liabilities	251	234
Net liability(-)/asset(+)	77	117

In general, the liabilities are safeguarded by assets in dedicated pension funds or foundations or alternatively by credit insurance (Sweden only). Pension funds and foundations hold both the assets and the pension liabilities, except for Sweden where the pension foundation serves as collateral for the pension liabilities held by Nordea Bank Abp.

Minimum funding requirements differ between the pension funds and foundations according to local regulatory requirements. The funding requirement is generally that the pension obligations measured using local requirements must be covered in full by a local predefined surplus. Other pension plans are not covered by funding requirements and are generally unfunded. The respective Nordea Bank Abp entities issuing the defined pension benefit serve as the sponsoring undertaking in accordance with the EU IORP II Directive.

Defined benefit plans impact Nordea Bank Abp via changes in the net present value of obligations and/or changes in the market value of plan assets.

P7.3 Share-based payment plans**Accounting policies****Equity-settled plans**

An equity-settled share-based payment transaction occurs when Nordea Bank Abp receives goods or services and uses its own equity instruments as consideration. Such transactions are recognised as a staff expense and a corresponding increase in equity. The expense is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. In such cases, the expense is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments awarded, which is the method used by Nordea Bank Abp.

When Nordea Bank Abp issues such instruments, the award date fair value of these rights is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The fair value per right is estimated at award date and not subsequently updated. The vesting period is the period over which the employees have to remain in service at Nordea in order for their rights to vest.

For rights with non-market performance conditions, the amount expensed is the award date fair value per right multiplied by the best estimate of rights that will eventually vest, which is reassessed at each reporting date. For rights with market performance conditions, the total fair value is estimated based on the fair value of each right times the maximum number of rights at award date. Market conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the equity instruments awarded. Therefore, if all other vesting conditions (e.g. service conditions) are met, Nordea Bank Abp recognises the expense for awards of equity instruments with market conditions over the vesting period irrespective of whether that market condition is satisfied.

Social security costs are also allocated over the vesting period. The provision for social security costs is reassessed on each reporting date to ensure that the provision is based on the rights' fair value at the reporting date.

Cash-settled plans

A cash-settled share-based payment transaction occurs when Nordea Bank Abp acquires goods or services by incurring a liability to transfer cash or other assets to the supplier of those goods or services for amounts that are based on the price of equity instruments of Nordea Bank Abp. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the goods or services acquired and the liability incurred are measured at the fair value of the liability. The liability is remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any changes in fair value recognised in the line item "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" in the income statement.

Nordea Bank Abp's share-based remuneration plans

Nordea Bank Abp has several variable pay plans for selected Nordea Bank Abp employees (participants). The terms of the plans vary depending on the target group. Disclosures related to the share-based plans can be found below. All remuneration plans are also described in the section "Remuneration" of the Board of Directors' report.

Until the end of the performance/financial year 2018, Nordea Bank Abp's share-based variable remuneration plans were partly in the form of equity-linked total shareholders' return indexation (excluding dividends) and partly in the form of cash. The plans were consequently generally settled in cash and the portion indexed with Nordea's total shareholders' return was accounted for as a cash-settled share-based payment plan. The total shareholders' return indexation resulted in a loss of EUR 0.7m in 2025 related to the remaining deferred payments stemming from these plans.

Starting from the 2019 performance year, share-based variable pay plans are partly in the form of cash not linked to the Nordea share and partly in the form of Nordea shares, which makes the portion paid in Nordea shares an equity-settled share-based plan. Total shareholders' return indexation may be used for share-based variable pay plans, subject to operational, administrative or tax issues as well as applicable regulation in certain legal entities.



P7.3 Share-based payment plans, cont.

The table below covers all plans with share-based plan expenses recognised in 2025 as well as the comparative figures for 2024. Figures for 2025 are based on the expected outcome and all figures are excluding social security expenses. The expense for 2025 is based on an assumption about the number of shares that will be awarded and deferred for delivery in later years.

Nordea Bank Abp's Long Term Incentive Plans

See the, section "Nordea's Long Term Incentive Plans" in the Group's Note G8.3.

Share-based variable remuneration plans other than LTIP plans

See section "Share-based variable remuneration plans other than LTIP plans" in the Group's Note G8.3.

Share-based payment plans

Plan year	Equity-settled or cash-settled	Delivery period	Expense 2025	Expense 2024	Liability 31 Dec 2025	Liability 31 Dec 2024	Outstanding rights
2025							
- LTIP 2025–2027	Equity-settled	2028–2033	2	–	–	–	Yes ¹
- NIP and bonus	Equity-settled	2026–2031	10	–	–	–	Yes ²
- Buy-outs etc.	Equity-settled	2025–2029	–	–	–	–	Yes
2024							
- LTIP 2024–2026	Equity-settled	2027–2032	2	2	–	–	Yes ³
- NIP and bonus	Equity-settled	2025–2030	5	10	–	–	Yes
- Buy-outs etc.	Equity-settled	2024–2028	0	0	–	–	Yes
2023							
- LTIP 2023–2025	Equity-settled	2026–2031	3	3	–	–	Yes ⁴
- NIP and bonus	Equity-settled	2024–2029	-2	5	–	–	Yes
- Buy-outs etc.	Equity-settled	2023–2027	0	0	–	–	Yes
Previous years							
	Cash-settled	2022–2027	1	0	2	3	No
	Equity-settled	2022–2030	-7	-4	–	–	Yes
Total			14	16	2	3	

1) Rights will be awarded following the end of the three-year performance period (2025–2027) over the delivery period (2028–2033).
 2) Rights will be awarded in 2026 based on the performance in 2025.
 3) Rights will be awarded following the end of the three-year performance period (2024–2026) over the delivery period (2027–2032).
 4) Rights will be awarded following the end of the three-year performance period (2023–2025) over the delivery period (2026–2031).

The table below shows the remaining liabilities for the cash-settled share-based plans used 2014–2018. The table only includes deferred amounts indexed with Nordea TSR.

Share-linked deferrals (cash-settled)

EURm	2025	2024
Opening balance	3	6
Deferred/earned during the period	0	–
TSR indexation during the period	1	–
Payments during the period	-2	-3
Translation differences	0	–
Closing balance	2	3

P7.4 Key management personnel remuneration

Accounting policies

For information about the accounting policies, see Note P7.1 "Fixed and variable salaries", Note P7.2 "Pensions" and Note P7.3 "Share-based payment plans". For definition of key management personnel, see Note P9.8 "Related party transactions".

Board remuneration

For board remuneration, see section "Board remuneration" in the Group's Note G8.4 Key management personnel remuneration.

Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Managing Director and the Group Leadership Team

For the Group Leadership Team remuneration, see section "Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer, the Deputy Managing Director and the Group Leadership Team" in the Group's Note G8.4 Key management personnel remuneration.

P7.5 Number of employees

The table below presents the number of employees by type of employment at the end period.

Number of employees

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	Change
Permanent full-time	24,801	25,593	-791
Permanent part-time	921	999	-78
Fixed term	171	291	-120
Total number of employees end of period	25,893	26,883	-989



P8 Investments in group undertakings, associated undertakings and joint ventures

P8.1 Investments in group undertakings

Accounting policies

Group undertakings are the entities that Nordea Bank Abp controls. Control is generally achieved when Nordea Bank Abp holds, directly or indirectly through group undertakings, more than 50% of the voting rights.

Nordea Bank Abp's investments in group undertakings are recognised under the cost model. At each balance sheet date, all shares in group undertakings are reviewed for indications of impairment. If such indication exists, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of each holding of shares is fully recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. Any impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount and is presented in the line item "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges" in the income statement.

Impairment losses are reversed if the recoverable amount increases. The carrying amount is then increased to the recoverable amount but cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.

Group undertakings

This specification includes all directly owned group undertakings.

	Registration number	Domicile	Number of shares	Carrying amount 31 Dec 2025 EURm	Carrying amount 31 Dec 2024, EURm	Shareholding, %
Nordea Kredit Realkreditaktieselskab ¹	15134275	Copenhagen	17,172,500	2,951	2,950	100.0
Nordea Hypotek AB (publ) ¹	556091-5448	Stockholm	100,000	3,323	3,083	100.0
Nordea Eiendomskreditt AS ¹	971227222	Oslo	16,781,828	2,899	2,926	100.0
Fionia Asset Company A/S	31934745	Copenhagen	148,742,586	1,185	1,185	100.0
Nordea Finance Finland Ltd ¹	0112305-3	Helsinki	1,000,000	1,067	1,067	100.0
Nordea Baltic AB	559220-4688	Stockholm	1,000	8	8	100.0
Nordea Mortgage Bank Plc ¹	2743219-6	Helsinki	257,700,000	1,341	1,281	100.0
Nordea Life Holding AB	556742-3305	Stockholm	1,000	722	722	100.0
Nordea Finance Equipment AS ³	987664398	Oslo	–	–	685	–
LLC Promyshlennaya Kompaniya Vestkon ²	1027700034185	Moscow	4,601,942,680	72	59	100.0
Nordea Finans Norge AS ³	924507500	Oslo	63,000	1,141	635	100.0
Nordea Funds Ltd	1737785-9	Helsinki	3,350	385	385	100.0
Nordea Asset Management Holding AB	559104-3301	Stockholm	500	265	245	100.0
Nordea Finans Danmark A/S ³	89805910	Høje Taastrup	20,006	271	177	100.0
Nordea Finans Sverige AB (publ) ^{1,3}	556021-1475	Stockholm	1,000,000	215	111	100.0
Nordea Essendropsgate Eiendomsforvaltning AS	986610472	Oslo	7,500	33	34	100.0
Nordea Markets Holding Company INC	36-468-1723	New York	1,000	91	91	100.0
Nordic Baltic Holding (NBH) AB	556592-7950	Stockholm	1,000	1	1	100.0
Privatmegleren AS	986386661	Oslo	12,000,000	9	9	100.0
Danbolig A/S	13186502	Copenhagen	1	1	1	100.0
Structured Finance Servicer A/S	24606910	Copenhagen	2	1	1	100.0
Nordea Hästen Fastighetsförvaltning AB	556653-6800	Stockholm	1,000	0	0	100.0
First Card AS	963215371	Oslo	200	0	0	100.0
Nordea Vallila Fastighetsförvaltning Ab	1880368-8	Helsinki	1,000	0	0	100.0
Kiinteistö Oy Kaarenritva	0362827-4	Vantaa	100	0	0	100.0
Nordea Limited	03051044	London	2	–	–	100.0
Total				15,981	15,656	

1) Credit institutions.

2) In accordance with its strategy, Nordea is focusing on its business in the Nordic region. This has entailed the Group winding down its operations in Russia. The liquidation of the remaining Russian subsidiary is pending finalisation.

3) In 2025 Nordea Finance Equipment AS was merged into Nordea Finans Sverige AB (publ), Nordea Finans Norge AS and Nordea Finans Danmark A/S.

P8.2 Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures

Accounting policies

Associated undertakings are the entities where Nordea Bank Abp's share of voting rights is between 20% and 50% and/or where Nordea Bank Abp has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

Joint ventures are the entities where Nordea Bank Abp has joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Nordea Bank Abp's investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures are recognised under the cost model. At each balance sheet date, all shares in associated undertakings and joint ventures are reviewed for indications of impairment. If such indication exists, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of each holding of shares is fully recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. Any impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount and is presented in the line item "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges" in the income statement.

Impairment losses are reversed if the recoverable amount increases. The carrying amount is then increased to the recoverable amount but cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised.



P8.2 Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures, cont.

Associated undertakings and joint ventures¹

Associated undertakings	Registration number	Domicile	Carrying amount		Shareholding, %
			2025, EURm	2024, EURm	
Eksportfinans ASA ^{2,3}	816521432	Oslo	–	42	–
Eiendomsverdi AS	881971682	Oslo	10	10	25
Suomen Luotto-osuuskunta	0201646-0	Helsinki	1	1	28
Bankomat AB	556817-9716	Stockholm	5	5	20
OPEN POS Nordic Group AB	559063-2369	Gothenburg	2	2	46
Subaio ApS	37766585	Aalborg	2	2	20
CrediWire ApS	37264628	Copenhagen	2	2	7
Getswish AB	556913-7382	Stockholm	8	8	20
Svenska e-fakturabolaget AB	556563-0596	Stockholm	2	1	50
Other			0	0	
Total			32	73	
Joint ventures					
Siirto Brand Oy	3102648-1	Helsinki	6	0	50
Tibern AB	559384-3542	Stockholm	1	1	14
Invidem AB	559210-0779	Stockholm	–	–	17
Finansinfrastruktur i Sverige AB ⁴	559198-9610	Stockholm	32	0	23
Total			39	1	
Total investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures			71	74	

1) All shares in associated undertakings and joint ventures are unlisted.

2) Credit institutions.

3) Eksportfinans ASA was sold in 2025.

4) In 2025 P27 Nordic Payments Platform AB changed its name to Finansinfrastruktur i Sverige AB.

P8.3 Currency translation of foreign entities

Accounting policies

The financial statements are presented in euro (EUR). When translating the financial statements of foreign branches into EUR from their functional currency, the assets and liabilities of foreign branches in Nordea Bank Abp have been translated at the closing rates, while items in the income statement are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. The average exchange rates are calculated based on daily exchange rates divided by the number of business days in the period. Translation differences are recognised in the retained earnings in equity.

Any remaining equity in foreign branches is converted at the closing rates with translation differences recognised in equity.

Information on the most important exchange rates is disclosed in the section "Exchange rates" in P1 "Accounting policies".



P9 Other disclosures

P9.1 Equity

Accounting policies

Equity is the residual interest in recognised assets after deduction of recognised liabilities. For equity, there are no requirements to distribute cash flows. Instruments are classified as financial liabilities if such genuine requirements exist, for instance to pay when a triggering event occurs that is beyond the control of both the issuer and the holder of the instruments.

Any payments connected to instruments classified as equity are accounted for directly in equity and presented as dividends. Nordea Bank Abp has determined that payments on financial instruments classified as equity (i.e. Additional Tier 1 instruments with write-down features) are distribution of profits and they are therefore accounted for as dividends. Dividends to shareholders are recognised as a reduction of equity when the Annual General Meeting has adopted the proposal. The reduction of equity is accounted for when the Board of Directors decides on dividends in situations where the Annual General Meeting has given the Board of Directors a mandate to make such a decision up to a certain cap.

Investments in own shares are not accounted for as assets; instead, they are recognised as a reduction in equity net of any transaction costs. Acquisitions of treasury shares as part of the Markets trading operations are recognised as a reduction in invested unrestricted equity. Treasury shares acquired to optimise the capital structure and Nordea Bank Abp's buy-back programmes are recognised as a reduction in retained earnings. Transaction costs related to repurchasing of treasury shares are also recognised in equity. There is no impact on the financial statements when shares are cancelled. Sales of own

shares in the trading operations are recognised as increases in invested unrestricted equity.

Contracts on Nordea shares that can be settled net in cash, for instance derivatives such as options and warrants, are either presented as financial assets or liabilities, meaning that these are not equity instruments.

Additional Tier 1 capital holders

Nordea Bank Abp has issued perpetual subordinated instruments (Additional Tier 1 instruments) which are converted into a variable number of Nordea shares in case a pre-defined CET1 trigger level for either the Nordea Group or Nordea Bank Abp is breached. Interest payments are fully discretionary and mandatorily cancelled in certain circumstances. As Nordea Bank Abp may be obliged to deliver a variable number of Nordea shares, these Additional Tier 1 instruments are classified as financial liabilities.

Nordea Bank Abp has also issued perpetual subordinated instruments (Additional Tier 1 instruments) which will be written down instead of converted into Nordea shares in case a pre-defined CET1 trigger level for either the Nordea Group or Nordea Bank Abp is breached. Interest payments are fully discretionary and mandatorily cancelled in certain circumstances. These instruments are classified as equity as there is no requirement for Nordea Bank Abp to pay interest or principal to the holders of the instruments. By the end of 2025 no such instruments were outstanding.

Share capital

The share capital amounts to EUR 4,049,951,919. The shares in Nordea Bank Abp have no nominal value. Each share carries one voting right. For more information about the number of registered shares, see section "Nordea shares" below.

Invested unrestricted equity

Includes the reserve for invested unrestricted equity which consists of the subscription price of the shares in Nordea Bank Abp's share issue or rights issue which has not been recorded in share capital. The reserve for invested unrestricted equity has also been impacted by acquisitions and sales of treasury shares as part of the Markets trading operations.

Other reserves

Consist of a fair value reserve including reserves for cash flow hedges, financial assets classified in the category "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income", accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans as well as a reserve for currency translation differences.

Retained earnings

Primarily comprise Nordea Bank Abp's undistributed profits from previous years and currency translation differences.

Equity

EURm	Restricted equity		Unrestricted equity			Total equity
	Share capital	Other reserves	Invested unrestricted equity	Retained earnings	Additional Tier 1 capital holders	
Balance at 1 Jan 2025	4,050	-37	1,053	22,310	750	28,126
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	4,742	-	4,742
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	202	-	202
Investments in foreign operations:						
Valuation gains/losses, net of tax	-	-39	-	-	-	-39
Fair value measurement of financial assets:						
Valuation gains/losses, net of tax	-	131	-	-	-	131
Transferred to the income statement, net of tax	-	-22	-	-	-	-22
Cash flow hedges¹:						
Valuation gains/losses, net of tax	-	-1,957	-	-	-	-1,957
Transferred to the income statement, net of tax	-	1,890	-	-	-	1,890
Changes in own credit risk related to liabilities at fair value option:						
Valuation gains/losses, net of tax	-	1	-	-	-	1
Defined benefit plans:						
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year, net of tax	-	-104	-	-	-	-104
Transactions with owners:						
Share-based payments	-	-	-	14	-	14
Paid interest on Additional Tier 1 capital, net of tax	-	-	-	-21	-	-21
Change in Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	-	-	-750	-750
Dividend	-	-	-	-3,268	-	-3,268
Sale/purchase of own shares ²	-	-	24	-897	-	-873
Other changes:						
	-	-	-	-	0	0
Balance at 31 Dec 2025	4,050	-137	1,077	23,082	0	28,072

1) For more detailed information, see Note P3.5 "Hedge accounting".

2) Refers to the change in the holding of own shares related to treasury shares for capital optimisation purposes, the trading portfolio and Nordea's shares within portfolio schemes in Denmark.



P9.1 Equity, cont.

Equity

EURm	Restricted equity		Unrestricted equity			Total equity
	Share capital	Other reserves	Invested unrestricted reserve	Retained earnings	Additional Tier 1 capital holders	
Balance at 1 Jan 2024	4,050	-198	1,063	21,969	750	27,634
Net profit for the year	–	–	–	4,189	–	4,189
Currency translation differences	–	–	–	-156	–	-156
Investments in foreign operations:						
Valuation gains/losses, net of tax	–	30	–	–	–	30
Fair value measurement of financial assets:						
Valuation gains/losses, net of tax	–	-43	–	–	–	-43
Transferred to the income statement, net of tax	–	-4	–	–	–	-4
Cash flow hedges¹:						
Valuation gains/losses, net of tax	–	1,487	–	–	–	1,487
Transferred to the income statement, net of tax	–	-1,457	–	–	–	-1,457
Changes in own credit risk related to liabilities at fair value option:						
Valuation gains/losses, net of tax	–	-6	–	–	–	-6
Defined benefit plans:						
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans during the year, net of tax	–	74	–	–	–	74
Transactions with owners:						
Share-based payments	–	–	–	16	–	16
Paid interest on Additional Tier 1 capital, net of tax	–	–	–	-21	–	-21
Dividend	–	–	–	-3,218	–	-3,218
Sale/purchase of own shares ²	–	–	-10	-372	–	-382
Other changes:	–	81	–	-97	0	-16
Balance at 31 Dec 2024	4,050	-37	1,053	22,310	750	28,126

1) For more detailed information, see Note P3.5 "Hedge accounting".

2) Refers to the change in the holding of own shares related to treasury shares for capital optimisation purposes, the trading portfolio and Nordea's shares within portfolio schemes in Denmark.

Distributable funds

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Invested unrestricted equity	1,077	1,053
Additional Tier 1 capital holders	–	750
Retained earnings	18,340	18,121
Net profit for the year	4,742	4,189
Total	24,159	24,113
Capitalised development costs	-1,600	-1,439
Total distributable funds¹	22,559	22,674

1) For the full amounts in euro, see the section "Proposed distribution of earnings" in the Board of Directors' report.

Nordea shares

Nordea Bank Abp's Articles of Associations do not contain any provisions on shares classes or voting rights. Consequently, Nordea Bank Abp has one class of shares (Nordea shares) and all shares in Nordea Bank Abp are ordinary shares. Each share confers one vote at Nordea Bank Abp's general meetings as well as an equal right to any dividend. Nordea Bank Abp is not entitled to vote with its own shares at general meetings. The Nordea share does not have any nominal value.

At the 2025 Annual General Meeting (AGM), the Board of Directors was authorised to decide on the repurchase of an aggregate of not more than 340,000,000 own shares, subject to the condition that the number of own shares held by Nordea Bank Abp together with its subsidiaries at any given time does not exceed 10% of all Nordea shares. The authorisation will remain in force and effect until 18 months from the resolution of the Annual General Meeting.

The 2025 AGM authorised the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Abp to resolve, on one or several occasions, on the issuance of special rights entitling to either new shares in the company or treasury shares against payment (convertibles) in accordance with or in deviation from the shareholder's preemptive subscription rights. The maximum number of shares that may be issued based on this authorisation is 340,000,000. The authorisation will remain in force and effect until the earlier of (i) the end of the next Annual General Meeting of the company or (ii) 18 months from the resolution of the meeting.

Moreover, the 2025 AGM authorised the Board of Directors of Nordea Bank Abp to resolve, on one or several occasions, on the issuance of new shares or transfer of the company's own shares of not more than 30,000,000 shares. The authorisation will remain in force and effect until the earlier of (i) the end of the next Annual General Meeting of the company or (ii) 18 months from the resolution of the meeting.

Nordea continued its share buy-back programmes approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with the authorisation granted by the 2024 and 2025 Annual General Meetings. See the 2025 share buy-back programmes in the table below.

Announced on	Completed on	Amount, EURm
17 October 2024	20 February 2025	250
6 March 2025	22 May 2025	250
12 June 2025	19 September 2025	250
16 October 2025	12 December 2025	250
16 December 2025	To be completed in 2026	500

For information on Additional Tier 1 loans that convert into shares, see Note P3.14 "Subordinated liabilities". For information on share-based incentive plans, see Note P7.3 "Share-based payment plans" and for information on authorisations held by the Board of Directors, see "Share issue resolution" under "The Nordea share and external credit ratings" in the Board of Directors' report.

The table below shows the change during the year in the total number of Nordea shares as well as the change during the year in the number of outstanding Nordea shares where the non-cancelled treasury shares are deducted.

Also the total number of own shares (treasury shares) as at 31 December is given in the table below.

Total number of Nordea shares	2025	2024
Total number of shares at 1 January	3,502,631,963	3,528,279,508
New shares issued during the year	–	8,000,000
Cancelled own shares during the year	-68,790,718	-33,647,545
Total number of Nordea shares at 31 December	3,433,841,245	3,502,631,963



P9.1 Equity, cont.

Number of outstanding Nordea shares	2025	2024
Number of outstanding Nordea shares at 1 January	3,485,474,444	3,519,189,319
Repurchased own shares	-68,888,643	-33,984,078
Shares granted in remuneration programmes for Nordea Bank Abp's management	1,214,870	1,273,349
Trading portfolio and Nordea Bank Abp's shares within portfolio schemes in Denmark	2,052,998	-1,004,146
Number of outstanding Nordea shares at 31 December	3,419,853,669	3,485,474,444

Number of own shares	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Holdings of own shares related to treasury shares, trading portfolio and Nordea Bank Abp's shares within portfolio schemes in Denmark ¹	13,987,576	17,130,649
– of which treasury shares for remuneration purposes	10,299,096	11,513,966

1) Total acquisition price for holdings of own shares at 31 December 2025 was EUR 64.4m (EUR 77.5m).

Own shares bought and sold as part of market-making activities

Nordea Bank Abp has bought and sold its own shares as part of its normal trading and market-making activities. The trades are specified in the table below.

The 2025 Annual General Meeting resolved that Nordea Bank Abp, before the end of the next Annual General Meeting, may repurchase its own shares in the ordinary course of its securities trading business. The number of own shares to be repurchased may not exceed 175,000,000 shares.

The 2025 Annual General Meeting resolved that Nordea Bank Abp, before the end of the next Annual General Meeting, may transfer own shares in the ordinary course of its securities trading business. The number of own shares to be transferred may not exceed 175,000,000 shares.

Acquisitions and sales of own shares during the year

2025	Acquisitions ¹			Sales ¹		
	Quantity	Average price, EUR	Amount, EUR 000	Quantity	Average price, EUR	Amount, EUR 000
January	5,240,802	11.39	-59,692	-6,120,130	11.44	70,018
February	6,979,702	12.30	-85,868	-6,340,975	12.35	78,306
March	9,386,440	12.56	-117,915	-9,810,083	12.39	121,535
April	7,518,190	10.99	-82,635	-8,101,941	11.07	89,671
May	7,528,304	12.62	-95,017	-8,110,375	12.67	102,722
June	7,020,282	12.52	-87,890	-7,314,026	12.57	91,934
July	4,757,351	12.58	-59,846	-4,332,154	12.57	54,469
August	4,546,800	13.35	-60,685	-4,448,297	13.39	59,572
September	8,975,365	13.70	-123,003	-8,989,125	13.72	123,371
October	6,318,010	14.49	-91,578	-6,403,834	14.45	92,531
November	7,330,169	14.89	-109,172	-7,344,518	14.93	109,652
December	26,545,491	15.55	-412,740	-26,884,446	15.61	419,705
Total	102,146,906		-1,386,040	-104,199,904		1,413,486

2024	Acquisitions ¹			Sales ¹		
	Quantity	Average price, EUR	Amount, EUR 000	Quantity	Average price, EUR	Amount, EUR 000
January	5,553,761	11.34	-62,971	-5,889,972	11.30	66,535
February	6,532,537	10.90	-71,187	-6,971,391	10.95	76,356
March	6,397,549	10.93	-69,928	-5,435,594	10.87	59,076
April	7,795,627	10.85	-84,601	-7,327,819	10.85	79,482
May	7,300,345	11.30	-82,464	-7,164,347	11.30	80,947
June	4,952,268	11.28	-55,866	-5,073,284	11.30	57,337
July	6,338,147	10.83	-68,624	-6,521,354	10.87	70,883
August	10,226,971	10.43	-106,671	-10,395,093	10.45	108,647
September	4,507,465	10.55	-47,552	-4,043,594	10.56	42,707
October	7,138,308	10.62	-75,842	-7,244,108	10.64	77,053
November	4,536,445	10.78	-48,909	-5,090,453	10.78	54,870
December	6,989,023	10.64	-74,361	-6,107,291	10.64	64,970
Total	78,268,446		-848,976	-77,264,300		838,863

1) Excluding Nordea shares related to securities lending.

P9.2 Additional disclosures on the cash flow statement

Accounting policies

The cash flow statement shows inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during the year for total operations. Nordea Bank Abp's cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method, whereby operating profit is adjusted for effects of non-cash transactions such as depreciation and loan losses. Cash flows are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

Operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities, which are the principal revenue-producing activities, are mainly derived from profits during the year adjusted for items not included in cash flows and income taxes paid. Adjustment for items not included in cash flows includes:

EURm	2025	2024
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges of tangible and intangible assets	420	387
Impairment of shares and interests in group undertakings and associated undertakings	8	-2
Loan losses	39	102
Unrealised gains/losses	2,510	130
Capital gains/losses (net)	-55	6
Change in accruals and provisions	-298	544
Translation differences	-333	299
Change in fair value of hedged items, assets/liabilities (net)	174	645
Other	44	-129
Total	2,509	1,982

Operating assets and liabilities consist of assets and liabilities that are part of normal business activities, such as loans, deposits and debt securities in issue. Changes in derivatives are reported on a net basis.



P9.2 Additional disclosures on the cash flow statement, cont.

Cash flows from operating activities include interest payments received and interest expenses paid in the following amounts:

EURm	2025	2024
Interest payments received	12,331	15,387
Interest expenses paid	-7,206	-9,900

Investing activities

Investing activities include investments in and capital contributions to group undertakings as well as acquisition and disposal of non-current assets such as property and equipment and intangible and financial assets.

Financing activities

Financing activities are activities that result in changes in equity and subordinated liabilities such as new issues of shares, dividends and issued/amortised subordinated liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

The following items are included in "Cash and cash equivalents":

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash and balances with central banks	36,338	44,862
Loans to central banks payable on demand	4	4
Loans to credit institutions payable on demand	401	349
Total	36,743	45,215

For the definition of cash and balances with central banks, see Note P3.6 "Cash and balances with central banks". Loans to central banks and credit institutions payable on demand include liquid assets not represented by bonds or other interest-bearing securities.

P9.3 Maturity analysis

Accounting policy

The following table presents the remaining contractual maturities of the Nordea Bank Abp's financial assets and liabilities. On-demand deposits are reported in the bucket "Under 3 months". Loans where the lender can demand repayment upon request are reported according to their earliest possible contractual maturity date when repayment can be demanded. For derivatives, the cash inflows and outflows are disclosed for both derivative assets and derivative liabilities as derivatives are managed on a net basis. For further information about remaining maturity, see also Note P10 "Risk and liquidity management".

Maturity analysis

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Under 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets					
Cash and balances with central banks	36,338	–	–	–	36,338
Loans to credit institutions	13,179	28,067	45,875	326	87,447
Loans to the public	67,286	21,666	56,167	23,348	168,467
Interest-bearing securities ¹	1,761	13,818	62,614	10,676	88,869
Derivatives	130	208	17,717	186	18,241
Other assets	18,419	53	4,558	114	23,144
Total	137,113	63,812	186,931	34,650	422,506
Liabilities					
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	38,508	2,169	1,350	–	42,027
Deposits and borrowings from the public	221,822	5,189	17,580	5,711	250,302
Debt securities in issue	15,024	32,898	25,469	5,600	78,991
Subordinated liabilities	921	–	5,276	2,613	8,810
Derivatives	192	276	17,995	394	18,857
Other liabilities	2,947	737	6,217	1,410	11,311
Total	279,414	41,269	73,887	15,728	410,298

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Under 3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Assets					
Cash and balances with central banks	44,862	–	–	–	44,862
Loans to credit institutions	10,272	24,684	39,834	349	75,139
Loans to the public	60,417	20,116	48,359	23,085	151,977
Interest-bearing securities ¹	8,394	10,366	56,399	5,820	80,979
Derivatives	4,133	3,823	6,525	11,573	26,054
Other assets	5,748	162	13,525	5,023	24,458
Total	133,826	59,151	164,642	45,850	403,469
Liabilities					
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	34,165	2,043	98	0	36,306
Deposits and borrowings from the public	221,424	5,142	8,308	5,232	240,106
Debt securities in issue	20,197	27,949	17,594	4,387	70,127
Subordinated liabilities	–	92	4,894	2,424	7,410
Derivatives	3,264	793	10,265	11,605	25,927
Other liabilities	3,136	558	5,946	869	10,509
Total	282,186	36,577	47,105	24,517	390,385

1) Including "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks" of EUR 78,724m (EUR 71,349m).



P9.4 Assets and liabilities in EUR and other currencies

Accounting policies

The following table presents the assets and liabilities of Nordea Bank Abp broken down by balances in EUR and in foreign currencies. A balance in foreign currency is defined as a balance which should

be translated into EUR when preparing financial statements.

More information on translation of assets and liabilities can be found in Note P1 "Accounting policies".

	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	EURm	Foreign currency	Total	EURm	Foreign currency	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	18,856	17,482	36,338	22,365	22,497	44,862
Loans to credit institutions	20,119	67,328	87,447	19,832	55,307	75,139
Loans to the public	66,114	102,353	168,467	57,311	94,666	151,977
Interest-bearing securities ¹	46,253	42,616	88,869	38,892	42,087	80,979
Derivatives	17,237	1,004	18,241	24,677	1,377	26,054
Other assets	35,277	7,550	42,827	35,989	7,465	43,454
Total	203,856	238,333	442,189	199,066	223,399	422,465
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	28,385	13,642	42,027	23,969	12,337	36,306
Deposits and borrowings from the public	80,482	169,820	250,302	70,636	169,470	240,106
Debt securities in issue	64,573	14,418	78,991	58,990	11,137	70,127
Derivatives	17,890	967	18,857	24,812	1,115	25,927
Other liabilities	17,768	6,172	23,940	16,758	5,115	21,873
Total	209,098	205,019	414,117	195,165	199,174	394,339

1) Including "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks" of EUR 78,724m (EUR 71,349m).

P9.5 Other assets

Accounting policies

Other assets are assets that do not qualify for any of the other line items covering assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, accrued income is income that is not yet invoiced and prepaid expenses are future expenses that are paid in advance.

For additional accounting policies, see Note P3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement" and Note P3.4 "Fair value".

This note includes the specifications for the balance sheet line items "Other assets" and "Prepaid expenses and accrued income".

Other assets

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash items in process of collection	115	153
Claims on securities settlement proceeds	1,348	1,111
Cash/margin receivables related to derivatives	3,194	5,118
Other	704	514
Total	5,361	6,896

Prepaid expenses and accrued income

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Accrued interest income	1	2
Other accrued income	171	555
Prepaid expenses	427	430
Total	599	987

P9.6 Other liabilities

Accounting policies

Other liabilities are liabilities that do not qualify for any of the other line items covering liabilities. Under the accrual basis of accounting, accrued expenses are expenses incurred but for which an invoice has not yet been received and prepaid income is future income that is received in advance.

For additional accounting policies, see Note P3.1 "Recognition on and derecognition from the balance sheet", Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement" and Note P3.4 "Fair value".

This note includes the specifications for the balance sheet line items "Other liabilities" and "Accrued expenses and prepaid income".

Other liabilities

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Liabilities on securities settlement proceeds	1,060	954
Sold, not held, securities	5,093	3,250
Cash items in process of collection	2,035	2,423
Accounts payable	76	91
Cash/margin payables related to derivatives	3,535	4,220
Other	1,755	1,721
Total	13,554	12,659

Accrued expenses and prepaid income

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Accrued interest expenses	16	10
Other accrued expenses	803	1,193
Prepaid income	63	54
Total	882	1,257



P9.7 Customer assets under management

Accounting policies

Customer assets under management are assets that are held and managed on behalf of customers but are not recognised on Nordea Bank Abp's balance sheet.

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Asset management	156,225	134,660
Custody assets	251,491	238,352
Total	407,716	373,012

P9.8 Related party transactions

Accounting policies

Related party

A related party is a person or entity that is related to Nordea Bank Abp. Related parties are grouped in the following categories:

- Shareholders with significant influence
- Group undertakings
- Associated undertakings and joint ventures
- Key management personnel
- Other related parties.

Shareholders with significant influence

Shareholders with significant influence are shareholders that have the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of Nordea Bank Abp but do not control those policies.

Group undertakings

Group undertakings are defined as the subsidiaries of the parent company, Nordea Bank Abp. Further information on the undertakings owned by Nordea Bank Abp is found in Note P8.1 "Investments in group undertakings".

Transactions between Nordea Bank Abp and its subsidiaries are performed according to the arm's length principle in conformity with OECD requirements on transfer pricing.

Associated undertakings and joint ventures

For the definition of associated undertakings and joint ventures, see Note P8.2 "Investments in associated undertakings and joint ventures".

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are the persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities in Nordea Bank Abp, directly or indirectly, including any director of the entity.

Other related parties

Other related parties comprise subsidiaries of shareholders with significant influence, close family members of key management personnel and companies controlled or jointly controlled by key management personnel or by close family members of key management personnel.

Related party transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between Nordea Bank Abp and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. See also accounting policies in Note P7.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".

All transactions with related parties are made on the same criteria and terms as those of comparable transactions with external parties of similar standing, apart from loans granted to employees as well as certain other commitments to key management personnel, see Note P7.4 "Key management personnel remuneration" and Note P6.1 "Contingent liabilities".

In Nordea Bank Abp key management personnel includes the following positions:

- Board of Directors
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Deputy Managing Director
- Group Leadership Team.

Loans to key management personnel amounted to EUR 2.9m (EUR 1.0m) and interest income on these loans amounted to EUR 0.0m (EUR 0.0m). Deposits from key management personnel amounted to EUR 1.2m (EUR 5.7m) and interest on these deposits amounted to EUR -0.0m (EUR -0.1m). Loan commitments to key management personnel amounted to EUR 4.0m (EUR 0.0m).

For key management personnel employed by Nordea Bank Abp the same credit terms apply as for other employees. In Finland, the employee interest rate for mortgage loans corresponds to Nordea Bank Abp's funding cost with a margin of 30bp and for other loans the employee interest rate corresponds to Nordea Bank Abp's

funding cost with a margin of 45–500bp. In Denmark, the employee interest rate for loans is variable and between 2.50–4.45% depending of the type of mortgage. In Norway, the variable interest rate on loans to employees is 4.44%. Mortgage loans with fixed interest rates are offered with the same rates as mortgage loans to Premium customers. In Sweden, loans approved with employee conditions are a maximum at SEK 3m for any type of loan and maximum amount at SEK 0.4m for car loans. The interest rate for these loans is 215bp lower than the corresponding interest rate for external customers. For interest on loans above SEK 3m and SEK 0.4m respectively, the employees receive the same maximal discount as Nordea's best external customers.

Loans to family members of key management personnel who do not live in the same household as key management personnel are granted on normal market terms, as are loans to key management personnel who are not employed by Nordea Bank Abp. For more information about transactions with key management personnel, see Note P7.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".

The loan quality for key management personnel and their family members is good with no significant increase in credit risk. Loan loss provisions for key management personnel are included in the collectively assessed allowances shown in Note P2.10 "Net loan losses".

Nordea Bank Abp has not pledged any assets on behalf of key management personnel or their close family members.

For information about remuneration to key management personnel, see Note P7.4 "Key management personnel remuneration".



P9.8 Related party transactions, cont.

The information below is presented from Nordea Bank Abp's perspective, meaning that the information shows the effect of related party transactions on Nordea Bank Abp's figures.

Related party transactions

EURm	31 Dec 2025			31 Dec 2024		
	Group undertakings	Associated undertakings and joint ventures	Other related parties ²	Group undertakings	Associated undertakings and joint ventures	Other related parties ²
Assets						
Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks	11,555	–	–	11,180	–	–
Loans to credit institutions	77,313	–	–	68,788	–	–
Loans to the public	3,395	33	0	2,600	25	0
Interest-bearing securities	6,621	–	–	6,287	–	–
Derivatives	626	–	–	849	–	–
Other assets	326	–	–	290	–	–
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	229	–	–	260	–	–
Total assets	100,065	33	0	90,254	25	0
Liabilities						
Deposits by credit institutions and central banks	7,897	0	–	7,673	0	–
Deposits and borrowings from the public	3,422	0	38	3,354	1	11
Debt securities in issue	251	–	–	202	–	–
Derivatives	825	0	–	943	3	–
Other liabilities	1,194	0	0	533	0	0
Accrued expenses and deferred income	30	–	–	13	–	–
Provisions	–	0	–	–	0	–
Total liabilities	13,619	0	38	12,718	4	11
Off-balance sheet items ¹	164,963	0	5	159,476	9	5

Related party transactions, cont.

EURm	2025			2024		
	Group undertakings	Associated undertakings and joint ventures	Other related parties ²	Group undertakings	Associated undertakings and joint ventures	Other related parties ²
Income statement						
Interest income	2,882	0	0	3,259	0	0
Interest expense	-129	0	0	280	0	0
Net fee and commission income	499	0	0	466	0	0
Total net result from items at fair value ³	-50	0	0	-117	-1	0
Other operating income	683	–	0	745	–	0
Total operating expenses	-98	0	–	-87	0	–
Profit before loan losses	3,787	0	0	4,546	-1	0

1) Including nominal values of derivatives.

2) Shareholders with significant influence (including their subsidiaries), close family members of key management personnel at Nordea Bank Abp and companies controlled or jointly controlled by key management personnel or by close family members of key management personnel at Nordea Bank Abp are considered to be related parties to Nordea Bank Abp. Other related parties also include Nordea Bank Abp's pension foundations.

3) Including the income statement line items "Net result from securities at fair value through profit or loss" and "Net result from securities at fair value through fair value reserve".



P10 Risk and liquidity management

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1. Risk governance

Maintaining organisational risk awareness is an integral part of Nordea Bank Abp's business strategy. Nordea Bank Abp has defined clear risk and liquidity management frameworks, including policies and instructions covering all risk exposures.

For more information on Nordea Bank Abp's risk and liquidity management, see section 1 "Risk governance" in the Group's Note G11.

Internal Control Framework

See section 1.1 "Internal Control Framework" in the Group's Note G11.

Decision-making bodies for risk, liquidity and capital management

See section 1.2 "Decision-making bodies for risk, liquidity and capital management" in the Group's Note G11.

Governance of risk management and compliance

See section 1.3 "Governance of risk management and compliance" in the Group's Note G11.

Disclosure requirements of the Capital Requirements Regulation – Capital and Risk Management Report 2025

Additional information on risk and capital management is presented in the Capital and Risk Management Report 2025, in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation.

2. Credit risk

Credits granted within Nordea Bank Abp must conform to the common principles established for Nordea. Nordea Bank Abp strives to have a well-diversified credit portfolio that is adapted to the structure of its home markets and economies. Nordea Bank Abp's loan portfolio is split by type of exposure class (corporate and retail) or by sector, then further broken down by segment, industry and geography and reported monthly, quarterly and annually. For more information on the key principles for managing Nordea Bank Abp's risk exposures, see the Group's Note G11, section 2 "Credit risk".

For credit risk management, credit risk definition and identification as well as credit risk mitigation, see sections 2 "Credit risk", 2.2 "Credit risk definition and identification" and 2.3 "Credit risk mitigation" in the Group's Note G11.

Exposures, allowances and provisions

Including on- and off-balance sheet exposures, the total credit risk exposure at year end was EUR 522bn (EUR 488bn). Credit risk is measured, monitored and segmented in different ways. On-balance sheet lending consists of amortised cost lending and fair value lending and constitutes the major part of the credit portfolio. Amortised cost lending is the basis for impaired loans, allowances and loan losses.

Credit risk in lending is measured and presented as the principal amount of on-balance sheet claims, i.e. loans to credit institutions and to the public, and off-balance sheet potential claims on customers and counterparties, net after allowances. Credit risk exposure also includes the risk related to derivative contracts and securities financing. Nordea Bank Abp's loans to the public increased by 10.9% to EUR 168bn during 2025 (EUR 152bn). The corporate portfolio increased approximately 14.2%, while the household portfolio decreased by 0.8%. The overall credit quality is solid with strongly rated customers, and the macroeconomic outlook has improved during the year. Of the

lending to the public portfolio, corporate customers accounted for 63.5% (63.7%), reverse repurchase agreements for 21.4% (18.8%), household customers for 14.1% (15.6%) and the public sector for 1.0% (1.8%). Loans to central banks and credit institutions increased to EUR 87bn at the end of 2025 (EUR 75bn).

Credit-impaired loans at amortised cost increased to EUR 1,957m (EUR 1,889m). The increase was mainly related to the corporate portfolio, which increased by 4% and EUR 62m to EUR 1,447m. The largest increase is in Consumer discretionary and services, increasing by EUR 136m, driven by the Media and entertainment and Retail trade industries and secondly in Commercial and professional services in the Industrials industry group, which increased from EUR 29m to EUR 89m. This is partly offset by smaller reductions in Financial institutions, Maritime and Real estate industry groups.

Net loan losses for 2025 amounted to EUR 23m (EUR 83m), corresponding to an annual net loan loss ratio of 2bp (7bp). Net loan losses consisted of EUR 9m in the corporate portfolio with some concentration in the industrials and consumer discretionary portfolios. The household portfolio had net loan losses of EUR 14m. At the end of the year, management judgement allowances amounted to EUR 179m (EUR 300m).

The management judgement is intended to cover excess losses from macroeconomic shocks and uncertainties that are regarded as extraordinary in relation to a normal contraction in the economic cycle and are therefore not adequately captured by the existing IFRS 9 ECL modelling and known IFRS 9 model and data issues will be captured in later model updates. The uncertainties are mainly connected to geopolitical and macro-economic conditions. The level at the end of 2025 compared with the end of 2024 decreased by EUR 121m reflecting a continued decline in the financial and economic risks influencing loan losses, driven by decreased uncertainty and the persistence of strong credit quality.

Total allowances for 2025 amounted to EUR 1,188m (1,395m). Loan allowances for 2025 amounted to EUR 998m (1,179m). This was driven by reduced allowances in all stages. Of loan allowances to the public, stage 1 accounted for EUR 59m (94m), stage 2 for EUR 184m (EUR 240m) and stage 3 for EUR 753m (EUR 840). The coverage

ratio was 0.03% for stage 1 (0.05%), 2.9% for stage 2 (3.1%) and 38% for stage 3 (44%).

Stage 2 loans at amortised cost decreased to EUR 6,467m (EUR 7,658m). The decrease is mainly due to improved economic environment and positive portfolio migration particularly in the second half of 2025, affecting both the household and corporate portfolio. Stage 2 coverage ratio decreased to 2.9% (3.1%).

Forbearance is eased terms or restructuring due to the borrower experiencing or about to experience financial difficulties. The intention of granting forbearance for a limited time period is to help the customer return to a sustainable financial situation ensuring full repayment of the outstanding debt. Examples of eased terms are changes in amortisation profile, repayment schedule, customer margin as well as easing of covenants. Forbearance is undertaken on a selective and individual basis for all customers and is followed by impairment testing. Forborne loans decreased by EUR 214m to EUR 2,046m during the year, of which 87% related to the corporate portfolios and 13% related to the household portfolios. The forbearance coverage ratio increased from 18% to 20%.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
		Amortised cost and fair value through fair value reserve	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost and fair value through fair value reserve	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Loans to credit institutions	P3.3, P3.7	84,209	3,238	73,163	1,976
Loans to the public	P3.3, P3.7	132,343	36,124	123,348	28,629
Interest-bearing securities ¹	P3.3, P3.8	62,697	26,172	54,865	26,114
Derivatives	P3.3, P3.10	–	18,241	–	26,054
Off-balance sheet items	P6.1, P6.2	159,019	–	153,362	–
Total		438,268	83,775	404,738	82,773

1) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks".

Collateral distribution

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financial collateral	3.1%	2.3%
Receivables	1.3%	1.3%
Residential real estate	39.8%	32.3%
Commercial real estate	42.2%	47.2%
Other physical collateral	13.6%	16.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Allowances for credit risk

EURm	Note	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Loans to credit institutions	P3.7	2	5
Loans to the public	P3.7	996	1,174
Interest-bearing securities measured at fair value through fair value reserve or amortised cost ¹	P3.8	2	2
Off-balance sheet items	P5	188	215
Total		1,188	1,396

1) Including the balance sheet line item "Debt securities eligible for refinancing with central banks".

Assets taken over for protection of claims¹

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Current assets, carrying amount:		
Shares and other participations	2	2
Total	2	2

1) In accordance with Nordea Bank Abp's policy for taking over assets for protection of claims, which is in compliance with the local banking business acts wherever Nordea Bank Abp is located. Assets used as collateral for the loan are generally taken over when the customer is not able to fulfil its obligations towards Nordea Bank Abp. The assets taken over are disposed at the latest when full recovery is reached.

Loan-to-value¹

Retail mortgage exposure	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	EURbn	%	EURbn	%
<50%	11.8	84.5	11.8	83.9
50–70%	1.5	10.6	1.5	11.0
71–80%	0.3	2.4	0.4	2.5
81–90%	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2
>90%	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.3
Total	14.0	100.0	14.0	100.0

1) The amount and percentages in the table includes the relevant part of a loan, not the total loan.

Forbearance

EURm	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Forborne loans	2,046	2,259
- of which defaulted	976	964
Allowances for individually assessed impaired and forborne loans	407	417
- of which defaulted	374	374
Key ratios	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Forbearance ratio ¹	0.9%	1.1%
Forbearance coverage ratio ²	19.9%	18.5%
- of which defaulted	38.3%	38.8%

1) Forborne loans/Loans held at amortised cost before allowances.

2) Individual allowances on forborne loans/Forborne loans.

Loans to corporate customers, by size of loans

Size in EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Loans EURm	%	Loans EURm	%
0–10	24,922	17	26,085	21
11–50	38,099	27	35,001	28
51–100	24,773	17	23,924	19
101–250	37,409	26	26,819	21
251–500	11,377	8	7,531	6
501–	6,564	5	5,990	5
Total	143,144	100	125,350	100

Net loan losses and loan loss ratios

	2025	2024
Net loan losses, EURm	-23	-83
Net loan loss ratio, amortised cost, bp	2	7
- of which stage 3	11	11
- of which stages 1 and 2	-9	-4
Net loan loss ratio, including fair value gains, bp ¹	1	5
Net loan loss ratio, Personal Banking, bp ¹	8	1
Net loan loss ratio, Business Banking, bp ¹	1	20
Net loan loss ratio, Large Corporates & Institutions, bp ¹	1	-1

1) Net loan losses including loan losses from loans at fair value recognised through fair value reserve divided by total lending at amortised cost and at fair value, bp.

Credit-impaired loans and ratios

EURm	2025	2024
Gross credit-impaired loans, amortised cost, EURm	1,957	1,889
- of which servicing	913	877
- of which non-servicing	1,044	1,012
Impairment ratio (stage 3), gross, bp	90	96
Impairment ratio (stage 3), net, bp	55	53
Allowances in relation to loans (stages 1 and 2), bp	11	17
Total allowance ratio (stages 1, 2 and 3), bp	46	60
Allowances in relation to credit-impaired loans (stage 3), %	38	44

Past due loans

EURm	31 Dec 2025		31 Dec 2024	
	Corporate customers	Household customers	Corporate customers	Household customers
6–30 days	129	176	98	180
31–60 days	44	49	27	54
61–90 days	15	23	18	30
>90 days	215	244	352	266
Total	403	492	495	531
Past due (incl. impaired) loans divided by loans to the public after allowances, %	0.3	2.1	0.4	2.2



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost and fair value

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden ¹	Other	Total
Financial institutions	4,255	3,590	828	12,262	1,017	21,952
Agriculture	520	262	3,066	89	5	3,942
Crops, plantations and hunting	269	126	13	11	5	424
Animal husbandry	214	132	21	4	–	371
Fishing and aquaculture	37	4	3,032	74	0	3,147
Natural resources	37	693	400	490	77	1,697
Paper and forest products	32	372	157	384	77	1,022
Mining and supporting activities	4	314	10	105	–	433
Oil, gas and offshore	1	7	233	1	–	242
Consumer staples	2,258	717	812	1,813	48	5,648
Food processing and beverages	282	207	533	615	0	1,637
Household and personal products	85	68	121	437	1	712
Healthcare	1,891	442	158	761	47	3,299
Consumer discretionary and services	801	1,948	2,201	4,070	23	9,043
Consumer durables	86	191	204	1,814	22	2,317
Media and entertainment	186	277	87	562	0	1,112
Retail trade	387	1,186	771	1,281	1	3,626
Air transportation	90	1	28	31	0	150
Accommodation and leisure	51	207	575	208	–	1,041
Telecommunication services	1	86	536	174	–	797
Industrials	4,545	4,210	6,986	7,982	202	23,925
Materials	784	546	191	458	38	2,017
Capital goods	514	1,000	190	1,558	41	3,303
Commercial and professional services	870	693	1,483	1,621	95	4,762
Construction	371	638	3,063	1,185	0	5,257
Wholesale trade	1,334	592	750	1,899	7	4,582
Land transportation	323	238	53	472	17	1,103
IT services	349	503	1,256	789	4	2,901

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost and fair value, cont.

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden ¹	Other	Total
Maritime	257	137	3,958	54	81	4,487
Shipbuilding	0	1	26	0	–	27
Shipping	0	57	3,819	37	81	3,994
Maritime services	257	79	113	17	–	466
Utilities and public service	1,100	2,919	1,774	770	1	6,564
Utilities distribution	914	1,130	1,025	512	0	3,581
Power production	153	1,541	564	159	1	2,418
Public services	33	248	185	99	0	565
Real estate	898	7,813	9,271	9,692	–	27,674
Commercial real estate	748	4,798	7,980	9,055	–	22,581
Residential real estate companies	12	1,037	571	520	–	2,140
Tenant-owned associations	138	1,978	720	117	–	2,953
Other industries	190	0	0	4	1,894	2,088
Total corporate	14,861	22,289	29,296	37,226	3,348	107,020
Housing loans	6,296	2,985	3,333	0	–	12,614
Collateralised lending	2,935	3,693	342	746	–	7,716
Non-collateralised lending	639	479	322	1,904	–	3,344
Household	9,870	7,157	3,997	2,650	–	23,674
Public sector	623	545	67	412	3	1,650
Reverse repurchase agreements	–	36,123	–	–	–	36,123
Loans to the public by country	25,354	66,114	33,360	40,288	3,351	168,467
of which loans at fair value	–	36,123	–	–	–	36,123



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost and fair value

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden ¹	Other	Total
Financial institutions	3,562	3,211	818	9,338	980	17,909
Agriculture	553	294	2,648	46	4	3,545
Crops, plantations and hunting	307	143	19	9	4	482
Animal husbandry	217	147	22	5	–	391
Fishing and aquaculture	29	4	2,607	32	–	2,672
Natural resources	51	734	539	293	91	1,708
Paper and forest products	42	472	181	275	91	1,061
Mining and supporting activities	6	254	10	18	–	288
Oil, gas and offshore	3	8	348	0	–	359
Consumer staples	2,804	696	991	1,846	55	6,392
Food processing and beverages	165	229	713	490	8	1,605
Household and personal products	89	66	121	406	2	684
Healthcare	2,550	401	157	950	45	4,103
Consumer discretionary and services	902	1,865	2,352	4,040	24	9,183
Consumer durables	102	219	233	1,814	23	2,391
Media and entertainment	257	291	103	608	0	1,259
Retail trade	358	1,045	888	1,155	0	3,446
Air transportation	123	1	16	28	–	168
Accommodation and leisure	59	241	603	206	–	1,109
Telecommunication services	3	68	509	229	1	810
Industrials	4,015	3,980	6,080	6,570	342	20,987
Materials	594	414	191	517	50	1,766
Capital goods	517	914	146	1,084	49	2,710
Commercial and professional services	719	464	1,398	1,058	203	3,842
Construction	417	790	2,746	1,057	–	5,010
Wholesale trade	1,427	615	726	1,883	23	4,674
Land transportation	69	219	126	347	15	776
IT services	272	564	747	624	2	2,209

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost and fair value, cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden ¹	Other	Total
Maritime	137	146	4,158	55	155	4,651
Shipbuilding	–	0	116	0	–	116
Shipping	30	56	3,883	34	155	4,158
Maritime services	107	90	159	21	0	377
Utilities and public service	726	2,737	1,763	664	0	5,890
Utilities distribution	578	1,170	999	372	–	3,119
Power production	95	1,322	595	201	0	2,213
Public services	53	245	169	91	0	558
Real estate	886	7,306	8,850	7,513	–	24,555
Commercial real estate	681	4,423	7,577	6,954	–	19,635
Residential real estate companies	56	857	462	400	–	1,775
Tenant-owned associations	149	2,026	811	159	–	3,145
Other industries	107	0	–	1	1,792	1,900
Total corporate	13,743	20,969	28,199	30,366	3,443	96,720
Housing loans	6,101	3,067	3,298	0	–	12,466
Collateralised lending	3,282	3,737	301	798	–	8,118
Non-collateralised lending	685	484	351	1,761	–	3,281
Household	10,068	7,288	3,950	2,559	–	23,865
Public sector	676	425	17	1,642	3	2,763
Reverse repurchase agreements	–	28,629	–	–	–	28,629
Loans to the public by country	24,487	57,311	32,166	34,567	3,446	151,977
of which loans at fair value	–	28,629	–	–	–	28,629



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, broken down by sector and industry

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Net	Net loan loss ¹
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Financial institutions	21,654	309	17	6	10	12	21,952	21
Agriculture	3,779	139	57	4	5	24	3,942	11
Crops, plantations and hunting	352	60	26	0	4	10	424	3
Animal husbandry	311	46	29	0	1	14	371	9
Fishing and aquaculture	3,116	33	2	4	0	0	3,147	-1
Natural resources	1,640	52	18	1	2	10	1,697	1
Paper and forest products	973	43	18	1	1	10	1,022	-2
Mining and supporting activities	424	9	0	0	0	0	433	0
Oil, gas and offshore	243	0	0	0	1	0	242	3
Consumer staples	5,418	227	21	3	8	7	5,648	4
Food processing and beverages	1,532	104	11	1	5	4	1,637	1
Household and personal products	701	10	3	0	1	1	712	1
Healthcare	3,185	113	7	2	2	2	3,299	2
Consumer discretionary and services	8,071	671	560	3	22	234	9,043	-11
Consumer durables	2,046	236	79	1	4	39	2,317	4
Media and entertainment	871	117	152	0	5	23	1,112	6
Retail trade	3,255	244	286	2	11	146	3,626	-21
Air transportation	150	0	1	0	0	1	150	1
Accommodation and leisure	954	72	42	0	2	25	1,041	-3
Telecommunication services	795	2	0	0	0	0	797	2
Industrials	21,838	1,877	547	14	89	234	23,925	-33
Materials	1,756	227	60	1	12	13	2,017	-3
Capital goods	3,051	250	38	2	18	16	3,303	-2
Commercial and professional services	4,442	288	89	3	13	41	4,762	-20
Construction	4,716	500	136	4	13	78	5,257	11
Wholesale trade	4,145	393	125	1	28	52	4,582	-11
Land transportation	1,053	40	25	0	1	14	1,103	-1
IT services	2,675	179	74	3	4	20	2,901	-7

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, broken down by sector and industry, cont.

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Net	Net loan loss ¹
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Maritime	4,461	29	0	2	1	0	4,487	5
Shipbuilding	27	0	0	0	0	0	27	2
Shipping	3,980	16	0	2	0	0	3,994	4
Maritime services	454	13	0	0	1	0	466	-1
Utilities and public service	6,406	105	87	3	2	29	6,564	-3
Utilities distribution	3,483	45	83	2	1	27	3,581	-6
Power production	2,413	5	1	1	0	0	2,418	3
Public services	510	55	3	0	1	2	565	0
Real estate	26,344	1,273	140	10	9	64	27,674	-3
Other industries	2,088	0	0	0	0	0	2,088	-1
Total corporate	101,699	4,682	1,447	46	148	614	107,020	-9
Housing loans	11,793	689	186	2	9	43	12,614	-16
Collateralised lending	7,003	632	175	5	11	78	7,716	4
Non-collateralised lending	2,818	438	127	6	16	17	3,344	-2
Household	21,614	1,759	488	13	36	138	23,674	-14
Public sector	1,621	8	22	0	0	1	1,650	0
Loans to the public	124,934	6,449	1,957	59	184	753	132,343	-23
Loans to credit institutions	84,193	18	0	2	0	0	84,209	-
Total	209,127	6,467	1,957	61	184	753	216,552	-23

1) The table shows net loan losses related to on- and off-balance sheet exposures for the full year 2025.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, broken down by sector and industry

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Net	Net loan loss ¹
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Financial institutions	17,405	498	59	6	17	30	17,909	-8
Agriculture	3,347	185	56	3	14	26	3,545	-4
Crops, plantations and hunting	407	77	16	0	11	7	482	-11
Animal husbandry	311	62	40	0	3	19	391	8
Fishing and aquaculture	2,629	46	0	3	0	0	2,672	-1
Natural resources	1,662	46	12	2	2	8	1,708	-6
Paper and forest products	1,019	41	12	1	2	8	1,061	-4
Mining and supporting activities	283	5	0	0	0	0	288	0
Oil, gas and offshore	360	0	0	1	0	0	359	-2
Consumer staples	6,215	183	16	7	7	8	6,392	18
Food processing and beverages	1,515	92	8	2	3	5	1,605	11
Household and personal products	670	14	3	1	1	1	684	0
Healthcare	4,030	77	5	4	3	2	4,103	7
Consumer discretionary and services	8,157	857	424	9	32	214	9,183	-25
Consumer durables	2,121	243	83	1	5	50	2,391	-7
Media and entertainment	1,080	157	55	1	2	30	1,259	-7
Retail trade	2,978	357	248	5	22	110	3,446	-14
Air transportation	165	2	2	0	0	1	168	0
Accommodation and leisure	1,007	94	31	2	3	18	1,109	4
Telecommunication services	806	4	5	0	0	5	810	-1
Industrials	18,862	2,007	475	19	84	254	20,987	-56
Materials	1,640	86	67	2	4	21	1,766	-12
Capital goods	2,443	273	24	3	13	14	2,710	7
Commercial and professional services	3,522	317	29	-1	9	18	3,842	-11
Construction	4,348	624	147	6	25	78	5,010	-17
Wholesale trade	4,201	442	114	5	24	54	4,674	-23
Land transportation	711	67	11	1	3	9	776	12
IT services	1,997	198	83	3	6	60	2,209	-12

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, broken down by sector and industry, cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Net	Net loan loss ¹
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
Maritime	4,502	130	51	0	1	31	4,651	11
Shipbuilding	4	113	0	0	1	0	116	-1
Shipping	4,135	3	51	0	0	31	4,158	12
Maritime services	363	14	0	0	0	0	377	0
Utilities and public service	5,760	93	103	4	2	60	5,890	-59
Utilities distribution	3,041	39	100	2	1	58	3,119	-58
Power production	2,206	7	1	1	0	0	2,213	-1
Public services	513	47	2	1	1	2	558	0
Real estate	22,865	1,592	185	16	14	57	24,555	38
Other industries	1,897	0	4	0	0	1	1,900	3
Total corporate	90,672	5,591	1,385	66	173	689	96,720	-88
Housing loans	11,577	794	177	6	15	61	12,466	21
Collateralised lending	7,265	736	198	5	19	57	8,118	3
Non-collateralised lending	2,728	526	109	17	33	32	3,281	-19
Household	21,570	2,056	484	28	67	150	23,865	5
Public sector	2,742	2	20	0	0	1	2,763	0
Loans to the public	114,984	7,649	1,889	94	240	840	123,348	-83
Loans to credit institutions	73,159	9	0	5	0	0	73,163	-
Total	188,143	7,658	1,889	99	240	840	196,511	-83

1) The table shows net loan losses related to on- and off-balance sheet exposures for the full year 2024.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Credit-impaired loans (stage 3) to the public by country and industry (including loans at fair value)

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Outside Nordic	Total
Financial institutions	10	4	2	1	—	17
Agriculture	25	31	1	0	—	57
Crops, plantations and hunting	10	16	—	0	—	26
Animal husbandry	15	14	0	0	—	29
Fishing and aquaculture	—	1	1	—	—	2
Natural resources	5	13	0	0	—	18
Paper and forest products	5	13	0	0	—	18
Mining and supporting activities	—	0	—	—	—	0
Oil, gas and offshore	—	0	—	—	—	0
Consumer staples	1	9	8	3	—	21
Food processing and beverages	0	3	8	0	—	11
Household and personal products	0	3	—	0	—	3
Healthcare	1	3	0	3	—	7
Consumer discretionary and services	175	159	21	205	0	560
Consumer durables	2	44	7	26	0	79
Media and entertainment	1	21	0	130	—	152
Retail trade	169	71	13	33	—	286
Air transportation	—	0	1	0	—	1
Accommodation and leisure	3	23	0	16	—	42
Telecommunication services	—	0	—	0	—	0
Industrials	105	128	125	189	—	547
Materials	7	4	5	44	—	60
Capital goods	13	21	0	4	—	38
Commercial and professional services	51	13	5	20	—	89
Construction	5	45	64	22	—	136
Wholesale trade	26	17	49	33	—	125
Land transportation	1	17	0	7	—	25
IT services	2	11	2	59	—	74

Credit-impaired loans (stage 3) to the public by country and industry (including loans at fair value), cont.

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Outside Nordic	Total
Maritime	—	0	—	—	—	0
Shipbuilding	—	0	—	—	—	0
Shipping	—	0	—	—	—	0
Maritime services	—	0	—	—	—	0
Utilities and public service	65	4	0	18	—	87
Utilities distribution	64	3	—	16	—	83
Power production	—	1	—	0	—	1
Public services	1	0	—	2	—	3
Real estate	5	101	27	7	—	140
Other industries	—	0	—	0	—	0
Total corporate	391	449	184	423	0	1,447
Housing loans	38	114	34	—	—	186
Collateralised lending	72	97	1	5	—	175
Non-collateralised lending	24	19	12	72	—	127
Household	134	230	47	77	—	488
Public sector	22	—	—	0	—	22
Total impaired loans	547	679	231	500	0	1,957
of which fair value	—	—	0	—	0	0



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Credit-impaired loans (stage 3) to the public by country and industry (including loans at fair value)

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Outside Nordic	Total
Financial institutions	52	3	4	0	–	59
Agriculture	33	23	0	0	–	56
Crops, plantations and hunting	10	6	–	0	–	16
Animal husbandry	23	17	0	–	–	40
Fishing and aquaculture	–	0	0	–	–	0
Natural resources	5	6	1	0	–	12
Paper and forest products	5	6	1	–	–	12
Mining and supporting activities	–	0	0	–	–	0
Oil, gas and offshore	–	0	–	–	–	0
Consumer staples	3	10	1	2	–	16
Food processing and beverages	1	6	0	1	–	8
Household and personal products	0	3	–	0	–	3
Healthcare	2	1	1	1	–	5
Consumer discretionary and services	129	136	23	136	–	424
Consumer durables	1	48	2	32	–	83
Media and entertainment	2	18	0	35	–	55
Retail trade	121	50	20	57	–	248
Air transportation	–	2	–	0	–	2
Accommodation and leisure	5	18	1	7	–	31
Telecommunication services	–	0	–	5	–	5
Industrials	96	139	112	128	–	475
Materials	52	5	5	5	–	67
Capital goods	3	19	0	2	–	24
Commercial and professional services	8	11	5	5	–	29
Construction	3	73	55	16	–	147
Wholesale trade	28	14	44	28	–	114
Land transportation	1	4	0	6	–	11
IT services	1	13	3	66	–	83

Credit-impaired loans (stage 3) to the public by country and industry (including loans at fair value), cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Outside Nordic	Total
Maritime	–	0	51	–	–	51
Shipbuilding	–	0	–	–	–	0
Shipping	–	0	51	–	–	51
Maritime services	–	0	–	–	–	0
Utilities and public service	98	4	1	0	–	103
Utilities distribution	98	2	–	0	–	100
Power production	–	1	–	0	–	1
Public services	0	1	1	0	–	2
Real estate	5	123	45	12	–	185
Other industries	4	0	–	–	–	4
Total corporate	425	444	238	278	–	1,385
Housing loans	32	113	32	–	–	177
Collateralised lending	79	106	1	12	–	198
Non-collateralised lending	19	17	10	63	–	109
Household	130	236	43	75	–	484
Public sector	20	–	–	–	–	20
Total impaired loans	575	680	281	353	–	1,889
of which fair value	–	–	–	–	–	–



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Net loan losses ¹	Net loan loss ratio, bp	Impaired loans (stage 3)	Impairment ratio gross, bp	Allowances total	Allowances (stage 1)	Allowances (stage 2)	Allowances (stage 3)	Coverage ratio % ²	Loans measured at amortised cost
Financial institutions	21	10	17	8	28	6	10	12	71	21,952
Agriculture	11	28	57	143	33	4	5	24	42	3,942
Crops, plantations and hunting	3	71	26	594	14	0	4	10	38	424
Animal husbandry	9	243	29	751	15	0	1	14	48	371
Fishing and aquaculture	-1	-3	2	6	4	4	0	0	0	3,147
Natural resources	1	6	18	105	13	1	2	10	56	1,697
Paper and forest products	-2	-20	18	174	12	1	1	10	56	1,022
Mining and supporting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433
Oil, gas and offshore	3	124	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	242
Consumer staples	4	7	21	37	18	3	8	7	33	5,648
Food processing and beverages	1	6	11	67	10	1	5	4	36	1,637
Household and personal products	1	14	3	42	2	0	1	1	33	712
Healthcare	2	6	7	21	6	2	2	2	29	3,299
Consumer discretionary and services	-11	-12	560	602	259	3	22	234	42	9,043
Consumer durables	4	17	79	335	44	1	4	39	49	2,317
Media and entertainment	6	54	152	1,333	28	0	5	23	15	1,112
Retail trade	-21	-58	286	756	159	2	11	146	51	3,626
Air transportation	1	67	1	66	1	0	0	1	100	150
Accommodation and leisure	-3	-29	42	393	27	0	2	25	60	1,041
Telecommunication services	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	797
Industrials	-33	-14	547	225	337	14	89	234	43	23,925
Materials	-3	-15	60	294	26	1	12	13	22	2,017
Capital goods	-2	-6	38	114	36	2	18	16	42	3,303
Commercial and professional services	-20	-42	89	185	57	3	13	41	46	4,762
Construction	11	21	136	254	95	4	13	78	57	5,257
Wholesale trade	-11	-24	125	268	81	1	28	52	42	4,582
Land transportation	-1	-9	25	224	15	0	1	14	56	1,103
IT services	-7	-24	74	253	27	3	4	20	27	2,901

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, cont.

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Net loan losses ¹	Net loan loss ratio, bp	Impaired loans (stage 3)	Impairment ratio gross, bp	Allowances total	Allowances (stage 1)	Allowances (stage 2)	Allowances (stage 3)	Coverage ratio % ²	Loans measured at amortised cost
Maritime	5	11	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	4,487
Shipbuilding	2	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Shipping	4	10	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3,994
Maritime services	-1	-21	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	466
Utilities and public service	-3	-5	87	132	34	3	2	29	33	6,564
Utilities distribution	-6	-17	83	230	30	2	1	27	33	3,581
Power production	3	12	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	2,418
Public services	0	0	3	53	3	0	1	2	67	565
Real estate	-3	-1	140	50	83	10	9	64	46	27,674
Other industries	-1	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,088
Total corporate	-9	-1	1,447	134	808	46	148	614	42	107,020
Housing loans	-16	-13	186	147	54	2	9	43	23	12,614
Collateralised lending	4	5	175	224	94	5	11	78	45	7,716
Non-collateralised lending	-2	-6	127	375	39	6	16	17	13	3,344
Household	-14	-6	488	205	187	13	36	138	28	23,674
Public sector	0	0	22	133	1	0	0	1	5	1,650
Loans to the public	-23	-2	1,957	147	996	59	184	753	38	132,343

1) Including provisions for off-balance sheet exposures.

2) Allowances for stage 3 divided by exposures in stage 3.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Net loan losses ¹	Net loan loss ratio, bp	Impaired loans (stage 3)	Impairment ratio gross, bp	Allowances total	Allowances (stage 1)	Allowances (stage 2)	Allowances (stage 3)	Coverage ratio % ²	Loans measured at amortised cost
Financial institutions	-8	-4	59	33	53	6	17	30	51	17,909
Agriculture	-4	-11	56	156	43	3	14	26	46	3,545
Crops, plantations and hunting	-11	-228	16	320	18	0	11	7	44	482
Animal husbandry	8	205	40	969	22	0	3	19	48	391
Fishing and aquaculture	-1	-4	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2,672
Natural resources	-6	-35	12	70	12	2	2	8	67	1,708
Paper and forest products	-4	-38	12	112	11	1	2	8	67	1,061
Mining and supporting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288
Oil, gas and offshore	-2	-56	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	359
Consumer staples	18	28	16	25	22	7	7	8	50	6,392
Food processing and beverages	11	69	8	50	10	2	3	5	63	1,605
Household and personal products	0	0	3	44	3	1	1	1	33	684
Healthcare	7	17	5	12	9	4	3	2	40	4,103
Consumer discretionary and services	-25	-27	424	449	255	9	32	214	50	9,183
Consumer durables	-7	-29	83	339	56	1	5	50	60	2,391
Media and entertainment	-7	-56	55	426	33	1	2	30	55	1,259
Retail trade	-14	-41	248	692	137	5	22	110	44	3,446
Air transportation	0	0	2	118	1	0	0	1	50	168
Accommodation and leisure	4	36	31	274	23	2	3	18	58	1,109
Telecommunication services	-1	-12	5	61	5	0	0	5	100	810
Industrials	-56	-27	475	223	357	19	84	254	53	20,987
Materials	-12	-68	67	374	27	2	4	21	31	1,766
Capital goods	7	26	24	88	30	3	13	14	58	2,710
Commercial and professional services	-11	-29	29	75	26	-1	9	18	62	3,842
Construction	-17	-34	147	287	109	6	25	78	53	5,010
Wholesale trade	-23	-49	114	240	83	5	24	54	47	4,674
Land transportation	12	155	11	139	13	1	3	9	82	776
IT services	-12	-54	83	364	69	3	6	60	72	2,209

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, cont.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Net loan losses ¹	Net loan loss ratio, bp	Impaired loans (stage 3)	Impairment ratio gross, bp	Allowances total	Allowances (stage 1)	Allowances (stage 2)	Allowances (stage 3)	Coverage ratio % ²	Loans measured at amortised cost
Maritime	11	24	51	109	32	0	1	31	61	4,651
Shipbuilding	-1	-86	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	116
Shipping	12	29	51	122	31	0	0	31	61	4,158
Maritime services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377
Utilities and public service	-59	-100	103	173	66	4	2	60	58	5,890
Utilities distribution	-58	-186	100	314	61	2	1	58	58	3,119
Power production	-1	-5	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	2,213
Public services	0	0	2	36	4	1	1	2	100	558
Real estate	38	15	185	75	87	16	14	57	31	24,555
Other industries	3	16	4	21	1	0	0	1	25	1,900
Total corporate	-88	-9	1 385	142	928	66	173	689	50	96,720
Housing loans	21	17	177	141	82	6	15	61	34	12,466
Collateralised lending	3	4	198	241	81	5	19	57	29	8,118
Non-collateralised lending	-19	-58	109	324	82	17	33	32	29	3,281
Household	5	2	484	201	245	28	67	150	31	23,865
Public sector	0	0	20	72	1	0	0	1	5	2,763
Loans to the public	-83	-7	1 889	152	1 174	94	240	840	44	123,348

1) Including provisions for off-balance sheet exposures.

2) Allowances for stage 3 divided by exposures in stage 3.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Loans to the public measured at amortised cost, geographical breakdown¹

31 Dec 2025, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Net
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Denmark	24,049	1,149	516	3	81	210	25,421
Finland	25,431	2,653	691	19	39	314	28,404
Norway	27,421	1,225	224	23	24	62	28,761
Sweden	30,053	1,285	467	9	36	140	31,620
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
US	3,030	7	1	1	1	0	3,036
Other	14,950	130	57	4	4	27	15,102
Total	124,934	6,449	1,957	59	184	753	132,343

1) Based on the customer's country of domicile.

31 Dec 2024, EURm	Gross			Allowances			Net
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Denmark	23,283	1,204	552	20	92	270	24,657
Finland	23,832	3,032	677	23	57	278	27,182
Norway	25,708	1,718	263	24	31	85	27,549
Sweden	26,214	1,545	341	21	55	182	27,842
Russia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
US	2,786	2	0	0	1	0	2,788
Other	13,160	148	56	5	4	24	13,330
Total	114,984	7,649	1,889	94	240	840	123,348

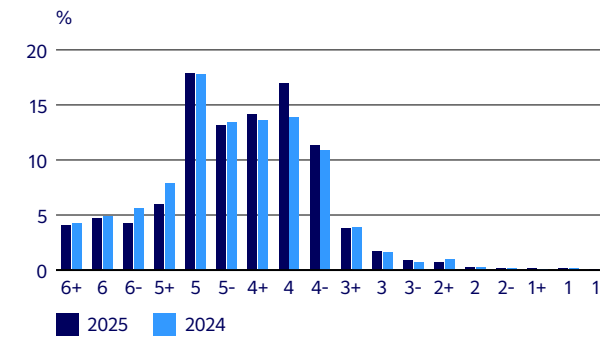
1) Based on the customer's country of domicile.

Rating and scoring distribution

One way of assessing credit quality is through analysis of the distribution across rating grades for rated corporate customers and institutions as well as across risk grades for

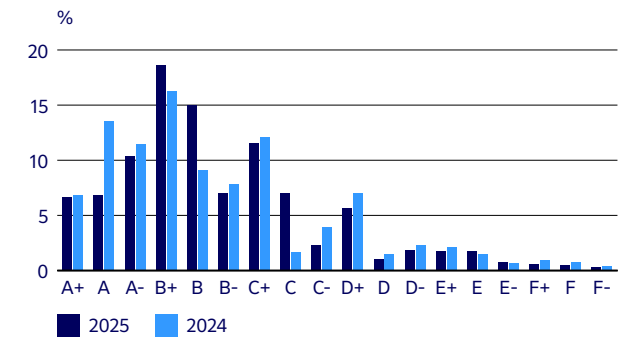
scored household and small business customers, i.e. retail exposures. For the corporate portfolio, the largest rating groups were ratings 5 and 4. For the retail rating grade, the largest scoring group was B.

Rating distribution IRB corporate customers¹



1) Defaulted loans are not included in the rating distribution.

Risk grade distribution IRB retail customers¹



1) Defaulted loans are not included in the risk grade distribution. Scoring grades have been converted to risk grades.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Rating information for loans measured at amortised cost

EURm Rating grade ¹	Average PD (%)	Gross carrying amount 31 Dec 2025				Allowances
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
7	–	1,126	2	0	1,128	0
6	0.01	10,536	13	–	10,549	1
5	0.08	35,729	87	1	35,817	11
4	0.23	46,321	935	0	47,256	37
3	5.48	5,342	1,732	1	7,076	65
2	20.48	149	1,190	7	1,346	45
1	31.01	64	420	3	486	25
Standardised/Unrated	n.a.	6,842	0	–	6,842	5
0 (default)	100.00	10	12	1,381	1,402	581
Group undertakings	n.a.	80,708	–	–	80,708	–
Total		186,827	4,391	1,393	192,610	770

EURm Rating grade ¹	Average PD (%)	Gross carrying amount 31 Dec 2024				Allowances
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
7	–	2,345	1	–	2,346	0
6	0.01	9,636	31	–	9,667	3
5	0.08	33,289	48	–	33,336	19
4	0.23	39,774	1,029	1	40,805	49
3	3.64	4,715	2,103	1	6,820	56
2	16.49	133	1,460	33	1,626	88
1	34.08	47	439	10	496	31
Standardised/Unrated	n.a.	4,473	0	0	4,473	20
0 (default)	100.00	11	43	1,293	1,347	648
Group undertakings	n.a.	71,388	–	–	71,388	0
Total		165,811	5,153	1,339	172,303	913

Scoring information for loans measured at amortised cost

EURm Scoring grade ¹	Average PD (%)	Gross carrying amount 31 Dec 2025				Allowances
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
A	0.11	4,896	23	1	4,920	1
B	0.33	8,790	108	1	8,899	3
C	1.39	5,095	288	3	5,387	9
D	5.49	2,442	469	4	2,915	15
E	15.09	535	729	6	1,270	20
F	22.91	114	429	5	548	18
Standardised/Unrated	1.12	139	6	9	154	2
0 (default)	100.00	289	24	535	848	160
Total		22,300	2,076	564	24,941	228

EURm Scoring grade ¹	Average PD (%)	Gross carrying amount 31 Dec 2024				Allowances
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
A	0.12	6,786	14	0	6,801	2
B	0.46	7,258	104	0	7,363	7
C	1.20	4,501	219	2	4,722	11
D	7.20	2,988	670	3	3,660	28
E	20.59	357	821	3	1,181	27
F	29.81	99	619	3	721	33
Standardised/Unrated	5.23	299	10	7	315	3
0 (default)	100.00	44	48	531	623	155
Total		22,332	2,505	550	25,387	265

1) The stage classification and calculated provisioning for each exposure are based on the situation as at the end of October 2025 (October 2024), while the exposure amount and rating grades are based on the situation as at the end of December 2025 (December 2024). Some of the exposures in default according to the rating grade as at the end of December were not in default as at the end of October, which is reflected in the stage classification.

1) The stage classification and calculated provision for each exposure are based on the situation as at the end of October 2025 (October 2024), while the exposure amount and rating grades are based on the situation as at the end of December 2025 (December 2024). Some of the exposures in default according to the rating grade as at the end of December were not in default as at the end of October, which is reflected in the stage classification.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Rating information for off-balance sheet items

EURm Rating grade	Nominal amount 31 Dec 2025				Provisions
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
7	9,150	–	–	9,150	0
6	12,330	4	0	12,334	1
5	35,897	3	0	35,900	7
4	20,697	732	0	21,429	13
3	2,476	1,592	0	4,068	27
2	22	721	123	866	20
1	2	191	1	194	11
Standardised/Unrated	361	71	0	432	7
0 (default)	0	0	365	365	29
Group undertakings	61,019	–	–	61,019	–
Total	141,954	3,314	489	145,757	115

EURm Rating grade	Nominal amount 31 Dec 2024				Provisions
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
7	8,076	0	–	8,076	2
6	10,574	329	–	10,902	5
5	35,542	149	–	35,691	16
4	18,742	353	0	19,096	15
3	2,983	1,224	5	4,212	27
2	43	784	0	827	23
1	1	221	0	222	12
Standardised/Unrated	122	82	0	204	7
0 (default)	6	3	336	345	24
Group undertakings	61,140	–	–	61,140	–
Total	137,229	3,144	342	140,715	132

Scoring information for off-balance sheet items

EURm Scoring grade	Nominal amount 31 Dec 2025				Provisions
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
A	4,764	36	0	4,800	1
B	4,606	24	0	4,629	3
C	1,859	180	0	2,039	6
D	908	193	1	1,102	10
E	181	290	1	472	30
F	7	51	1	59	5
Standardised/Unrated	122	3	0	125	0
0 (default)	0	0	36	36	19
Total	12,447	777	39	13,262	73

EURm Scoring grade	Nominal amount 31 Dec 2024				Provisions
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
A	5,625	19	0	5,644	1
B	3,741	25	0	3,766	6
C	1,381	118	0	1,500	5
D	776	149	0	925	7
E	14	358	0	373	38
F	2	64	0	66	5
Standardised/Unrated	1	332	0	333	1
0 (default)	2	3	36	41	19
Total	11,542	1,069	36	12,648	83



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Carrying amount of loans measured at amortised cost, before allowances

EURm	Credit institutions				The public				Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2025	73,159	9	0	73,168	114,984	7,649	1,889	124,522	188,143	7,658	1,889	197,690
Origination and acquisition	14,267	3	–	14,270	38,135	473	68	38,677	52,402	476	68	52,946
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2 (net)	-2	2	–	–	-632	632	–	–	-634	634	–	–
Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3 (net)	–	0	0	0	–	-200	200	–	–	-200	200	–
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3 (net)	–	–	–	–	-149	–	149	–	-149	–	149	–
Repayments and disposals	-21,557	-4	0	-21,562	-33,216	-2,020	-414	-35,650	-54,773	-2,024	-414	-57,211
Write-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	-277	-277	–	–	-277	-277
Other changes ¹	18,236	8	0	18,244	5,237	-132	326	5,430	23,473	-123	326	23,674
Translation differences	90	1	0	91	575	47	16	638	665	48	16	729
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2025	84,193	18	0	84,211	124,934	6,449	1,957	133,340	209,127	6,467	1,957	217,551

1) Other changes are mainly related to changes in utilisation of credits granted in earlier years, internal and revolving products.

EURm	Credit institutions				The public				Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2024	67,392	8	1	67,401	121,384	7,222	1,706	130,311	188,776	7,229	1,707	197,712
Origination and acquisition	18,714	4	0	18,718	46,348	332	67	46,747	65,062	336	67	65,465
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2 (net)	-2	2	–	–	-1,701	1,701	–	–	-1,703	1,703	–	–
Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3 (net)	–	–	–	–	–	-161	161	–	–	-161	161	–
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3 (net)	–	–	–	–	-208	–	208	–	-208	–	208	–
Repayments and disposals	-18,704	-6	-1	-18,712	-36,446	-2,031	-392	-38,868	-55,149	-2,037	-393	-57,580
Write-offs	–	–	–	–	–	–	-139	-139	–	–	-139	-139
Other changes ¹	6,160	2	–	6,162	-13,214	677	290	-12,247	-7,054	679	290	-6,085
Translation differences	-402	0	–	-402	-1,180	-90	-13	-1,282	-1,581	-90	-13	-1,684
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2024	73,159	9	0	73,168	114,984	7,649	1,889	124,522	188,143	7,658	1,889	197,690

1) Other changes are mainly related to changes in utilisation of credits granted in earlier years, internal and revolving products.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Movements in allowance accounts for loans measured at amortised cost

EURm	Credit institutions				The public				Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2025	-5	0	0	-5	-94	-240	-840	-1,174	-99	-240	-840	-1,179
Origination and acquisition	-1	0	-	-1	-16	-6	-7	-29	-17	-6	-7	-30
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	-	0	-	0	5	-42	-	-37	5	-42	-	-37
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-37	-36	1	-	-37	-36
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	-	0	-	0	-1	34	-	33	-1	34	-	33
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 3	-	0	0	0	-	33	-78	-45	-	33	-78	-45
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	-	-	0	-	2	2	0	-	2	2
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 2	-	0	0	0	-	-5	21	16	-	-5	21	16
Changes in credit risk without stage transfer	0	0	0	0	13	5	-6	12	14	5	-7	13
Repayments and disposals	4	0	0	4	33	38	35	107	36	38	36	110
Write-off through decrease in allowance account	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	162	-	-	162	162
Translation differences	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-5	-7	0	-1	-5	-7
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2025	-2	0	0	-2	-59	-184	-753	-996	-61	-184	-753	-998

EURm	Credit institutions				The public				Total			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2024	-5	0	-1	-6	-129	-299	-826	-1,253	-134	-299	-827	-1,259
Origination and acquisition	-1	-0	-	-1	-23	-14	-8	-46	-24	-14	-8	-47
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	0	-0	-	-	8	-97	-	-89	8	-97	-	-89
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 3	-	-	-0	-0	1	-	-109	-108	1	-	-109	-108
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	-	-	-	-	-5	55	-	50	-5	55	-	50
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	23	-106	-83	-	23	-106	-83
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 1	-0	-	0	0	-0	-	3	2	-0	-	3	3
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-8	29	21	-	-8	29	21
Changes in credit risk without stage transfer	-1	0	-0	-1	8	14	10	31	7	14	10	31
Repayments and disposals	2	0	1	3	45	85	84	215	47	85	85	218
Write-off through decrease in allowance account	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	77	-	-	77	77
Translation differences	-0	-	-	-0	1	1	6	9	1	1	6	9
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2024	-5	0	-0	-5	-94	-240	-840	-1,174	-99	-240	-840	-1,179

The tables show the changes in exposure/allowances for each stage during the year. If an exposure is moved e.g. to stage 2 from stage 1, there will be a reversal in stage 1 and an increase in stage 2.



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Movements in provisions for off-balance sheet items

EURm	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2025	53	120	41	215
Origination and acquisition	3	2	0	5
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	-2	27	-	25
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 3	0	-	4	4
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	0	-13	-	-13
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-3	6	3
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 1	-	-	0	0
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 2	0	1	-2	-1
Changes in credit risk without stage transfer	-11	1	8	-2
Repayments and disposals	-15	-29	-4	-49
Write-off through decrease in allowance account	-	-	-	-
Translation differences	0	1	0	1
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2025	28	107	53	188

EURm	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Opening balance at 1 Jan 2024	46	102	39	187
Origination and acquisition	11	17	0	29
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 2	-2	46	-	43
Transfers from stage 1 to stage 3	-0	-	6	5
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 1	1	-33	-	-32
Transfers from stage 2 to stage 3	-	-2	4	2
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 1	0	-	-1	-1
Transfers from stage 3 to stage 2	-	1	-2	-1
Changes in credit risk without stage transfer	11	5	-2	13
Repayments and disposals	-13	-15	-2	-29
Write-off through decrease in allowance account	-	-	-	0
Translation differences	-1	-1	0	-2
Closing balance at 31 Dec 2024	53	120	41	215

3. Counterparty credit risk

See section 3 "Counterparty credit risk" in the Group's Note G11. For information about offsetting of financial assets and liabilities, see Accounting policies in Note P3.3 "Classification and measurement", the section "Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities"

4. Market risk

See section 4 "Market risk" in the Group's Note G11.

5. Operational risk

For operational risk, management of operational risk and financial reporting risk management, see section 5 "Operational risk" in the Group's Note G11.

6. Compliance risk

For compliance risk, ESG-related risk management, financial crime prevention as well as management of compliance risk, see section 6 "Compliance risk" in the Group's Note G11.

7. Liquidity risk

During 2025 Nordea Bank Abp continued to benefit from its prudent liquidity risk management in terms of maintaining a diversified and strong funding base and a diversified liquidity buffer. Nordea Bank Abp maintained a strong liquidity position throughout the year despite the continued volatility in global markets driven by geopolitical and macro-economic uncertainty.

Nordea Bank Abp issued approximately EUR 8.8bn in long-term funding in 2025, of which all was issued in the form of senior debt. Throughout 2025 Nordea Bank Abp remained compliant with the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) requirement in all currencies on a combined basis as well as the net stable funding ratio (NSFR).

Liquidity risk definition and identification

See section 8.1 "Liquidity risk definition and identification" in the Group's Note G11.

Management principles and control

See section 8.2 "Management principles and control" in the Group's Note G11.

Liquidity risk management strategy

See section 8.3 "Liquidity risk management strategy" in the Group's Note G11.

Liquidity risk measurement

See the section 8.4 "Liquidity risk measurement" in the Group's Note G11.

Liquidity risk analysis

Nordea Bank Abp continues to have a strong and prudent liquidity risk profile with a strong funding base. At the end of 2025 the total volume utilised under CD and CP programmes was EUR 48.8bn (EUR 39.7bn) with an average maturity of 0.4 (0.3) years. The total volume under long-term programmes was EUR 39.0bn (EUR 38.3bn) with an average maturity of 3.1 (2.9) years. Nordea Bank Abp's funding sources are presented in the table on the next page.

The liquidity risk position remained strong throughout 2025.

Nordea Bank Abp's liquidity buffer ranged between EUR 95.5bn and EUR 127.2bn throughout 2025 (EUR 91.7bn and EUR 122.9bn) with an average liquidity buffer of EUR 111.1bn (EUR 105.3bn).

The combined LCR for Nordea Bank Abp was 153% at the end of 2025 (139%) with an annual average of 135% (135%). At the end of 2025 Nordea Bank Abp's NSFR was 114.7% (116.4%).



P10 Risk and liquidity management, cont.

Funding sources, 31 December 2025

Liability type	Interest rate base	Average maturity (years)	EURm
Deposits by credit institutions			
Shorter than 3 months	Euribor etc.	0.0	39,880
Longer than 3 months	Euribor etc.	0.2	2,146
Deposits and borrowings from the public			
Deposits payable on demand	Administrative	0.0	176,167
Other deposits	Euribor etc.	0.1	70,135
Debt securities in issue			
Certificate of deposits	Euribor etc.	0.4	38,221
Commercial paper	Euribor etc.	0.3	10,591
Other bond loans	Fixed rate, market-based	3.3	30,547
Fair value changes of hedged items			-367
Derivatives			18,857
Other non-interest-bearing items			20,199
Subordinated debt			
Tier 2 subordinated bond loans	Fixed rate, market-based	4.2	4,613
Additional Tier 1 subordinated bond loans (undated)	Fixed rate, market-based		4,367
Fair value changes of hedged items			-170
Equity			28,168
Total			443,347

Net stable funding ratio

EURbn	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Available stable funding	238.9	223.8
Required stable funding	208.4	192.3
Net stable funding	30.5	31.5
Net stable funding ratio¹	114.7%	116.4%

1) According to CRR2 regulation.



Signing

Board of Directors' proposal for the distribution of earnings

On 31 December 2025 Nordea Bank Abp's distributable earnings, including profit for the financial year and after subtracting capitalised development expenses, were EUR 21,481,678,537.31, and other unrestricted equity, consisting of invested unrestricted equity, amounted to EUR 1,077,352,142.15.

The Board of Directors proposes that the 24 March 2026 Annual General Meeting decide on a dividend payment of EUR 0.96 per share. The dividend would be paid from retained earnings. After a dividend payout of EUR 3,284,175,175.68, corresponding to approximately 68% of the net profit of the year, EUR 18,197,503,361.63 would be carried forward as distributable retained earnings.

The Board of Directors has also decided to propose that the AGM authorise it to decide on the distribution of a mid-year dividend in 2026. The mid-year dividend amount is intended to be set at a level corresponding to approximately 50% of the Group's net profit for the six-month period ending 30 June 2026, while being subject to a maximum total amount of EUR 3bn. The mid-year dividend is considered to form the first part of the total dividend distribution to be paid for the financial year 2026 under the company's dividend policy. The intention is for the Group Board to decide on the mid-year dividend in conjunction with the interim report for the second quarter. The authorisation for the payment of the mid-year dividend would remain in force until the beginning of the next Annual General Meeting.

The dividends would be paid from retained earnings. Both payments would be distributed based on the annual accounts to be adopted for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

In the opinion of the Board of Directors, the proposed distribution of earnings does not risk the solvency of Nordea Bank Abp. Further information can be found in the section "Proposed distribution of earnings" in the Board of Directors' report.

Signatures to the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors for the year 2025

To the best of the knowledge of the members of the Board of Directors and the President and Group CEO:

- the financial statements, prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of Nordea Bank Abp and the group undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole;
- the Board of Directors' report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of Nordea Bank Abp and the group undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face; and
- the Sustainability Statement included in the Board of Directors' report is prepared in accordance with the sustainability reporting standards referred to in chapter 7 of the Finnish Accounting Act (1336/1997, as amended) and with the specifications adopted pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Helsinki, 17 February 2026

Sir Stephen Hester
Chair

Lene Skole
Vice Chair

Petra van Hoeken
Board member

Joanna Koskinen
Board member¹

Jørgen Suo Lønnquist
Board member¹

John Maltby
Board member

Risto Murto
Board member

Lars Rohde
Board member

Per Strömberg
Board member

Jonas Synnergren
Board member

Arja Talma
Board member

Kjersti Wiklund
Board member

Frank Vang-Jensen
President and Group CEO

The Auditor's Note

A report on the audit performed has been issued today.

Helsinki, 23 February 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Authorised Public Accountants

Jukka Paunonen
Authorised Public Accountant (KHT)

¹) Employee-elected Board member.



Auditor's report

(Translation of the Swedish original)

To the Annual General Meeting of Nordea Bank Abp

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion

- the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the parent company's financial performance and financial position in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements.

Our opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of Nordea Bank Abp (business identity code 2858394-9) for the year ended 31 December 2025. The financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, which include material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- the parent company's income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with good auditing practice in Finland. Our responsibilities under good auditing practice are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the parent company and of the group companies in accordance with the ethical requirements that are applicable in Finland and are relevant to our audit, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the non-audit services that we have provided to the parent company and group companies are in accordance with the applicable law and regulations in Finland and we have not provided non-audit services that are prohibited under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. The non-audit services that we have provided are disclosed in note G2.7 Other expenses/Auditor's fees to the Financial Statements.

Our Audit Approach

Overview

- Overall group materiality: €250 million, which represents 0.8% of equity
- The group audit scope encompassed all significant group companies as well as a number of smaller group companies in the Nordic countries, covering the vast majority of revenue, assets and liabilities
- Impairment of loans to customers
- Valuation of certain Level II and III financial instruments held at fair value
- Actuarial assumptions related to the Life business
- IT systems supporting processes over financial reporting



As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to

fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	€250 million (previous year €250 million)
How we determined it	0.8% of equity
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose equity as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the capital resources of the bank are most commonly measured by users and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 0.8% which is within the range of acceptable quantitative materiality thresholds in auditing standards.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit, taking into account the structure of the Nordea Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the group operates.

We determined the type of work that needed to be performed at group companies by us, as the group engagement team, or by component auditors from other PwC network firms and non-PwC firm operating under our instructions. Where the work was performed by component auditors, we issued specific instructions to reporting component auditors which included our risk analysis,

materiality and audit approach to centralised systems. Audits were performed in group companies which were considered significant because of their relative financial significance, risk or due to their specific nature, covering the majority of revenue, assets and liabilities of the Group.

By performing the procedures above at group companies, combined with additional procedures at the group level, we have obtained sufficient and appropriate evidence regarding the financial information of the Group as a whole to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.



Auditor's report, cont.

Key Audit Matters

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

As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matter in the audit of the group

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Impairment of loans to customers

Refers to Note G1 – Accounting policies (Critical judgments and estimation uncertainty), Note G2.10 – Net loan losses and Note G3.8 – Loans.

Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty are involved in determining the appropriate impairment loss to be recognised. For individually assessed loans, judgement is involved in determining whether a loan has a loss event and in assessing the loan loss amount.

Expected credit losses (ECL) are calculated as a function of the probability of default, the exposure at default and the loss given default as well as the timing of the loss.

Nordea categorises loans into three stages depending on the level of credit risk or changes in credit risk for each individual loan. For loans without a significant increase in credit risk, stage 1, expected credit losses are calculated for estimated defaults within 12 months. For loans where there is a significant increase in credit risk, stage 2, or loans in default, stage 3, the calculation is based on the lifetime of expected losses.

The current macroeconomic situation is characterised by uncertainty along with the impact of geopolitical factors, which have impacted management's determination of the ECL. To address the uncertainties inherent in the current and future environment and to reflect all relevant risk factors not captured in Nordea's modelled results, management developed post-model adjustments.

Additionally, Nordea uses adjustments to the model-driven ECL results to address impairment model limitations.

This is also a key audit matter with respect to our audit of the parent company financial statements.

Our audit included a combination of testing of internal controls over financial reporting and substantive testing.

We obtained an understanding of the loan origination process, credit risk management and the impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers.

We had a special focus on post-model adjustments developed by management and the credit risk development for large customers.

Based on risk, we selected individual loans and performed detailed credit file reviews and assessed their credit risk.

We assessed the design and effectiveness of governance and controls over the estimation of ECL.

For ECL models, we involved our modelling specialists to assess the methodology, challenge the underlying assumptions and to independently reperform the calculation for a sample of loans.

We have evaluated the appropriateness of the assumptions and accuracy of underlying data used to develop post-model adjustments and reviewed that governance procedures have been performed.

We have also assessed the disclosures related to impairment of loans.

Key audit matter in the audit of the group

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Valuation of certain Level II and III financial instruments held at fair value

Refers to Note G1 - Accounting policies (Critical judgments and estimation uncertainty), Note G2.5 – Total net result from items at fair value, Note G3.3 – Classification and measurement, Note G3.4 – Fair value, Note G3.6 – Hedge accounting and Note G3.12 - Derivatives.

Geopolitical tensions and ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty while confirming the trend of improving financial conditions continue to be a key theme across major markets. The challenging valuation environment emphasises the importance of robust valuation and reporting controls and the valuation of financial instruments continues to be an area of inherent risk.

The valuation of Level II and III financial instruments utilises observable and unobservable inputs, respectively, for recurring fair value measurements.

Significant portfolios of financial instruments are valued based on models and certain assumptions that are not observable by third parties.

Important areas in the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value relate to:

- framework and policies relating to models and valuation
- internal controls relating to fair value hierarchy, fair value adjustments, price testing, model control and governance, and
- disclosures of financial instruments.

This is also a key audit matter with respect to our audit of the parent company financial statements.

We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over:

- the identification, measurement and oversight of the valuation of financial instruments
- fair value adjustments, independent price verification and the fair value hierarchy
- model control and governance.

We examined the Group's independent price verification processes, model validation and approval processes, controls over data feeds and inputs to valuation and the fair value hierarchy and the Group's governance and reporting processes and controls.

For the valuations dependent on unobservable inputs or which involve a higher degree of judgement, we assessed the assumptions, methodologies and models used by the Group. We performed an independent valuation of a sample of positions, including fair value hierarchy testing.

In respect of fair value adjustments, specifically credit, debt and funding fair value adjustments (CVA, DVA and FFVA) for derivatives, we assessed the methodology applied, underlying models and assumptions made by the Group and compared it with our knowledge of current industry practice. We tested the controls over the data inputs to the underlying models and on a sample basis tested underlying transactions back to supporting evidence.

We have also assessed the disclosures related to the valuation of financial instruments held at fair value.



Auditor's report, cont.

Key audit matter in the audit of the Group

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Actuarial assumptions related to the Life business

Refer to Note G1 - Accounting policies (Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty) and Note G4 - Insurance contract liabilities to the consolidated financial statements.

Technical provisions involve subjective judgements over uncertain future outcomes. The value is based on models where significant judgement is applied in setting economic assumptions, actuarial assumptions as well as customer behaviour. Changes in these assumptions can materially impact the valuation of technical provisions.

IT systems supporting processes over financial reporting

Due to the significant number of transactions that are processed, the Group's financial reporting is highly dependent on IT systems supporting automated accounting and reconciliation procedures. To ensure complete and accurate financial records, it is important that controls over appropriate access rights, program development and changes are designed properly and operate effectively.

This is also a key audit matter with respect to our audit of the parent company financial statements.

We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over the process for calculating provisions within the Life business.

Our audit also included assessments of applied methods, models and assumptions used in calculating the provisions. We have performed substantive and analytical audit procedures relating to the technical provisions involving PwC actuaries.

We have tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls related to the IT systems relevant for financial reporting. Our assessment included access to programs and data as well as program development and changes.

For logical access to programs and data, audit activities included testing of the addition of access rights, the removal of access rights and the monitoring of appropriateness as well as the appropriate segregation of duties. Other areas tested included monitoring of IT systems and controls over changes to IT systems.

There are no significant risks of material misstatement referred to in Article 10(2c) of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 with respect to the consolidated financial statements or the parent company financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU, and of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the preparation of financial statements in Finland and comply with statutory requirements. 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for assessing the parent company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to liquidate the parent company or the group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with good auditing practice 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with good auditing practice, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the parent company's or the group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the parent company's or the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention

in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the parent company or the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events so that the financial statements give a true and fair view.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Auditor's report, cont.

Other Reporting Requirements

Appointment

As set forth in the Memorandum of Association of Nordea Bank Abp, we have acted as the auditor as of 21 September 2017. Our appointment represents a total period of uninterrupted engagement of eight financial years.

Other Information

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the Board of Directors and the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. With respect to the report of the Board of Directors, our responsibility also includes considering whether the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions,

excluding the sustainability report information on which there are provisions in Chapter 7 of the Accounting Act and in the sustainability reporting standards.

In our opinion, the information in the report of the Board of Directors is consistent with the information in the financial statements and the report of the Board of Directors has been prepared in compliance with the applicable provisions. Our opinion does not cover the sustainability report information on which there are provisions in Chapter 7 of the Accounting Act and in the sustainability reporting standards.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Statements

We support that the financial statements should be adopted. The proposal by the Board of Directors regarding the use of the profit shown in the balance sheet is in compliance with the Limited Liability Companies Act. We support that the Members of the Board of Directors of the parent company and the Managing Director should be discharged from liability for the financial period audited by us.

Helsinki 23 February 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy
Authorised Public Accountants

Jukka Paunonen
Authorised Public Accountant (KHT)